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A

SYNOPSIS

OF THE

PEERAGE OF ENGLAND;

EXHIBITING, UNDER ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT,

The Date of Creation,

DESCENT, AND PRESENT STATE

OF

EVERY TITLE OF PEERAGE WHICH HAS EXISTED IN THIS COUNTRY SINCE THE CONQUEST.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

83266

BY

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FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

VOL. I.

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9:17

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

JOHN FREEMAN MITFORD,

BARON REDESDALE OF REDESDALE, IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, A PRIVY COUNSELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND A LORD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS, F.R.S. F.S.A.

MY LORD,

Respect for your Lordship's eminent public services, and more especially for the important assistance which your profound legal acquirements have afforded to the "Lords' Committees appointed to search for documents touching the dignity of a Peer of the Realm," has induced me to solicit the honour of being allowed to inscribe these Volumes to your Lordship; and as there is no individual so competent to judge if they are in any degree

worthy of consideration, I assure you, my Lord, that there is no one whose approbation of them I should be so proud to obtain.

With the highest respect,
I have the honour to subscribe myself,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's humble
and obedient Servant,
Nicholas Harris Nicolas.

June 13, 1825.

PREFACE.

Much as has been published on the Peerage of England, most persons conversant with the subject have probably felt that a work was required which should contain a concise account, not only of the state of every Title of Dignity which has existed in this Country, from the Conquest to the present time, but which would also present to a single reference the surname of each individual who possessed a particular honour in any year within that period; for, from the mutability of political affairs in the early part of our history, the same title has often been borne by four, five, and even ten different families. It is consequently impossible to remember the family-name of the person, when, as is uniformly the case, he is mentioned by historians by his title, and to ascertain it has hitherto been attended with much research. Antiquaries, it is true, generally possess those voluminous and expensive works which contain every information on the subject; but from their comparative rarity, as well as the peculiar nature of their contents, they are but little consulted by the more numerous classes of the literary world; and it is presumed, that even Antiquaries themselves have frequently experienced the want of a small work, containing those general points of information connected with the English Peerage, which occasion them, on each reference, much trouble and loss of time.

These considerations have led to the compilation of the "SYNOPSIS OF THE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND," which exhibits, under strictly alphabetical arrangement, the descent of every Title which has been conferred in this Country since the accession of William the Conqueror, the manner and period of its creation, the dates of the deaths of those who inherited it, and of the year when each dignity became extinct, was forfeited, or fell into abeyance: and to render the Work more complete, a list of all the Prelates who have filled the different Sees within the same period is inserted; and references will be found to the proofs which the printed Rolls of Parliament afford of the Sittings in Parliament of Barons of the Realm—an object of considerable importance to a work of this kind, because, without such proof, no title which originated in a Writ of Summons can be successfully claimed, or, in other words, can now be deemed to exist. Under the same head some observations are submitted, tending to establish that the Letter written by the Barons who were assembled in the Parliament which met at Lincoln in February, 1300-1, anno 29 Edw. I., should also be received as an undoubted proof of Sitting in Parliament; and the very material circumstance, that the admission of that Letter would establish the existence of many Baronies which must otherwise be considered to be extinct, will, it is expected, be thought a sufficient excuse for the space which has been devoted to it.

At the end of the second volume, an Alphabetical List of all the Knights of the most Noble Order of the Garter is introduced, because such a List is only to be found in a scarce tract, whilst its utility to those who are interested in the biography of illustrious persons, cannot be doubted. A similar

List of the Knights of the Bath, or, as they are now termed, Knights Grand Crosses, from the revival of the Order in 1725, though perhaps not so desirable, may nevertheless sometimes prove acceptable.

To the Work some introductory remarks on dignities have been prefixed, not with the presumptuous expectation that the Editor could throw any light on the subject, but with the view of placing before the general reader a familiar epitome of the leading principles which regulate the descent, or produce the forfeiture of Titles of Honour in this Kingdom. This appeared to be the more called for, because it was in some degree necessary to the full comprehension of many of the expressions used in the Work; and still more, because such information was only to be gleaned from the perusal of legal writers.

It will at once be seen that the plan on which the SYNOPSIS OF THE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND has been formed was that of "Heylyn's Help to English History;" and the numerous editions which that popular volume passed through, it is hoped, justified the expectation that an improved work on the same model would not be deemed wholly undeserving of public notice, at a period when a compendium of every species of information is honoured with approbation. Whilst, however, making the candid avowal that the obvious utility of Dr. Heylyn's work suggested the present, the Editor owes it to himself briefly to state those points in which, he hopes, it will be found an improvement on that well-known production. Neither Heylyn, nor his subsequent editors, notice any dignity below the rank of Earls, excepting by the insertion of an imperfect catalogue

of Viscounts and Barons at the end of the volume; hence it does not comprise nearly half the titles which have existed in this country. The descent of the Dukedoms, Marquisates, and Earldoms, from one person to another, is not in every case sufficiently explained; for it does not always appear whether the inheritor of the dignity was the son, brother, or nephew of the last possessor; and where the title passed to a more collateral line, the precise relationship is seldom expressed. Lastly, no account is given by Heylyn of the manner in which the honour terminated, whether from the failure of heirs, or by the act of the legislature; and the descent of existing dignities has not been continued below the year 1773. The difference, however, in many other instances between the "Help to English History," and these volumes is, it is presumed, fully sufficient to justify his considering the present as a totally distinct work.

As the accuracy of a work of this nature is of the very first importance to its value, a few words on its execution may be pardoned. If it were for one moment pretended that this compilation was free from errors, such a pretension would most justly entail upon its Editor the ridicule of every person in the slightest degree acquainted with the subject. The extreme difficulty of detecting the misrepresentations of former writers, the peculiar liability to mistakes which the collation of various statements necessarily produce, and still more the circumstance that every line contains either a date or a fact, combine to render a perfect work of this kind totally impossible. Still, much may be done towards the attainment of so desirable an object, and whilst admitting that these volumes must unfortunately

exhibit many proofs of the truth of the preceding remark, he nevertheless flatters himself that as few inaccuracies will be found as could fairly have been anticipated. To the merit of sedulous care, of rigid impartiality, and to having acted upon the resolution of not stating a single word which he did not believe to be strictly true, with the view of flattering the pride, or gratifying the ambition of others, he conscientiously feels that he is entitled; and many instances will be found where dignities which by every previous writer have been attributed to different noble families, are in these pages proved either to be now vested in other individuals, to have become extinct, or never to have been created to the ancestor of the present Peer. He has felt that with respect to hereditary honours, more than with any other worldly possession, that

Rien n'est beau que le vrai,

and that to attribute a dignity to an individual who has no legal right to it, is a species of falsehood, which, if not so injurious, is at least as morally culpable, as any other deviation from truth; hence he trusts that the public will possess at least one work in which no title is stated to be enjoyed by a Peer which is not undoubtedly vested in him: under the superior title of each existing nobleman, a list is therefore inserted of the English honours of which, to the best of the Editor's belief, he is possessed.

It is no less a subject of regret to the Editor of a Peerage, than to those who refer to it, that the plan and limits of the work should preclude the possibility of stating his authorities. A short catalogue of the works which have been chiefly used in

the following compilation, may, however, tend to shew that the best writers have been consulted. Dugdale's Baronage, Dugdale's List of Summons to Parliament, the three Reports of the Lords' Committees on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm, and especially the valuable Appendix thereto, the Rolls of Parliament, the different editions of Collins' Peerage, Collins' Precedents of Baronies by Writ, Edmondson's Peerage, Brooke's Catalogue of Honor, Bank's Dormant and Extinct Peerage, &c. are the works which have been most frequently employed, but every book at all likely to afford information on any doubtful point which arose, has been referred to. On all occasions, however, where a fact stated in the text has been hitherto unnoticed, or was otherwise of peculiar interest, the authority for it will be found in the margin.

The preceding list merely comprises part of the printed authorities, but in a great many cases the most valuable genealogical manuscripts in the kingdom have been consulted; and in some instances the official record of patents of creation, and other public documents, have been examined, and it is with particular gratitude and pleasure that the Editor alludes to the constant assistance which has been afforded him by the members of the College of Arms. With the majority of that highly respectable body he has the honour to enjoy a personal acquaintance, and with some to boast of a friendship which has long been to him a subject of peculiar gratification; and on every occasion where he has applied for information, not only has access been most liberally given him to the public archives, but the private collections of many of the members were with no less readiness and liberality thrown open to him. To Francis Townsend, Esq. Rouge Dragon, among

other acceptable contributions, he is indebted for the proofs of Barons' Sittings in Parliament, and for the use of the greater part of the manuscript and other collections of his late father, Francis Townsend, Esq. F. S. A. Windsor Herald; to his friend Charles George Young, Esq. F. S. A. York Herald, the Editor owes numerous important suggestions, together with other communications of the highest value; indeed the kindness of those gentlemen, and of George Frederick Beltz, Esq. F. S. A. Lancaster Herald, of William Woods, Esq. F. S. A. Norfolk Herald Extraordinary and Blue Mantle, as well as of James Pulman, Esq. F. S. A. Portcullis, was only limited by his unwillingness to trespass too far on their indulgence. His sincere acknowledgments are likewise due to Dr. Lingard, not only for affording him such information relative to the existence of the original letter from the Barons of England to Pope Boniface VIII. in the 29 Edw. I. as he possessed, but for immediately applying to Rome on the subject; and it is to that gentleman's obliging attention to his inquiry, that he is indebted for the facts stated in the Addenda connected with that interesting document.

Before concluding these remarks, the Editor hopes that he may anticipate a favourable consideration towards whatever errors may be found in these volumes; for it ought not to be forgotten that this is the first attempt which has been made since the publication of Sir William Dugdale's invaluable Baronage, to give an account of the descent of every title which has existed in this kingdom. The most material mistakes which have been discovered will be found among the "Corrigenda." A few titles which have been accidentally omitted in their proper places are inserted in the "Addenda."

Any communication addressed to the Editor, at Messrs. Rivingtons', Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, will be carefully attended to; and corrections of the dates, and limitations of the patents of creation of Peers, will be highly acceptable.

EXPLANATION

OF

THE ABBREVIATIONS

WHICH OCCUR IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

CŒL. or CŒLEBS, unmarried.
F. and H. filius et hæres, son and heir.
S. and H. son and heir.
INNUPTA, unmarried.
OB. died.
V. P. vitâ patris, in the life-time of his father.
V. M. vitâ matris, in the life-time of his mother.
V. F. vitâ fratris, in the life-time of his brother.
S. P. sine prole, without issue.
S. P. M. sine prole masculâ, without male issue.
S. P. L. sine prole legitimâ, without lawful issue.
S. P. S. sine prole superstite, without issue that survived.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
K. B. Knight of the Bath.
G. C. B. Grand Cross Bath.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. T. Knight of the Thistle.
K. P. Knight of St. Patrick.

The Roman numerals indicate the number of persons who have borne that title, whilst the figures show how many of the *same* family have inherited it; thus in the title of BUCKINGHAM the two first Earls, of the name of Giffard, are described,

EARLS.
I. 1066. 1. Walter Giffard. &c.
II. 1102. 2. Walter Giffard, s. and h. &c.

indicating that the first Earl was created to that dignity in 1066, and that the second succeeded to it in 1102. The next Earl, Richard de Clare, is marked

EARLS.
III. Hen. I. Richard de Clare, &c.

which means, that he was the *third Earl*, and succeeded to the dignity some time in the reign of Henry the First, though the precise year could not be ascertained. No person again bore that title until 1377, when Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Glou-

cester was created Earl of Buckingham, and being the *fourth* Earl, but the *first* of his family, is marked

EARLS.
IV. 1377. 1. Thomas Plantagenet, &c.

and his son, who succeeded him in 1397, is designated by the figures

EARLS.
V. 1397. 2. Humphrey Plantagenet, s. and h. &c.

The title became Extinct in that line in 1400, and in the same year Humphry Stafford styled himself Earl of Buckingham, and became the sixth Earl; in 1441 he was raised to the dignity of Duke of Buckingham, and he is consequently marked

EARLS. DUKES.
VI. 1400.—I. 1441. 1. Humphrey Stafford, &c.

and his grandson and great-grandson, who inherited those dignities, are described,

EARLS. DUKES.
VII.— II. 1459. 2. Henry Stafford, grandson and heir, being, &c.
VIII.—III. 1483. 3. Edward Stafford, s. and h. &c.

indicating, that the grandson succeeded in 1459, and was the *fourth* Earl and *second* Duke of Buckingham, but the *second* of that family who bore the title of Buckingham, whilst the great-grandson of Humphrey Stafford above mentioned, who inherited the dignities in question in 1483, was the *eighth* Earl and *third* Duke, and the *third* person of the name of Stafford who bore those titles. The title of Buckingham was forfeited by the House of Stafford in 1521, and in 1617 George Villiers was created Earl of Buckingham, in 1618 Marquess, and in 1623 Duke of that County, and dying in 1629 was succeeded in his honors by his son George. These personages are therefore designated in the following manner:

EARLS. MARQUESSES. DUKES.
IX. 1617.—I. 1618.—IV. 1623. 1. George Villiers, &c.
X. .....—II. .....—V. 1629. 2. George Villiers, s. and h. &c.

In 1687 the line of Villiers became extinct; but in 1618 Mary Villiers was created Countess of Buckingham for life, and she is marked thus,

COUNTESS.
I. 1618. Mary Villiers, &c.

In 1703 John Sheffield was created Duke of Buckingham, and was succeeded by his son in 1720; they are therefore described as

DUKES.

VII. 1703. 1. John Sheffield, &c.
VIII. 1720. 2. Edward Sheffield, s. and h. &c.

The title of Buckingham again became extinct in 1735, and in 1782 George Grenville, 2d Earl Temple, was created Marquess of the Town of Buckingham *, in which dignity he was succeeded by his son and heir Richard, who has since been raised to the Dukedom of Buckingham and Chandos; these personages are therefore marked

MARQ. DUKE.

III. 1784. 1. George Grenville, &c.
IV. 1813.—VIII. 1822. 2. Richard Grenville, s. and h. &c.

It thus appears that the present Duke is the *fourth* Marquess and *eighth* Duke of Buckingham, though but the *second* person of his name who ever bore either of those titles.

In the case of Baronies, those who were Barons by Tenure are uniformly stated to have succeeded each other in a specified reign, because it was impossible always to give the exact year when each possessor of the Barony died; and after one of the family was summoned to Parliament, the descent of the dignity created by Writ is shewn by the numerals, which commence again with the person so summoned, though the *figures* are continued; for example in the Barony of DESPENCER, the first five Barons by Tenure are marked merely by Roman numerals, because the relationship of one to the other is not known: but the moment the descent is recorded, the figures are introduced.

The words "Summoned to Parliament *as*" when applied to Barons by Writ, mean, that the style given is that by which he was addressed in the general Writs of Summons directed to him; and the expression alluded to has been substituted for the more correct one of "by Writ addressed," which the grammatical construction of the quotation requires, to avoid the frequent repetition of that sentence.

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* In p. 93, this title is considered to have been the same as that borne by the House of Villiers, but this is perhaps erroneous, for it does not appear whether George Villiers was created Marquess of the *Town* or *County* of Buckingham; nor is the Editor positive whether the present Duke was created Duke of the Town or County of Buckingham, but most probably only of the former, there being now and at the time of the Duke's creation, an *Earl of Buckinghamshire*.

It should be observed, that no marriage is noticed, excepting where the woman was either herself possessed of a dignity, or was the coheir of one; or where she was immediately or nearly descended from the Blood Royal.

This mark = applied after the name of an existing Peer, indicates that he is married; and the following one ⫟ that he has issue.

The limitation of all Patents of creation was to the heirs male of the body of the Grantee only, unless otherwise expressed.

ADDENDA.

ADBASTON.

Barony, 25 Nov. 1815—Extinct 1825.
Vide Whitworth (*Addenda*).

BEXLEY.

BARON.

I. 1823. 1. Nicholas Vansittart; Created Baron Bexley of Bexley, co. Kent, 1 March, 1823. Present Baron Bexley. =

BOWES.

BARON.

I. 1815. John Bowes, 10th Earl of Strathmore in Scotland; Created Baron Bowes of Streatlam Castle, co. Durham, 7 Aug. 1815; ob. 1820, s. p. l. when this Barony became Extinct.

CLIFFORD.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1628. 1. Henry Clifford, son and heir apparent of Francis IV.-4th Earl of Cumberland; Summoned to Parliament by Writs addressed "Henrico Clifford, Chevalier," from 7 March, 3 Car. I. 1628, to 3 Nov. 15 Car. I. 1639, and sat in several Parliaments accordingly; succeeded his father as Earl of Cumberland in 1641; ob. 1643, s. p.

M. when that Earldom became Extinct, but this Barony devolved on

BARONESS.

I. 1643. 2. Elizabeth, his daughter and sole heir; she married Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, in Ireland, who was in consequence created BARON CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH, by Patent to him and the heirs male of his body, 4 Nov. 1644; he was created Earl of Burlington in March, 1664; ob. 1690.

BARONS BY WRIT.

II. 1690. 3. Charles Boyle, s. and h. Summoned to Parl. in *his father's* BARONY OF CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH in 1689; ob. *vitâ patris*, 1694.

III. 1694. 4. Charles Boyle, s. and h. claimed a Writ of Summons to Parliament as LORD CLIFFORD OF LANESBOROUGH, in consequence of his father having been so Summoned, which claim was allowed, and he was Summoned accordingly in 1694; succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Burlington in 1698; ob. 1704.

IV. 1704. 5 Richard Boyle, s. and h. Earl of Burlington; in 1737 he claimed, and was allowed the Barony of Clifford created by the Writ of 3 Car. I. 1628, to his great great grandfather Henry Clifford before mentioned, K. G.; ob. 1753, S. P. M. when the Earldom of Burlington and Barony of Clifford of Lanesborough became Extinct; but the Barony of Clifford, created by the Writ of 3 Car. I. devolved on

BARONESS.

II. 1753. 6. Charlotte, his daughter and sole heir; she married William Cavendish, 4th Duke of Devonshire; ob. 1754

BARONS BY WRIT.

V. 1754. 7. William Cavendish, s. and h. 5th Duke of Devonshire, &c.; ob. 1811.

VI. 1811. 8. William Spencer Cavendish, s. and h. 6th and present Duke of Devonshire, &c. Present Baron Clifford under the Writ of 3 Car. I. anno 1628; his Grace has not, however, obtained any recognition of the Barony.

FITZ-ROGER.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1299. John Fitz-Roger; Summoned to Parliament 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299, but never afterwards,

and of whom nothing further is known; on his death the title probably became

Extinct.

FITZ-ROGER.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1299. Andrew Fitz-Roger; Summoned to Parliament 10 April, 27 Edw. I. 1299, but never afterwards and of whom nothing further is recorded; the title, on his demise, may, in all probability, be considered to have become

Extinct.

FITZ-WALTER

OF DAVENTRY.

Robert Fitz-Walter, descended from a younger branch of the Barons Fitz-Walter; Summoned 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297, by Writ addressed, "Rob'o fil' Walteri de Daventre;" but, for the reasons assigned under FITZ-JOHN, it is doubtful if that Writ can be considered as a regular Summons to Parliament; neither he nor any of his descendants were ever afterwards Summoned to Parliament.

FITZ-MARMADUKE.

Vide TWHENG.

GRIMSTON.

VISCOUNTCY, 24 November, 1815.

Vide VERULAM.

KENDAL.

BARONY, 24 MAY, 1784.—Extinct 1802.

Vide LONSDALE.

MONTJOY (p. 444).

Montjoy Blount, IX-1st Baron Montjoy of Thurveston, co. Derby, was created to that dignity 5 June, 1627, with the following clause of precedency, to have "*locum et*

precedentiam præ omnibus aliis baronibus quibuscunque hujus regni nostri Angliæ, per nos post vicesimum die Maii jam ultimo præteritum factis sive creatis, aliquo et cet. in contrarium in aliquo non obstante;" but on complaints preferred by Lord Fauconbridge, who had been created the 25 May, and by Lord Lovelace, who was created on the 27 May in the same year, against the precedence attempted to be given to Lord Montjoy, the point was referred to the Lords' Committee of Privilege, who reported on the 29 April, 1628," that the Committee had considered thereof, and are of opinion that according to the statute 31 Hen. VIII. and according to a former judgment of this House, this Parliament, in the like case of precedency granted to the Earl of Banbury, that the said Baron Fauconbridge, and the said Baron Lovelace, are to have place and precedence according to the ancienties and dates of their several patents, before the said Baron Montjoy, whose patent of creation bears date afterward, notwithstanding the said clause in his patent to the contrary *.

See also some observations on this subject of patents giving a precedency beyond the date of the Instrument, under "OBSERVATIONS ON DIGNITIES," *page* lxix.

PASTON.

BARONY, 19 August, 1673—Extinct 1732.

Vide YARMOUTH.

SCROPE

OF BOLTON.

Vide Pedigree in next page.

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* Lords' Journals, Vol. III. p. 775. Cited in Banks' *Stemmata Anglicana*, p. 108.

SCROPE of Bolton.

Since the article respecting this title was written, the Editor has been favored with the following accurate Pedigree of the coheirs of that dignity, from the time when it fell into Abeyance in 1630 :

Mary, dau. of Edward Lord North; ob. 1588; 1st wife. = Henry le Scrope, IX.-9th Baron Scrope of Bolton, K. G.; ob. 34 Eliz. 1592. = Margaret, daughter of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey; 2d wife.

Mary le Scrope, only daughter; 1st wife. = Sir William Bowes, of Streatlam, co. Durham.

Thomas le Scrope, X.-10th Baron Scrope of Bolton, K. G.; ob. 3 Sept. 1609. =

Mary Bowes, only child of Sir William Bowes, by Mary le Scrope, his 1st w. = Sir William Evre, 2d son of William Lord Evre.

Emanuel le Scrope, XI.-11th Baron Scrope of Bolton; created Earl of Sunderland 19 June, 1627; ob. 6 June, 1630, S.P.L. when the Barony of Scrope of Bolton fell into ABEYANCE.

Thomas Evre, Esq. son and heir; killed at the battle of Newberry, August, 1643, then being a Major in the Royal Army; ob. unmarried.

Henry, died an infant.

William Evre, 2d but only surviving son, æt. 58, at the Visitation of Durham in 1666, when he was described of Elvet in that co. = Mary, daughter of Peter Forcer, of Harbour House, co. Durham; buried 21 Feb. 1669, at St. Oswald's in the city of Durham.

Peter Evre, Esq. only son, æt. 12, 1666; died unmarried, and was buried at St. Oswald's aforesaid, 18 Dec. 1669.

Mary Evre, sister and sole heir. = Michael Johnson, of Twyzell Hall, co. Durham, Esq.; ob. 12 April, 1714, buried at St. Oswald's aforesaid.

a

John Brockholes, of Claughton Hall, co. Lancaster; will dated 21 Nov. 1718; ob. 6 March, 1719.

Mary Johnson, eldest dau. and coheir, born 1689; married first circa Oct. 1716; marr. secondly, 2 Jan. 1724; ob. 8 June, 1730, buried at St. Mary's, Lancaster.

Richard Jones, of Caton, co. Lancaster, Esq. ob. 23 Nov. 1732, bur. at St. Mary's Lancaster.

Elizabeth Johnson, 2d daugh. and coh. born 1691; ob. 1763, bur. at Preston, co. Lancaster.

William Bryer, of Lancaster, Esq. ob. 27 Feb. 1747.

John Owen, of Chester-le-Street, co. Durham; 1st husband.

Jane Johnson, 3d dau. and coheir; ob. Mar. 1774, buried at Preston, co. Lancaster, 10 March, 1774.

William Brockholes, of Claughton, co. Lancaster, brother of John Brockhole, who married his wife's sister, Mary Johnson; he died without issue by his wife Jane Johnson; 2d husb.

Katherine Brockholes, only child, born 1713, m. 1733, ob. 21 Nov. 1784.

Charles Howard, XV.-12th Duke of Norfolk; ob. a 1786.

Michael Jones, of Caton, co. Lancaster, Esq. only son and heir, born 23 Nov. 1729, O. S. ob. 24 July, 1801, buried at St. Mary's, Lancaster.

Mary, dau. of Matthew Smith, Esq. and widow of Edw. Cosney, Esq. m. 53 Oct. 1773, ob. b 1814.

Mary Bryer, 1st dau. and coheir, born 25 Mar. 1725; ob. unmarried 12 April, 1814, æt. 89.

Anne Bryer, 2d dau. and coheir, born 1728, married 1757, to Richard Butler, Esq. of Pleasington Hall, co. Lancaster; ob. 1763, s. p.

John Owen, only child, born in 1719; died a lunatic and unmarried 8 Aug. 1794, buried at Billington, near Blackburne, co. Lancaster.

a

Charles Howard, XVI.-13th Duke of Norfolk; ob. 16 Dec. 1815, s. p. when the issue of Mary Johnson by her first husband John Brockholes, became extinct.

b

Charles Jones, Esq. son and heir, late Captain 1st Reg. of Dragoon Guards, and IN WHOM, as sole heir of the body of Richard le Scrope, who was summ. to Parliament 8 Jan. 44 Edw. III. 1371, IS VESTED THE BARONY OF SCROPE OF BOLTON; living May, 1825.

Michael Jones, Esq. of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, F.S.A.; married Ann, only daughter of Robert Etherington of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, Esq. she died 4 Apr. 1804, s.p.; living May, 1825; 2d son.

Mary Jones, eldest dau. marr. at St. Omer's, April, 1818, to Le Comte Pierre de Sandelin, Seigneur D'Halines, near St. Omer's in France; living, without issue, May, 1825.

Edward Jones, Esq. Captain 29th Reg. Foot; living unmarr. May, 1825; 3d son.

James Jones, Esq. Major in the Army, K.C.S.&c. married Louisa Dacre, youngest daughter of Peter Moore, Esq. M. P. Dec. 1814; living, without issue, May 1825; 4th son.

Constantia, 2d dau. living unmaried May, 1825.

Katherine, 3d dau. died 1799, unmarried, and is buried at St. Mary's, Lanc.

STANLEY (p. 607).

It has been considered doubtful whether the Thomas Stanley who was Summoned to Parl. on the 20 Jan. 34 Henry VI. 1456, was *the father* of Thomas Stanley who was Summoned in subsequent years, and who was created Earl of Derby in 1485. Dugdale states, that Thomas Stanley, Lord Chamberlain, *the father*, died in 37 Hen. VI.; and though he speaks minutely of the situations he filled, he takes no notice of his ever having been Summoned to Parliament; but on the other hand, he considers the first Writ of Summons which was issued to Thomas *the son*, to have been tested 24 May, 1 Edw. IV. 1461. Collins expressly states, that it was Thomas the father who was Summoned in the 34 Hen. VI., but other writers consider that it was the son who was Summoned in that year. A reference to the Rolls of Parliament, however, tends to prove that it was Thomas *the father* who was Summoned to Parliament in the 34 Hen. VI. for it appears that in some proceedings in Parliament relative to the Royal Household, 10 July, 33 Hen. VI. 1455, he is styled "Thomas Stanley Miles & officiarii dicti Hospitii," whilst in the act of Resumption, in Parliament 17 Nov. 34 Hen. VI. 1455, he is called "Thomas Stanley, Knight, *Lorde* Stanley, our Chamberleyn," though this occurred about two months before the date of the first Writ, which is recorded to have been issued to a *Thomas Stanley*. Moreover, in the 38 Hen. VI. William Stanley, the son of Sir Thomas Stanley *the Chamberlain*, is described as "William Stanley, son of Thomas *late Lord* Stanley.*" And in the 1 Edw. VI. in the act of resumption, the following account of the pedigree of Stanley occurs, and which determines the point in question:—"John Stanley, Knight, Besaiell of the said Lord Stanley, John Stanley, Knight, ayell of the said Lord Stanley, *or to Thomas Stanley, Knight, late Lord Stanley, fader of the said now Lord Stanley.*†"

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* Rot. Parl. Vol. 5. pp. 279, 312 b, & p. 348.
† Ibid. p. 471.

WHITWORTH.

VISCOUNT. EARL.

I. 1813. I. 1815. Charles Whitworth, 1st Baron Whitworth in Ireland; Created Viscount Whitworth of Adbaston, co. Stafford, 14 June, 1813; Created Baron of Adbaston aforesaid, and Earl Whitworth 25 Nov. 1815, G. C. B.; ob. May, 1825, S. P. when all his honours became Extinct.

The following Barons and Earls should have been called KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER,

P. 66. Thomas Howard, 1st Viscount Bindon.
71. William, *first* Lord Bonville.
73. Ralph, *first* Lord Boteler of Sudley.
77. John II.-2d Lord Bourchier.
Ibid. Hugh Stafford IV. Lord Bourchier; 1421.
92. Henry Stafford VII. Earl, and II.-2d Duke of Buckingham.
95. Thomas, *first* Baron Burgh, or Borough.
98. Hugh II.-2d Lord Burnell.
99. Thomas Butler (commonly called Earl of Ossory, in Ireland), first Baron Butler of More Park.
103. James Hamilton VIII.-1st Earl of Cambridge.
Ibid. William Hamilton X.-3d Earl of Cambridge.
Ibid. James Stuart II. Duke of Cambridge.
104. George Augustus I. Marquess and V. Duke of Cambridge.
120. Edward de Cherleton IV.-4th Baron Cherleton of Powis.
142. George Brooke VII.-6th Lord Cobham.
Ibid. Henry Brooke IX.-8th Lord Cobham.
203. James Douglas, first Duke of Dover.
252. Fulke III.-5th Baron Fitz-Warine.
254. William, Baron Fitz-Warine, who died in 1361.
291. William XIII.-14th Baron Grey of Wilton.
304. William V.-5th Baron Harrington.
353. Robert I. Baron and I. Earl Ker, and Duke of Roxburgh in Scotland.
364. William IV.-4th Lord Latimer.

P. 414. Esme Stuart VII.-1st Earl of March, and Duke of Lennox in Scotland.
429. John II.-9th Lord Mohun.
437. John IV. Baron, III. Earl, II. Duke of Montagu.
444. William Blount IV.-4th Lord Montjoy.
448. Thomas IV.-4th Lord Morley.
508. William Herbert XX.-1st Earl of Pembroke.
538. Charles Lennox XI.-2d Duke of Richmond.
543. Lawrence Hyde IV.-1st Earl of Rochester.
547. William VII.-12th Baron Roos of Hamlake.
557. Henry Jermyn III.-1st Earl of St. Albans.
582. Henry IX.-9th Baron Scrope of Bolton.
621. Richard de la Pole III.-1st Earl of Suffolk.
690. William V.-5th Baron Willoughby of Eresby.
Ibid. Robert VI.-6th Baron Willoughby of Eresby.
692. Robert I.-1st Baron Willoughby de Broke.

P. 778. REMARKS ON THE BARONS' LETTER TO THE POPE, ANNO 1301.

In consequence of a doubt having existed in the Editor's mind whether a document similar to that preserved in the Chapter was in the Vatican, at Rome, he took the liberty of addressing Dr. Lingard, the well-known historian of England, through whose kindness the following information has just been obtained from Signor Marini, the Librarian of that place.

1st. That gentleman is satisfied that the letter from the Barons of England to Pope Boniface VIII. *does not* exist in the Vatican.

2dly. It is not noticed in the Register or copy of documents belonging to the Vatican.

3dly. Neither of these circumstances should be considered as evidence that it was not received at Rome; because many instruments are now wanting which are known to have been received at that early period, and in the Register there are several vacunæ previous to the time of Pope Nicholas V. anno 1447.

This information is important, as it tends to prove that the ORIGINAL LETTER is not now extant in the place where it might be supposed to exist; hence it is still questionable whether the document in the Chapter House is the ORIGINAL, which, for some political reason, was never forwarded

to the Pontiff, or whether it is an OFFICIAL DUPLICATE of the original, made for the purpose of being preserved among the records of this kingdom. But, it is contended, it is sufficient for the purpose of proving the sitting in Parliament of the Barons whose seals were affixed to the document preserved in the Chapter House, if it be admitted that it was an instrument executed by the Barons of this kingdom, although, after it was so executed and became a record of Parliament, it never passed the door of the Parliament chamber.

It should be observed in reference to the supposition * that Pope Boniface's Bull was dated in 1300 instead of 1299, that Dr. Lingard explains the apparent anomaly of its having been written on the 28 May, 1299, and of Edward's not summoning a Parliament to take it into consideration until September in the succeeding year, in the following manner; and as that admirable historian's remarks are entitled to the utmost attention, the following extract from his valuable work cannot be deemed misplaced:

"This extraordinary document was enclosed in a letter to Winchelsey, Archbishop of Canterbury, ordering him, under the penalty of suspension, to present it to Edward. By some unaccountable delay twelve months elapsed before it was delivered to the Primate, who immediately repaired to Carlisle. But the King had already reached Kirkudbright; and the intermediate country was in possession of the Scots. For six weeks the Archbishop lingered on the borders, afraid to proceed, yet distressed through want of provisions; at length he heard that the army was on its return, and crossing the sands, found Edward encamped in the neighbourhood of Caerlavarock. He delivered the letter, which was publicly read in Latin and French to all the Barons in the King's presence. It came at a most critical moment. The peace with France was not yet concluded, and Gascony was still sequestered in the hands of the Pontiff. Unwilling to offend one whose friendship was so necessary to him, he took time to deliberate, and then replied, that in a matter which concerned the right of his crown, it was his duty to consult his other counsellors: that in a short time he would assemble his Parliament, and with

* Vide p. 779.

its advice would return a satisfactory answer to the Pontiff. The Archbishop returned: he was followed by Edward: and at the request of the King of France an armistice was granted to the Scots. To answer the letter of Boniface a Parliament was summoned to meet at Lincoln. The Universities were ordered to depute six civilians, and the Monasteries to furnish every document in their possession which could bear upon the question. After some debate a reply was framed, which was signed and sealed by one hundred and four * Earls and Barons, in the name of the commonalty of England."—Ed. 1819, Quarto, Vol. II. p. 438-9.

It is to be regretted that Lord Hailes does not state the grounds on which he considered Rymer to have been wrong in assigning the year 1299 as the date of the Bull in question; but in proof that such was the year in which it was written, Dr. Lingard ingeniously observes, "From the Archbishop's reply to the Pope it appears that he was twenty days on his journey to Carlisle, remained on the borders six weeks, and reached the King on the 26th August; of course, he must have received the Bull in the end of June; and as it was dated on the 27th of that month, it must have been written the year before."

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* One hundred and *three*. Vide p. 762, et seq. of this work.

CORRIGENDA.

P. 7. Edward Tudor, afterwards King Edward VI. is stated to have been created *Prince of Wales;* but Sandford asserts, that the Patent of creation to that dignity was never actually passed.

P. 13. l. 23. It should have been observed, that Sir Edward Neville, the father of Edward Neville, VII.-6th Baron Abergavenny, was summoned to Parliament 2 and 3 Ph. and M. but died before the Parliament met; and in the 8th Jac. I. it was decided, that the direction and delivery of the Writ did not make him a Baron or Noble until he came to Parliament, and there sat according to the commandment of the Writ; and hence that no hereditary dignity was created by the Writ directed to him in consequence of his never having sat under it *.

P. 22. The date of the Patent of Creation of the Marquisate of Anglesey is, 4 *July*, 1815.

P. 26. John Fitz-Alan, who is there called the IX.-6th Earl of Arundel, died in 1272, and which should consequently have been also stated as the date when his son Richard Fitz-Alan succeeded to the Earldom. The list of the Earls of Arundel was compiled from that of previous writers, but it has been proved by the Lords' Committees in their Reports on the dignity of a Peer of the Realm, that in fact the first of the family of Fitz-Alan who was *actually Earl of Arundel* was *Richard Fitz-Alan*, who died in 1301, and who is called in p. 26, the X.-7th Earl.

P. 42. *Dele* the note; the date of the Writ of 49th Hen. III. being the 24th Dec.

P. 53. l. 41. Dele the words "*having succeeded to it jure matris in* 1799."

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* Cruise on Dignities, p. 72.

P. 63. l. 31. For "John Bourchier, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of *John* Bourchier (ob. v. p.)" &c. read, "being s. and h. of *Humphrey* Bourchier (ob. v. p.)" &c.

P. 66. Under the title of BINDON the name of the 1st Viscount is incorrectly stated to have been Thomas Howard *Bindon*, instead of *Thomas Howard*. It was the first Viscount *instead of* Thomas Howard, the third and last Viscount, who was a Knight of the Garter.

P. 69. BOLINGBROKE.

VISCOUNTS.

III. 1787. 3. George St. John, *third* Viscount, died in 1824, and was succeeded by

IV. 1824. 4. Henry St. John, s. and h. Present Viscount Bolingbroke, Viscount St. John, Baron St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, Baron St. John of Battersea, and a Baronet.

P. 72. BOSTON.

BARONS.

II. 1775. 2. Frederick Irby, the second Baron, *died* on the 25th March, 1825, and was succeeded by

III. 1825. 3. George Irby, s. and h. Present Baron Boston and a Baronet.

P. 74. The earliest Writ addressed to John de Botetourt was tested 13 July, 33 Edw. I. 1305, and which is consequently the precedency of that Barony.

P. 78. BOURCHIER. Vide a Note relative to the Barony of Bourchier under LEICESTER, p. 369, et seq.

P. 82. l. 36. Elizabeth, the second sister and coheir of John 2d Lord Bray, married first, Sir Ralph *Verney*, ancestor of the Viscounts Fermanagh and Earl Verney in Ireland; secondly, Sir Richard Catesby; and *thirdly*, *William Clark**.

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* Ex. inform. William Bray, Esq. F.S.A.

P. 83. BRAYBROOKE.

BARONS.

II. 1797. 2. Richard Aldworth Neville (assumed the name of) Griffin, the second Baron, died 1 March, 1825, and was succeeded by

III. 1825. 3. Richard Neville-Griffin, s. and h. Present Baron Braybrooke.

P. 84. Alexander Viscount Bridport is erroneously called *K. G.* instead of *K. B.*

P. 85. The dates of the Writs addressed to John de Britannia were, 24 May and 13 July, 33 Edw. I. 1305; he died in 1334.

P. 96. l. 19, et seq. *Dele* "but the objection stated under FITZ-JOHN to the Writ of 25 Edw. I. also occurs to the Writ of 12 Nov. 1308, viz. that the Spiritual Peers were not summoned," as it appears the whole of that body were duly summoned to that Parliament.

P. 97. The date of the death of Richard last Earl of Burlington is erroneously stated to have been 1735 instead of 1753; this correction also applies to p. 135, as the Barony of Clifford of Lanesborough and the Earldom of Burlington both became Extinct on that event in 1753. Vide ADDENDA, p. 20.

P. 124. l. 11. for 1086 read 1066.

P. 129. l. 37. The date of the creation of the Dukedom of Clarence was 13 *November*, instead of 15 September, 1362*.

P. 142. Edward Brooke, IV.-3d Baron Cobham, was summoned to Parliament until the 28th Feb. 2 Edw. IV. 1463, and George VII.-6th Baron, and Henry IX.-8th Baron, were both Knights of the Garter.

P. 149. Margaret Baroness, Viscountess, and Baroness Coningsby, died s. p. *s.* instead of s. p. *m.*

P. 155. l. 31. for "in the *Earldom*," read, in the *Earls*.

P. 178. l. 7. The date of the Patent creating the Baroness

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* Rot. Parl. vol. II. p. 273.

Lucas, Countess de Grey, was 25 *October*, instead of the 11 *September*, 1816.

P. 188. l. 11. for "Thomas Stanley, Summ. to Parl. as Baron Stanley, 1455," read Thomas Stanley, *second Baron Stanley*.

P. 190. l. 22. After "Thomas Despencer," add *s. and h.*

P. 202. The Title of *Viscount Sackville* should have been inserted in the list of dignities possessed by the present Duke of Dorset.

P. 203. James Douglas, 2d Duke of Queensberry in Scotland, was created to his English honors of Baron Ripton, Marquess of Beverley, and Duke of Dover, to hold to him for life, with remainder to his *second* son Charles, then Earl of Solway in Scotland in tail male*. The said Duke was also elected a Knight of the Garter, and dying in 1714 was, according to the above limitation, succeeded by his son Charles, who in 1706 was created Earl of Solway in Scotland, and his elder brother James having died *vitâ patris*, he likewise became Duke of Queensberry, &c. in Scotland.

P. 205. Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, Marquess of Dublin, and Duke of Ireland, was never a Knight of the Garter; the same correction applies to the latter title in p. 346. The date of his creation to the Marquisate of Dublin was 1 Dec. 1385.

P. 218. l. 8. for "I. 1229. 6." &c. read, I. 1299. 6. &c.

P. 241. l. 33. for "26 May, 23 Henry VI. 1455," read, 26 May, 33 Hen. VI. 1455.

P. 247. l. 17. for "XXII.-11. Earl," read, XXIII.-11. Earl.

P. 259. A more correct account of the descent of the Barony of FURNIVAL, after it fell into Abeyance in 1616, will be found under that of STRANGE, in p. 615.

P. 267. James Grenville, Lord Glastonbury, died 25 April, 1825, s. p. when that Barony became EXTINCT.

P. 289. l. 4. for "being s. and h. of *Henry* Grey (ob. v. p.)"

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* Cruise on Dignities, p. 91.

&c. read, being s. and h. of *Sir John* Grey K. G. (ob. v. p.) &c.

P. 291. William Grey, XIII.-14. Baron Grey de Wilton, was attainted in 1553, when his honors became Forfeited, but he was fully restored to them in 1558. He was likewise a Knight of the Garter.

P. 293. l. 9. for "William de Greystock, *s. and h.* ob. 1288," read, *brother and heir*, &c.

P. 317. Humphrey de Bohun, XIII.-6th Earl of Hereford, is *erroneously* called a Knight of the Garter.

P. 355. *Dele* KINCUMBURGH; the name of *Walter de Kincumburgh* was taken from Dugdale's Lists of Summons to Parliament, where it is erroneously printed for Walter de *Fauconbergh*, in which manner it stands in the Lists of Summons given in the Appendix to the I. and II. Peerage Reports.

P. 385. l. 31. John L'Isle, II.-2d Baron L'Isle of Rugemont, was Summoned to Parliament only until the 15th March, 28 Edw. I. 1354, and the Writs addressed to his son and heir Robert L'Isle, were tested 15 Dec. 31 Edw. III. 1357, and 20 Nov. 34 Edw. III. 1360.

P. 421. l. 7. for "28 Edw. II." read 28 Edw. III.

P. 448. *Dele* the Note, as the name of *John* de Morley among the persons summoned 24 May, 11 Hen. VI. 1433, was Dugdale's error; for in the Appendix to the I. and II. Peerage Report it properly stands as *Thomas* de Morley.

P. 456. Vide some remarks under "OBSERVATIONS ON DIGNITIES," *page* xlix, on the subject of the termination of the Abeyance of the Barony of Mowbray.

P. 476. l. 18. Henry Howard, XI.-8th Duke of Norfolk, is *erroneously* called a Knight of the Garter.

P. 496. l. 34. for "Maud, *daughter* and coheir of Giles Badlesmere," read, *sister* and coheir.

P. 497. l. 4. *Dele* K. G.

l. 32. After the words "cousin and heir," add *male.*

OF STANMERE. OF STANMERE.

P. 505. l. 26. for "1. 1672. 1." read, "I. 1762. I.

P. 508. l. 31. for "K. B." read, K. G.

P. 510. l. 2. for "EARLS," read, BARONS BY TENURE.

P. 514. l. 32. for "*Lord* Philip Howard," read, *Philip Howard, Esq.*

P. 577. SAY AND SELE.

Gregory William Twisleton, present Baron Say and Sele, sits in the precedency given by the Patent of 9th August, 1603; hence it must be inferred, that the only Barony which is recognized to be vested in him is that created by that Patent; but as he is heir-general of the body of Sir James Fienes who was summoned to Parliament 3 March, 25 Hen. VI. 1447, if that personage can be proved to have sat in the House as Baron Say and Sele between the day on which the Writ was tested, and that on which he is said to have been created to that dignity in full Parliament, *with remainder to his heirs male;* or if it could be established that Sir James Fienes was never created to the dignity in question, with remainder to his *heirs male*, and of which, according to Mr. Cruise, there does not appear to be any evidence, his Lordship must, it is presumed, be deemed to have inherited a Barony in fee under the Writ of Summons to Sir James Fienes in 1447. The earliest proof of a Lord Say and Sele having been present in Parliament is in 1449; thus the only claim which appears feasible to the Barony created in 1447, consists in establishing, that no Patent limiting the dignity to the *heirs male* of Sir James Fienes ever passed, and consequently that it originated in a Writ of Summons. It is also to be observed, that the Patent of 9th August, 1603, recited the fact, that James Fienes was summoned by Writ 3 March, 1447, and that on the 5th of the same month he was created in full Parliament a Baron of England by the style, title, and honor of Baron Say and Sele, but mentions *no limitation whatever*; hence perhaps the only evidence against the Patent of 1603 being a confirmation of the original Barony, to which Sir Richard Fienes was undoubtedly entitled, whether it was limited to the heirs male or heirs general of Sir James Fienes, he being both heir male and heir general of that personage, was the circumstance of his always sitting as junior Baron.

P. 581. l. 28. Henry le Scroop, Justice of the Common Pleas, was summoned to Parliament ex officio, from 5 Edw. II. *instead*, as is there stated, from 8 to 19 Edw. II.

P. 621. William de Ufford, II.-2d Earl of Suffolk, was never a Knight of the Garter; this correction applies also to p. 653, l. 26.

P. 662. l. 32. The earliest Writ of Summons addressed to Hugh de Vere was tested 6 *February*, 27 Edw.I. 1299.

P. 677. Henry de Beauchamp, XV. Earl, and I. Duke of Warwick, is *erroneously* called a Knight of the Garter.

P. 680. l. 16. for "38 Hen. VI. 1640," read, 38 Hen. VI. 1460.

P. 682. l. 30. Francis Lord Wemyss is improperly stated to be 6th Earl of Wemyss in Scotland, his Lordship not having established his claim to that dignity.

P. 757. Note *. *Dele* the words, "but no record exists of the said Thomas having been summoned to any Parliament as a Baron;" for he was summoned to Parliament, *vitâ patris*, as Lord Maltravers. Vide p. 408.

P. 843. ST. DAVID'S.

Thomas Burgess, Bishop of that See. Translated to Salisbury May, 1825.

1825. John Banks Jenkinson, Dean of Worcester. Appointed May, 1825. PRESENT Lord Bishop of St. David's.

P. 885. SALISBURY.

1807. John Fisher, ob. 1825.

1825. Thomas Burgess. Translated from St. David's May 1825. PRESENT Lord Bishop of Salisbury and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

OBSERVATIONS

ON DIGNITIES.

To a work containing the descent and present state of every title of Peerage which has existed in this Country since the Conquest, such observations as tend to explain the nature of those dignities, with a brief analysis of the principles which regulate their descent, together with a short history of the different degrees of honour which constitute their possessors a Peer of the Realm, will of course be expected. In the following attempt to afford this information, those remarks only are submitted which contain what is now deemed to be the law on the subject; for it would be useless, were it compatible with the limits of the Work, to attempt to follow the voluminous writers who have treated on dignities in their speculations on points which do not admit of proof, and which consequently depend entirely on conjecture. The greatest part of the authors here alluded to have been consulted; and although occasional statements have been extracted from them, it is necessary to observe, that the works from which the following conclusions have been chiefly deduced, are the valuable "Treatise on Dignities," by the late Mr. Cruise, and the "Reports of the Lords' Committees appointed to search the Journals of the House, Rolls of Parliament, and other records and documents, for all matters touching the dignity of a Peer of the Realm." While thus avowing that the most important part of these remarks have been derived from the sources alluded to, the Editor feels it right to acknowledge that he has not been implicitly guided by the *dicta* laid down in either of those publications, where the investigation of

the numerous titles contained in these pages has produced a different impression on his mind; and therefore one or two cases occur in which a slight variation from the statements of former writers will be found: these, however, are submitted with unfeigned diffidence, and perhaps demand his apology. On the contents of the Reports of the Lords' Committees it would be the height of presumption to offer any encomium, but it is impossible to refrain from expressing the homage of that admiration which frequent reference to their pages has elicited. The trifling errors which are to be found in them *, together with the bias with which some parts appear to have been written, serve only, by the force of contrast, to render the brilliancy of their general merits the more conspicuous: some of the misstatements have been occasionally noticed in different parts of this Work, and against that bias the Editor has presumed, in one instance, strenuously to contend†. The deep research, profound learning, and important deductions, which every page of the Reports exhibit, must, however, command the respect of all who are capable of appreciating their value, and render them, beyond all comparison, the most important work on the subject which has ever appeared. On Mr. Cruise's Treatise any observation would be superfluous, as its merit is universally acknowledged; hence the Editor has felt satisfied whenever he has been able to cite that Work as his authority.

In these observations, each dignity is treated of under a separate head, in the following order.

BARONIES,	VISCOUNTCIES.
By Tenure.	EARLDOMS.
By Writ.	MARQUISATES.
By Patent.	DUKEDOMS.

Under the head of "Baronies by Tenure," a few remarks are submitted on feudal titles generally; whilst, under "Baronies by Writ," what is now considered to be the law relative to Abeyances, Sittings, Baronies "Jure Uxoris,"

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* Vide the Critique on these Reports in the Edinburgh Review for March, 1821.

† On the subject of the Barons' Letter to Pope Boniface VIII. vol. II. p. 761 et seq.

and THE EFFECT OF WRITS OF SUMMONS TO THE ELDEST SON OF AN EARL, IN HIS FATHER'S BARONY, are pointed out; and the subject is concluded by some observations on the effect of attainders of High Treason or Felony, on Dignities, whether created by Writ or by Letters Patent.

BARONIES BY TENURE.

After the Conquest, all dignities were attached to the possession of certain lands, which, agreeable to the Feudal System, introduced into this Country by the Normans, was held immediately of the King, upon condition of performing certain honorary services, and which was called a *Feudum Nobile*, and undoubtedly conferred Nobility on the individual to whom it was granted. The services by which these lands were held chiefly consisted of attending the Sovereign in war with a certain number of knights, and likewise of attending his great councils, afterwards designated Parliaments. The number of knights to be provided by each Baron depended on the conditions annexed to the grant, and according to that number he was said to be possessed of so many knights' fees; that is, his lands were nominally divided into certain divisions, to the tenure of each of which was appended the duty of providing a knight completely armed for the field, whenever the King commanded his attendance. As feudal tenures are not now deemed to exist in this Country, a point which will be more fully noticed, it is not necessary to inquire into the laws which regulated these services, or to attempt to investigate the precise nature of the legislative assemblies of the Nation, antecedent to the 49th Hen. III. when we have proof that they were convened by Writs of Summons, as the defective state of records prevents the possibility of forming a satisfactory conclusion on the subject.

Selden considers that the lands which were conferred by William the Conqueror on his followers descended to their posterity, and who consequently were deemed to form the baronial body of the Kingdom; but in the reign of John, from many having alienated portions of their possessions, a great part of them became so reduced, as to cause such of

the Barons as retained all the lands granted to their ancestors to obtain a law by which *they only* should in future be styled *Barons*, and all the rest merely *Tenants in Chief*, or *Knights;* but because the name of *Baron* could not be wholly taken from them, the addition of *Majores* was given to the most powerful Barons, and that of *Minores* to the others. From that period to the reign of Henry III. the right of sitting in the Legislative Assemblies appears to have been confined to those persons who, from possessing entire Baronies, were styled *Barones Majores;* but under that Monarch it has been held that this practice ceased, and that no person was then considered to be entitled to sit in Parliament, unless he was summoned thereto by the King's Writ; though Mr. Cruise contends, on the authority of a proceeding in Parliament, in the Parliament which met in 1225, as given by Matthew Paris, that the Crown never possessed the prerogative of omitting to summon the principal nobles to every parliament. This subject is, however, one of very great uncertainty, nor has its investigation by the Lords' Committees produced any information of a conclusive nature.

In another part of these observations, such facts will be stated as tend to establish, that after the 22d Edw. I. whatever may have been the practice before that time, the possessors of Baronies by Tenure had not, *ex debito justitiæ*, a right to a Writ of Summons to Parliament; but it is necessary, in the first place, that the manner in which Baronies by Tenure are supposed to have descended should be briefly stated; and after noticing the important decision on the subject in 1669, this part of these observations will be concluded with a short inquiry into those instances which afford the strongest presumptive evidence that dignities were deemed to be attached to the tenure of certain lands, at a period long subsequent to the reign of King Edward the First.

"Dignities by Tenure," Mr. Cruise observes, "appear to have always been hereditary, and to have descended in the same manner as the castles, or manors, to which they were annexed. So that the descent of dignities of this kind, in the male line, must have been exactly similar to that of estates in fee simple, unless the castles, or manors, to which the dignities were annexed, were intailed; in which case the dignity descended to the person entitled to those castles,

or manors, under the intail. *"—"In ancient times the right of primogeniture appears to have taken place in the descent of dignities by Tenure to females as well as to males. For Bracton, treating of the partition of estates among females, has the following passage: De hoc autem quod dicitur quod de feodo militari veniunt in divisionem capitalia messuagia, et inter cohæredes dividuntur, hoc verum est, nisi capitale messuagium illud sit caput comitatûs, propter jus gladii quod dividi non potest, vel caput baroniæ castrum vel aliud ædificium. Et hoc ideo ne sic caput per plures particulas dividatur, et plura jura comitatum et baroniarum deveniant ad nihilum, per quod deficiat regnum, quod ex comitatibus et baroniis dicitur esse constitutum †."

"Now, as the eldest daughter, or sister, had a right to the principal mansion, *jure esneciæ*, to which, if it was caput comitatûs or baroniæ, the service of attending Parliament appears to have been always annexed, she would, in those times, have been entitled to the dignity ‡."

"Where the elder daughter of a Baron was married in the lifetime of her father, the Crown appears to have formerly had a right to confer the estates whereof the Baron died seized on his unmarried daughter §; and by the law of Scotland all heritable titles of nobility still go to the eldest heir portioner, that is, to the eldest daughter ||."

The decision just alluded to relative to Baronies by Tenure, was made in 1669, in the case of the Barony of Fitz-Walter, which dignity was, in the reign of Charles II. claimed by Henry Mildmay, Esq. the heir-general of Robert Fitz-Walter, who was summoned to Parliament 24 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, and opposed by Robert Cheeke, Esq. The claimant's petitions were referred to the House of Lords, but no proceedings of importance then took place; in 1667 Benjamin Mildmay, brother and heir of the said Henry Mildmay, presented a petition urging his claim to the Barony, which was also referred to the House of Lords. Mr. Cheeke's

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* Treatise on Dignities, Ed. 1823, p. 171.
† Ibid, p. 172. ‡ Ibid. § Ibid.
|| Ibid, p. 178.

claim chiefly rested on the question of whether there could be a *possessio fratris* in a dignity; and after several hearings at the bar of the House, the Parliament was prorogued, and nothing further was done in that session; but on the 29 Dec. following, Mr. Mildmay again petitioned the King, when his Majesty was pleased to order in Council, that the cause should be heard by the Privy Council on the 19 Jan. 1669, and when the two Chief Justices and the Lord Chief Baron were ordered to attend.

"The Counsel for the said Robert Cheeke affirmed that the same was a Barony by Tenure, and ought to go along with the land; which the Counsel of the Petitioner denied, and offered to argue upon the same. Upon which both parties being ordered to withdraw, *the nature of a Barony by tenure being discoursed, it was found to have been discontinued for many ages, and not in being, and so not fit to be revived, or to admit any pretence of right of succession thereupon.* And that the pretence of a Barony by Tenure being declared (for weighty reasons) not to be insisted upon, &c. and the other points urged by Mr. Cheeke being overruled, it was ordered by his Majesty in Council, that the Petitioner is admitted humbly to address himself to his Majesty, for his Writ to sit in the House of Peers as Baron Fitz-Walter, and who was so summoned accordingly *."

It does not appear on what grounds Mr. Cheeke's Counsel claimed the Barony of Fitz-Walter by Tenure, for that Barony was originally attached to the Tenure of the manor of Little Dunmow, in Essex, which was granted to Robert Fitz-Walter in the reign of Henry the First; and at the period when this claim was discussed it was not in the possession of either of the claimants †. This fact does not,

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* Collins' Precedents, p. 287. Cruise on Dignities, p. 66.

† This manor descended from the family of Fitz-Walter to that of Ratcliffe, and from the latter to its representative, Sir Henry Mildmay of Moulsham, who was seized of it in 1629; in the latter part of the seventeenth century it was possessed by Sir Thomas May, who sold it to Sir James Hallett in 1700. A MS. note to the copy of Morant's Essex, in the College of Arms, states, that Sir John May mortgaged it before the year 1672 to Edward Eversfield, Esq. hence it could scarcely have been possessed by either of the claimants to the Barony of Fitz-Walter in 1669.

however, in any degree lessen the weight of the decision of the King in Council; for that decision not only refers to the individual case before it, but to the general principle of whether Baronies by Tenure were then in existence; and when it is considered that that resolution was formed by the advice of the Lord Chancellor, the two Chief Justices, and of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Matthew Hale, whose intimate knowledge of subjects of that nature is justly noticed by the Lords' Committees; and that in the last case in which the question was agitated before the House of Lords†, the decision was in a great degree confirmatory of it, the doctrine that any territorial possesion in this country constitutes its possessor a Baron of the realm, may, it is confidently presumed, be deemed to be entirely exploded.

The latest instance in which a claim of this nature was set up was in 1805, in the case of the Barony of Roos, a claim to which was urged by Lady Henry Fitzgerald, as coheir of the body of Robert de Roos, who was summoned to Parliament in the 49 Hen. III.; the ancestors of which Robert were unquestionably Barons of the realm by Tenure, either of the Manors of Hameslake or Trusbut, or the Castle of Belvoir, each of which was held of the Crown *in capite per Baroniam*. The Manors of Hameslake and Trusbut were then alienated; but the Honour and Castle of Belvoir was held by the Duke of Rutland, who consequently opposed Lady Henry Fitzgerald's petition on the ground that the Barony of Roos was a Barony by Tenure, and that where an ancient Baron, holding a Baronial estate, *i. e.* a castle or manor held of the King *in capite per Baroniam*, was summoned to Parliament, his title did not arise from the Writ of Summons, but from his Barony, and he became a Baron by Tenure. The House of Lords, however, resolved, "that the Duke of Rutland was not entitled to the Barony claimed on the part of the coheirs of Robert de Roos." This decision, though not so conclusive as that in the case of the Barony of Fitz-Walter (for it conveys only an implied opinion on Baronies by Tenure, inasmuch as notwithstanding that the House resolved that the Barony claimed by Lady Henry Fitzgerald was a distinct dignity from that

† The Barony of Roos in 1804. *Vide infra.*

contended for by the Duke of Rutland, yet it expressed no resolution whether the Tenure of the Castle of Belvoir did or did not confer a Barony on its possessor), must, however, be considered in a great degree confirmatory of the resolution of the Privy Council in 1669, and hence it may perhaps be deemed highly improbable that any claim of a dignity by the tenure of lands will ever be admitted in this country.

In the Reports of the Lords' Committees on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm, almost every statement on the subject admits of a conclusion against the existence of dignities by the tenure of lands, a few of which will here be cited.

After noticing the decision on the Abergavenny and Roos cases, and particularly the resolution on the Barony of Fitz-Walter, the Committees observe:

"These acts of the Crown and decisions of the House, and particularly the order of the King in Council of the 19 Jan. 1669, made with the assistance of the Lord Keeper (the Lord Ashley), the two Chief Justices (Keeling and Vaughan), and the Chief Baron Hale (who was eminently learned in the ancient records of this country), after discussing the nature of a Barony by Tenure, and declaring that it was not fit to admit any pretence of right to succession thereupon, may perhaps be considered as amounting to a solemn opinion that, although in early times the right to a Writ of Summons to Parliament as a Baron may have been founded on Tenure, a contrary practice had prevailed for ages; and that therefore it was not to be taken as then forming part of the constitutional law of the land. Indeed when the changes which apparently had taken place generally in the constitution of the legislative bodies after the charter of John, and before the 23 Edw. I. (when the Summons to Robert Fitz-Walter, under whom Mildmay claimed, appeared on record, and especially the division of the legislative body under the Crown into two distinct bodies, having separate characters, rights, and privileges, of which the Committee have found no trace before or in the charter of John), are considered; and when it is also considered that many persons might in and after the 23 of Edw. I. have claimed a right to be summoned to Parliament as Barons, if that right had depended solely upon the Tenure of Lands (a fact which the Committee apprehend

will distinctly appear in a further report which they purpose to make to this House), and that the Crown, notwithstanding, unquestionably exercised the power of calling to such assemblies as Peers of the land, persons who had no claim to that dignity by Tenure, whilst no person during the period from the 23 Edw. I. till the reign of Henry VI. appears to have distinctly claimed as a matter of right, a Writ of Summons to Parliament, deriving that right from Tenure independent of the power of the Crown; it seems that the advisers of the order of Council of the 19 Jan. 1669, had at least strong grounds for the declaration on the subject contained in that order, and for giving the sanction of their opinions to the propriety of considering the Writ of Summons to Robert Fitz-Walter in the 23d and subsequent years of Edward I. and the Writs issued to five persons successively as his heirs in the male line, as having given a presumptive right to the dignity of a Peer of the realm capable of being transmitted by descent to Elizabeth, the only daughter of Walter, the last male in the direct line of descent from Robert, without regard to Tenure, and that the Writ of Summons to John Ratcliffe, the son and heir of Elizabeth, was founded on that presumptive right and not on Tenure; and that Mildmay being at the time of the decision the heir of Elizabeth Fitz-Walter, was entitled by the same prescriptive right to the same dignity. And although the decision in favour of Mildmay was not the judgment of the House but of the King in Council, and the King might by his prerogative have issued the Writ under which Mildmay took his seat, yet it remained for the House to judge whether that Writ did or did not give the precedence which it was intended to give; and the House having admitted Mildmay to take his seat with a precedence which the Writ under which he sat could not have given, if he had not been entitled to claim the Writ under the right vested in his ancestor in the reign of Edward the First, the House, in fact, accepted the decision of the King in Council as a proper decision, and considered the dignity vested in Mildmay as a mere personal dignity derived to him from the Writ of Summons issued in the reign of Edward the First to the person whose heir he was. It may be added, that the Lord Keeper, the Chief Justices, and the Chief Baron Sir Matthew Hale, when they advised the King in Council to declare, that on discussion of the

nature of a Barony by Tenure, it was found to have been discontinued for many ages and not in being, and so not fit to be revived, or to admit of any pretence of right to succession thereon, must have considered, that neither the case of Arundel or that of Abergavenny, as those cases then stood, could affect the question *."

In another part of the same Report the subject is thus ably noticed :

"It has been contended that tenure of land, '*per Baroniam*,' gives the right of demanding a Writ of Summons to Parliament as a Baron of the realm, and renders the tenant of the land so holden a Baron and Peer of the realm; but it has not been distinctly stated whether that right is supposed to be attached only to the Tenure of an entire Barony, or that it may belong to the Tenure of part of a Barony; though it has rather been suggested, that it may belong to the Tenure of part of a Barony, provided the tenant of that part has what has been called the '*caput Baroniæ*.' If the right should be confined to the Tenure of an entire Barony, it would appear, from the Testa de Nevill, and other documents, that the number of Baronies in the time of Henry the Third and Edward the First was considerable; and the Committee propose, in another report, to give a list of such as have occurred to them in their searches on the subject. If the right should be extended to the Tenure of part of a Barony, provided the tenant had the *caput Baroniæ*, the number of such rights must be equal to the number of Baronies contained in the list; as some persons amongst the various tenants in severalty of parts of a Barony must have the *caput Baroniæ*. If the right were extended to holding *per Baroniam*, though of any part of a Barony, the number of persons who might claim under such title must be very great, as every division of a Barony would then produce a new claimant. To prove that any land as now holden by any one, was an entire Barony, would probably be at this day a very difficult task, and therefore it would probably be deemed most prudent to limit the claim to the Tenure of that part of a Barony which contained the *caput Baroniæ*. This in the reigns of Edward the First, of his son, and of his grandson Edward

* I. and II. Report, pp. 446, 447.

the Third, may not have been difficult to ascertain. The Committee have therefore endeavoured to discover whether during that time, or afterwards, any such claim had been made; and if made, what was the result. They have found many instances of persons who appear to have holden lands *per Baroniam*, and who have probably possessed the *caput Baroniæ*, and yet were never summoned by Writ to Parliament. They have found, in other cases, persons who were summoned to Parliament having such *caput Baroniæ*, and whose descendants have continued to be summoned to Parliament after alienation by themselves or their ancestors of that *caput Baroniæ*, whilst the alienee has not founded any claim to such a Writ on the possession which he had acquired *."

The Committees then add, that they propose to give the result of their searches in a further Report, not having been able to make so complete an investigation of the subject as appeared desirable, and proceed to notice the claim founded in the reign of Henry VI. to the Earldom of Arundel by John Fitz-Alan, who stated in his petition that his ancestors, Earls of Arundel, Lords of the Castle, Honor, and Lordship of Arundel, had had their place to sit in Parliament and councils of the King's progenitors for time whereof memory of man did not run, by reason of the Castle, Honor, and Lordship aforesaid, to which the said name had been united and annexed for the time aforesaid, of which Castle, Honor, and Lordship the petitioner was seised. This case it is impossible to state satisfactorily in the limits to which these observations on dignities are necessarily confined, but it is sufficient briefly to offer such remarks as bear immediately on the subject of dignities being attached to the tenure of land after the reign of Edward the First. The statement in the claimant's petition, that all the persons who had been seized of the Castle and Honor of Arundel were Earls of Arundel, was not true; for the Lords' Committees, in this Report, prove that neither Fitz-Alan (the nephew, and one of the heirs of Hugh de Albini Earl of Arundel, and who, in the partition of the said Earl Hugh's lands, obtained the Castle of Arundel), nor John Fitz-Alan his son, the petitioner's an-

* I. and II. Report, p. 404.

cestors, were styled Earls of Arundel in any contemporary record, though they were both seised of the Castle and Honor of Arundel at a period when dignities were undoubtedly attached to the tenure of lands. It would consequently appear, that the first Earl of Arundel of the family of Fitz-Alan, was Richard Fitz-Alan, the son and heir of John Fitz-Alan last mentioned, who, in record of the 16 Edward I. is merely styled "Ric'o filio Alani," but who, in the 20 Edw. I. was styled in the Placita in Quo Warranto in Salop in that year, "Ricardus filius Alani *Comes de Arundell*," and who, in the 23 Edw. I. was summoned to Parliament by that title. The conclusion therefore is, that he was created to that dignity some time between the 17 and 20 Edw. I. "but in what manner the Committee have been unable to discover *." John Fitz-Alan's petition was, however, so far admitted, as the assertion in his petition is made the consideration, though with some others not connected with the question, for the King's acceding to it with a saving, nevertheless of the right of the King, of the Duke of Norfolk who, being the heir-general of the Earls of Arundel, had opposed the Earl's claim, and of every other person; which saving clause, as the Report truly observes, "was that species of saving which in law is deemed illusory, operating nothing †." From John Fitz-Alan, who obtained this recognition of the Earldom, the dignity descended to Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, who died in 1579, without male issue, when Philip Howard, his grandson, son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, by Mary,

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* I. and II. Report, p. 420. In the list of the Earls of Arundel, p. 26, both the John Fitz-Alans are included; this was done in consequence of the decision of Parliament on John Fitz-Alan's petition in the 11 Hen. VI. which recognized the assertion, that every person who had been seized of the Castle of Arundel, was by the tenure thereof Earl of Arundel, and the satisfactory refutation of the position by the Lords' Committees had not then fallen under the Editor's observation. See, however, the note to p. 27, from which it appears that John Fitz-Alan, the father of the claimant, in the 11 Hen. VI. though never summoned to Parliament as an Earl, was, nevertheless, styled Earl of Arundel.

† Ibid. p. 427.

the daughter and eventually sole heir of the last Earl, succeeded to the possession of the Castle of Arundel and to that Earldom. He was attainted in 1595, when his dignities became forfeited; but Thomas, his son and heir, was restored to all his father's honours, and, in the 3d Charles I. obtained an Act of Parliament, which is in the form of a Petition to the King, and recites that the Earldom of Arundel had been real and local from the time whereof the memory of man was not to the contrary; and had from the time aforesaid been used and enjoyed by himself and such of his ancestors as had had them, and enjoyed the inheritance of the Castle of Arundel, &c. in almost similar words to the allegations of the petition of John Fitz-Alan in the reign of Henry VI., for a new settlement of the Earldom of Arundel, and for the annexation of certain Baronies to that dignity.

An account of the new limitations of the Earldom will be found in several parts of this work *, by virtue of which it has descended to its present illustrious possessor the Duke of Norfolk. "This legislative provision," the Report observes, "has put an end to all questions as to the title of Earl of Arundel, so long as there remain issue male from the said Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel." What may be the effect of those limitations on the failure of such issue male, it would be impossible to determine, nor does the discussion fall within the object of these observations. The facts stated by the Lords' Committees prove that the tenure of the Castle of Arundel did not constitute its possessor an Earl at the time when dignities were indubitably dependent upon territorial possessions; hence it is difficult to believe, if it be not totally incredible, that it should have done so at a subsequent period: and with respect to the admission by the King and Parliament in the 11 Hen. VI. the remarks made in another part of this work, that in that reign more anomalies, with respect to the Peerage, are to be found than in any which preceded it, may here again be offered, as tending to establish that if the extraordinary proceedings on the subject which took place under that monarch are to be considered as evidence of the general principle which then, and previously, prevailed on the subject of dignities, the inferences which are to be drawn from what

* Pp. 28, 408, and 473.

appears to have been the principle, with respect to titles, from the 23 Edw. I. to the accession of Henry, in 1422, could not be maintained. In addition to the manifest error of the allegation of John Fitz-Alan, a similar instance is afforded in the case of the Barony of Lisle, which dignity was granted to John Talbot, not only with a most extraordinary limitation, but the grounds on which it was so granted, viz. that the tenure of the manor of Kingston Lisle had, from the time of the memory of man, conferred on its possessor the dignity of a Peer of the realm, with place in Parliament, are proved by the Lords' Committees to have been without the slightest foundation: this singular case is, however, so fully detailed in a subsequent page *, that it is only necessary to refer to it.

The Earldom of Arundel and the Barony of Lisle have been now cited because they are generally deemed exceptions to the positions that Baronies by Tenure did not exist after the reign of Edward the Second, and because the Reports of the Lords' Committees have so completely removed the impression which had existed. A few other instances which afford the strongest presumptive evidence against that position, will be partially noticed, together with such of the statements of the Lords' Committees as the most strongly establish this important fact. In the third Report the Committee observe,

"A right to be summoned to Parliament by reason of tenure of any land denominated at any time a Barony, does not appear by any document which the Committee have discovered, to have been asserted in the reign of Edward the First, or in the reign of any of his successors, till the claim made by Edward Neville to be summoned to Parliament by Writ in respect of his possession of the Barony of Bergavenny, in the reign of James the First." p. 92.

The claim of Edward Neville will be more particularly alluded to, but a few remarks on this very important assertion will not, it is presumed, be misplaced. In a subsequent page it will be inquired whether all the persons who were included in the earliest Writ of Summons to Parliament on record, excepting that of the 49 Henry III., namely, that of the 23 Edw. I. were *Barons by Tenure*, or in other words, held their lands *per Baroniam*, and whether all who undoubtedly held their possessions *per Baroniam* were then summoned to

* P. 378, et seq.

Parliament. But in the consideration of this question it is material to remember, that no record has been found of any individual ever having claimed to be summoned to Parliament in consequence of the tenure of land, from the time when summonses for that purpose are regularly preserved to the reign of James the First, a period of three hundred years! If this fact be not deemed conclusive evidence that the principle which has been recently set up that Baronies by Tenure still exist, it must be from the supposition of one of the two following causes:—1st, That every person who held *per Baroniam* in the 23 of Edw. I. was then summoned to Parliament, and, consequently, that those who were omitted in the Writs of that year were not Barons by Tenure; or, 2dly, That claims of that nature were urged, and perhaps admitted, but no record of such claims, or the proceedings on them, are now to be found. The first of these suppositions will be again considered in the inquiry of who were the persons summoned in the 23d Edw. I.; and consequently it is only requisite to state that numerous instances exist in which persons holding *per Baroniam*, and even positively seized in the reign of Edward II. and Edward III., as well as in several successive reigns, of the identical lands which in the reign of Henry III. constituted what was deemed the *caput Baroniæ*, and who, though thus possessed of the very lands by the tenure of which their ancestors were Barons of the realm, were never summoned to Parliament, or in any other way recognized as possessing Baronial rank. With respect to the second conjecture, however defective the records of Parliament are of the Parliaments of Edward I. II. and III. they are by no means so deficient in subsequent reigns: in the 1st of Henry VIII. the Journals of the House of Lords commenced; hence it is almost incredible that claims of that nature should have been so frequently urged, as, if every tenant of lands *per Baroniam* was entitled, *ex debito justitiæ*, to a Writ of Summons to Parliament, they undoubtedly would have been, without some notice of such claims being preserved. Though attendance in the legislative assemblies might have been deemed an onerous duty in the reign of Edward I. and of two or three succeeding monarchs, such attendance certainly became an object of ambition under the House of Lancaster, if not much earlier; and though the records of that period are

far less scanty and imperfect than under preceding sovereigns, still not the slightest notice is to be found of claims to Baronies in consequence of the tenure of lands *per Baroniam*. It is also to be observed, that besides the almost conclusive fact of the total absence of any record of such a claim, there is but one solitary instance,—that of James de Berkeley, from which such a fact can even be *presumed*. This instance did not occur until so late as the 9 Hen. V. and, as will be remarked in a following page, however strong the presumption may be that he was summoned to Parliament *de jure*, in consequence of the tenure of the Castle of Berkeley, it is by no means positive that such was the fact. Another circumstance, and which does not appear to have been before pointed out, may be stated, which tends to prove that the tenure of lands which, before the 23 Edw. I. rendered their possessor a Baron of the realm, was not considered to have that effect after that period, is, the circumstance that in several instances where the descendant of such Barons by Tenure was summoned to several Parliaments in the reign of Edward the First, and where, in some, his son and successor was also summoned, yet that in many cases the said son, and in others the male descendants either of the said son or of the person so summoned in the reign of Edward the First, were never afterwards summoned to Parliament, notwithstanding that they were seized of the *same lands* which constituted their ancestors Barons of the realm before the 23 Edw. I. and which, if it then entitled their possessor to a Writ of Summons to Parliament, could not have ceased to have that effect when it descended to those who at that time inherited them *.

The Lords' Committees have observed, with respect to the Writ of the 49 Hen. III., that, of the eighteen persons then summoned to Parliament, "it seems highly probable that no great regard was paid to Tenure in the selection of persons to whom Writs of Summons were then issued †." Upon this Writ much stress cannot be laid, for it is clear that it did not comprise one-third part of the Baronial body, and as it is equally certain that, though issued in the King's name, he was at that time a prisoner, it may

* Dugdale, &c.

† III. Report, p. 80.

be inferred that the Earl of Leicester, the leader of the rebellious army, only summoned those Barons who were opposed to the royal cause; the earliest Writ which is selected for the purpose of investigating how many of those included in it were Barons by Tenure, and also whether all who were deemed by Dugdale to have been Barons by Tenure were then summoned, is therefore that of the 23 Edw. I., the next on record to that of the 49 Hen. III.

There are three Writs extant of the 23 Edw. I. but, as in the two last, those only who were summoned in the first Writ were included, it is not necessary to notice them. The earliest Writ of that year is tested 24 June, 1295, by which eleven Earls and *fifty-three* Barons were summoned. Of the latter number forty-two were certainly Barons by Tenure; one Alan Plugenet was seized of lands which had previously been held *per Baroniam**; and a second, Thomas de Furnival, is ranked by Dugdale among the Barons by Tenure, though he cites a record to prove that he did not hold his lands by Barony†; but the remaining *nine*‡ are not any where stated to have been previously Barons of the realm. Thus, although the greatest part of those summoned by that Writ were tenants of lands *per Baroniam*, yet from being extensive landed proprietors, and consequently persons of considerable importance, they would naturally have been selected by the King to attend his Parliament; and it is equally as probable that a Writ was issued to each of them from the mere grace of the Crown, as that the tenure of their lands entitled them to demand it, because we have positive proof that that Writ did not include all the persons in that kingdom who held *per Baroniam*, and who would have had the same right to demand it as those who received it, if being tenants of land *per Baroniam* constituted that right; whilst, on the other

* This case will be more fully noticed in a subsequent page, as it affords strong *presumptive* evidence that the tenure of his lands entitled him to a Writ of Summons to Parliament.

† See p. 258 of this work.

‡ Nicholas de Meynill, Walter de Fauconberg, Robert de Hilton, Walter de Huntercumbe, Robert Lascelles, Nicholas de Segrave, Hugh Pointz, Geoffry de Camville, and Bogo de Knovill.

hand, nearly a fifth of those summoned by the Writ of 23 Edward I. did not hold lands *per Baroniam*, and who consequently were never before considered as Barons of the Realm. If therefore every person seised of lands *per Baroniam* was, as has been contended, *entitled to demand* a Writ of Summons to Parliament, the partial number selected by the King on that occasion, and still more, the circumstance of nine or ten individuals being so selected who did not hold lands by that tenure, cannot be reconciled to any principle of justice on the part of the Crown, and allows a very strong inference, and which inference is supported by other facts which will afterwards be stated, that no such privilege was attached to the tenure of lands *per Baroniam*; or in other words, that in the 23d Edward I. when the first regular writ of Summons (with the exception of that of the 49th Hen. III.) was issued, Barons by Tenure were not deemed entitled *ex debito justitiæ*, to a Writ of Summons to Parliament.

In the 24 Edward I. one Writ of Summons to Parliament was issued, and in which only thirty-seven Barons were included, nearly all, if not all of whom, were likewise summoned in the 23 Edward I. The Writ of the 25 Edward I. it has been stated *, is not positively a Writ of Summons to Parliament; and the next Writ on record is that of the 6 Feb. 27 Edward I. 1299. This Writ included ten Earls and *eighty* Barons; the considerable difference between which number of Barons and those summoned in the 23 Edward I. is worthy of attention. Of the *fifty-three* Barons included in the Writ of 23 Edw. I. only *thirty-five* were summoned by this Writ; hence *forty-five* persons were then summoned for the first time; and eighteen who were summoned in the 23d Edward I. did not then receive a Writ of Summons to Parliament. If the *forty-five* persons in question had all been Barons by Tenure, it might have been argued that, though omitted in the 23d Edward I. they had, between that year and the 27th Edward I. established their claim to attend the Legislative Assemblies of the Kingdom, and that their pretensions to do so was then recognized by this Writ; but on examination, it appears that only *twenty-four*† of that number held lands *per Baroniam*, whilst

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* Vide "*Fitz-John*," p. 242.

† Zouche, Deincourt, Monalt (this Baron is deemed a Baron by Tenure, as his brother to whom he was heir, and to whose

twenty-one * were never before Barons of the Realm; the twenty-four persons who held *per Baroniam*, added to the forty-two or forty-three who were summoned by the Writs of the 23d Edward I. would only make *sixty-six* or *sixty-seven* individuals who held by that tenure, if it be inferred that every person who held *per Baroniam* was included in some Writ between the 23d and 27th Edw. I. a number certainly very much below not only the number of persons who held parts of a Barony, even allowing each of those parts to include the *Caput Baroniæ*, but likewise the number of persons who were then seised of an entire Barony.

By this Writ twenty-one persons were added to the Baronage of the Kingdom, and with the ten added by the Writ of 23 Edw. I. and one or two summoned by separate Writs between that year and the 27th Edward I. the Peerage, independent of Earls, consisted in the year last mentioned of about *one hundred persons, sixty six* of whom having held lands *per Baroniam*, had been Barons by Tenure, and *thirty three* or *thirty four*, had only become so by virtue of a Writ of Summons to Parliament. The greatest number of Barons ever summoned to Parliament between the 23d Edw. I. and the 5th Edw. II. both years inclusive, was on the 29th Dec. 28th Edw. I. 1299, when *ninety-nine* Barons were summoned: this number, agreeable to the above calculation, was about what is considered to have been the extent of the Baronage of this Kingdom: on that occasion, however, one individual who was not a Baron by Tenure, Almaric de St. Amand, was summoned for the first time. The next greatest number ever summoned in the above period was in the 32d Edward I. when *ninety four* Barons are named in the Writ tested 12 Nov. 1304; but they consisted only of those who had been previously sum-

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lands he consequently succeeded, was a Baron by Tenure, and was summoned to Parliament in the 23d Edward I. but died two years afterwards, s. p.), Pinkney, Basset of Weldon, Plessetis, Tony, Scales, Engaine, Fitz-Payne, Moels, Hugh de Mortimer, Courtenay, Mohun, Chaworth, Multon, Bardolf, Genevil, Clinton, Beauchamp, Stafford, Tregoz, L'Orti, and Percy.

* Ferrers (his father was Earl of Derby, but his lands were forfeited), Welles, Hacche, La Warr, Havering, Grandison, John Fitz-Roger, Peyvre, Tyes, St. Philibert, Leyburn, Vavasour, Ap Adam, Muncy, Pipard, Devereux, Latimer, jun. Lansladron, Walter de Teyes, and Riparii.

moned, with the exception of Robert de Burghersh and William Paynell, neither of whom were Barons by Tenure.

It would be difficult to give an exact statement of what families were Barons by Tenure in the 23d of Edward I. Dugdale's account is generally deemed to be the most correct; but this distinguished antiquary expresses much doubt on the subject; for in the introduction to his invaluable Baronage—a work which, notwithstanding the bickerings of some obscure writers, both of the past and the present time, who first eviscerate his most important statements, and then, when possessed of the information which his pages afford, presume to criticise his accuracy and suspect his fidelity, will long be deemed the most splendid monument of antiquarian research and learning which has ever appeared—he observes, "Perhaps it may be doubted by some, whether every family of whom I have discoursed in this first tome, were strictly BARONS BY TENURE or not, because nothing doth appear by inquisition of some, that they held by Barony; nor by any memorial of the '*Reliefs*.' To satisfie, therefore, the curiosity of such, I say, that having found from the notes of some former judicious antiquaries they were so reputed, I deemed it a safer error to take notice of them in that qualification, than by their omission tacitly to conclude them otherwise." It is, however, certain that the number of Barons by Tenure in the reign of Edward the First greatly exceeded the number of persons summoned to Parliament. Mr. Cruise remarks, "Matthew Paris or his continuator relates, that King Henry the Third being at St. Alban's, and having occasion to speak of his brother Richard Earl of Cornwall, reckoned first the names of the Kings of England that were canonized for saints, and afterwards the names of the Barons of England that he could remember, which he found to be *two hundred and fifty*. Camden's copy has only *one hundred and fifty*; and Seldon observes, that this latter number was possibly the true reading, it appearing from the Close Rolls, 47 Hen. III. that the Temporal Barons by Tenure, being about *one hundred and fifty*, were called in that year, by several Writs, to be present, *cum equis et armis ad habendum servitium*. This calculation must, however, be understood to apply only to the period when it was made, and to the *Barones Majores* only, for in the time of the Conqueror and that of his sons,

when every tenant *in capite* who had a manor was a Baron, the number must have been much greater."*

Thus admitting that the number of persons who held lands *per Baroniam* in the 23d and 27th Edward I. did not exceed the number stated to have done so in the 47th Henry III. namely, *one hundred and fifty*, and deducting from that amount *sixty-six*, the number of persons who held *per Baroniam* and were summoned to Parliament, it appears that *eighty four, considerably above half* of the individuals of the Kingdom who before the 23 Edward I. were indisputably Barons of the Realm, were never included in any Writ of Summons to Parliament; a fact which most materially militates against the principle, that the tenure of lands *per Baroniam*, at any time after the 23 Edward I. constituted a right, *ex debito justitiæ*, to a Writ of Summons to the Legislative Assemblies of the Realm.

The inquiry of who were included in the Writs of Summons to Parliament when Writs of that nature first became general, or perhaps, to speak more correctly, at the time from which they are regularly recorded, may, it is presumed, be concluded with the following deductions:

First, that *all who were* Barons by Tenure in the latter part of the reign of Edward the First, were not Summoned to Parliament; and, secondly, that many who never held lands *per Baroniam*, nor previously had the reputation of Barons of the Realm, were summoned to Parliament. Hence there cannot be a doubt, that in the issuing of such Writs of Summons, the Crown not only exercised its discretion by summoning persons who never held *per Baroniam*, but that of those who were seised of lands by that tenure, a part only of such tenants were summoned to Parliament.

Of the few instances that afford grounds for considering that the dignity of a Baron was attached to territorial possessions after the reign of Edward the First, the Barony of Berkeley is undoubtedly the strongest, and is consequently the most deserving of attention. Until the 23d Edward I. the ancestors of Thomas de Berkeley, who in that year was summoned to Parliament, were unquestionable Barons of the Realm by Tenure of the Castle and Honor of Berkeley. Thomas de Berkeley so summoned to Parliament, was succeeded by his son Maurice de Berkeley, who was likewise

* Cruise on Dignities, p. 37.

summoned to Parliament, and dying in 1326 was succeeded by his son Thomas, to whom succeeded Maurice his son and heir, which Maurice was summoned to Parliament in the lifetime of his father, who also was summoned to Parliament. On the death of Maurice de Berkeley last mentioned, the Barony devolved on his son Thomas, who was regularly summoned to and sat in various Parliaments, and who, as well as each of the Barons above named, was seised of Berkeley Castle. This Thomas Lord Berkeley died in 1416, leaving Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Earl of Warwick, his daughter and sole heir. By one inquisition it was found that he died seised, in his own right, among other Lordships, of the Castle and Hundred of Berkeley; but by another inquisition it was found, that Thomas de Berkeley his grandfather, being seised in his demesne as of fee of the Castle of Berkeley, &c. had, in the 23d Edward III. levied a fine, by which the said Castle was entailed on the said Thomas for life, with remainder to Maurice his son and heir (the father of Thomas Lord Berkeley, who died in 1416), *and the heirs male of his body*, with some other remainders over, which it is not material to state, and that in consequence thereof the Castle of Berkely ought to descend to James de Berkeley, the nephew of the last Lord, he being heir male of Maurice Lord Berkeley, *viz.* son and heir of James de Berkeley, brother of Thomas Lord Berkeley, and second son of the said Maurice. Notwithstanding this inquisition, the Earl of Warwick entered upon and kept possessson of the Castle, and in the name of himself and his wife, kept Courts, she pretending a clear right to all the lands so entailed, "as also to the Barony." In the 5th Henry V. James de Berkeley sued out a Writ of *Diem clausit extremum*, by which, after much opposition, he was found heir and rightful inheritor to the Castle; but the Earl of Warwick refused to deliver it up until so commanded by the King. In the 9th Hen. V. James de Berkeley, finding himself too weak to cope with so powerful an opponent, obtained the support of the Duke of Gloucester, and by his means procured his livery; "which being effected, he paid his relief as a Baron, and had Summons to Parliament thereupon." It is certain, that this James de Berkeley was not summoned to Parliament until the 9th Hen. V., though, when his uncle died, five years preceding, he was of full age. Hence Dugdale's statement is in some degree corroborated; but it must be

observed, that the authority for the chief facts of the narrative of that writer is said to be "Ex Vetust. Scrip. in Castro de Berkeley;" and that on the same authority only, rest the most material points in favour of the position that the Barony was always deemed to be attached to the tenure of the Castle, which remain to be noticed *.

From the preceding account a very strong case is certainly made out in support of the position, that in the 9th

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* The following slight Pedigree will perhaps be considered as a necessary illustration of the descent of the Barony of Berkeley.

Thomas de Berkeley, a Baron by Tenure of the Castle and Honor of Berkeley; summoned to Parliament from 23 Edward I. to 14 Edw. II.; sealed the Letter to the Pope in 29 Edw. I.; ob. 1321.

Maurice de Berkeley, s. and h.; summoned to Parliament from 2 Edw. II. *vitâ patris*, to 14 Edw. II. ob. 1326; but he is not recorded to have *sat* in Parliament; ob. 1326.

Thomas de Berkeley, s. and h.; summoned to Parliament from 3 to 34 Edw. III. and *sat* in various Parliaments; ob. 1360.

Maurice de Berkeley, s. and h.; summoned to Parliament 16 Edw. III. *vitâ patris*, and again from his father's death to 4 Rich. II. 1380, though he died in 1368: he is not recorded to have *sat* in Parliament.

Thomas de Berkeley, s. and h.; summoned to Parliament from 5 Richard II. to 5 Hen. V. and *sat* in various Parliaments; ob. 1416, S. P. M. then seised of Berkeley Castle.

James de Berkeley, 2d son; ob. *vitâ fratris*.

Elizabeth, dau. and sole heir, married Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

James de Berkeley, succeeded to the Castle of Berkeley as heir male, summoned to Parliament from 9 Hen. V. to 1 Edward IV. and *sat* in Parliament; ob. 1463.

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Hen. V. the Barony of Berkeley was dependent upon the tenure of that Castle; but if Dugdale be correct, still stronger evidence of that fact exists. James Lord Berkeley alluded to, died in the 3d Edw. IV. 1463, and was succeeded by William his son and heir, who was successively created Viscount Berkeley, Earl of Nottingham, and Marquess of Berkeley, and died in the 7th Hen. VII. 1492, without issue, leaving Maurice his brother his heir. The Marquess, however not having any children, and being highly displeased at the marriage of his said brother, covenanted by indenture, dated 10 Dec. 3 Hen. VII. 1487, to assure the Castle and Manor of Berkeley with some other Lordships, in default of issue of his own body, unto King Henry the Seventh and the heirs male of his Majesty's body, in default of which, to his own right heirs. It is certain, that on the demise of

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William de Berkeley, son and heir; created Viscount Berkeley, Earl of Nottingham, and Marquess of Berkeley; settled Berkeley Castle on K. Henry VII. and his issue male; ob. 1492, s. p.

Maurice de Berkeley, brother and heir; *was not possessed of Berkeley Castle, and was never summoned to Parliament*; ob. 1507.

Maurice de Berkeley, s. and h. *was not possessed of Berkeley Castle; said* to have been summoned to Parliament 14 Hen. VIII. and to have sat as junior Baron; ob. 1523, s. p.

Thomas de Berkeley, brother and heir; *was not possessed of Berkeley Castle*; summoned to Parliament 21 Hen. VIII. but it does not appear in what place he sat in the House; ob. 1532.

Thomas de Berkeley, s. and h. summoned to Parliament 25 Hen. VIII. and *sat on every* occasion in the precedency of the ancient Barony, *though he was not possessed of Berkeley Castle*; ob. 1534.

Henry de Berkeley, s. and h. not of age until 1555; *succeeded to the possession of Berkeley Castle* in 1553; sat in Parliament 557, but *in the same place* as that in which his father sat.

the Marquess the Castle became vested in the Crown by virtue of the indenture in question, and so continued until the death of Edward VI. when the heirs male of Henry VII. having failed, the Castle reverted to the family of Berkeley, and the following circumstances are stated by Dugdale to prove that, in consequence of that alienation, the ancient Barony was also alienated, and that though some of the heirs of the Marquess sat in Parliament, yet that they did so only by virtue of a new creation. This question admits however of discussion, and it is presumed that that inference is not strictly correct. Maurice de Berkeley, the brother and heir of the Marquess, does not appear to have been summoned to Parliament, notwithstanding that he survived his brother about fifteen years, though if the Barony was a personal dignity he was the undoubted heir to it. Maurice de Berkeley, his son and heir, is said by Dugdale to have been summoned to Parliament in the 14th Henry VIII. "but had not the place of his ancestors, in regard that the Castle of Berkeley and those Lordships belonging thereto, which originally were the body of that ancient Barony, then remained in the Crown, by virtue of that entail so made by William Marquess Berkeley before mentioned;" "by reason of which Summons he then sat in Parliament merely as a new Baron in the lowest place, of which he had no joy, considering the eminency of his ancestors, and the precedence which they ever had: but in point of prudence he was necessitated to submit, being thereunto persuaded by his council learned, as appeareth by an original letter written to him by John Fitz-James, then Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer and others, which letter bears date 6 May, 1523, 15 Hen. VIII." Of this Maurice de Berkeley having been so summoned and sat in Parliament, notwithstanding that no record of such Writ of Summons appears in the list of persons summoned thereto in Dugdale's Lists of Summons, and the only authority cited for it by Dugdale is, "Ex ipso Autogr. apud Berkley," still the original letter which he cites from Sir John Fitz-James must be deemed very strong moral if not legal evidence of the fact. The Journals of the House of Lords between the 7th and 25th Hen. VIII. having been lost, no proof of his having so sat in Parliament is to be found. Under all the circumstances we may, however, safely conclude, that the facts were as is stated by Dugdale, and a very strong case must be allowed to be

made out, that up to the 14th year of Henry VIII. the Barony of Berkeley was attached to the tenure of the Castle. Maurice Lord Berkely died in the following year without issue, when Thomas de Berkeley his brother became his heir, and who succeeded to such lands as his brother died seised of; but if, as Dugdale contends, the Barony created by the Writ of Summons to Maurice de Berkeley in the 14th Hen. VIII. was a *new creation*, and which, if the said Maurice sat as junior Baron, undoubtedly was the case, that Barony on his death without issue became EXTINCT; and if the tenure of the Castle alone constituted the ancient Barony, as that castle was then in the hands of the Crown, Thomas de Berkeley, the brother and heir of Maurice Lord Berkeley, could have had no claim whatever to a Writ of Summons to Parliament, or to the dignity of a Baron of the Realm. We find, however, that to the *very next* Parliament, namely, that which was ordered by Writs tested 9th Aug. 21 Hen. VIII. 1529, to meet at Westminster in the November following, a Writ was issued to this Thomas Berkeley, and in which he is styled "Thomæ Berkley de Berkley, Chevalier:" this Writ must have acted as a new creation, if the ancient Barony was not then vested in him, and his precedence would therefore be that of the junior Baron only. The Lords' Journals for that Parliament being lost, the only notice of his having then sat, is a note printed in Dugdale's Lists of Summons of those Lords who made their first entry into the Parliament Chamber, and of whom Garter demanded his fee; among these, who consisted of the Marquess of Exeter, six Earls, the Lords St. John, Zouche, &c. he is included, but the precedency allowed him cannot be determined. He died in the 24th Hen. VIII. before another Parliament was summoned; but his son and heir, Thomas de Berkeley, was summoned in the 25th Hen. VIII. to the ensuing Parliament; and as the Lords' Journals for that Parliament are preserved, the question of his precedency, and which involves the point immediately under discussion, may be ascertained. The name of of Lord Berkeley regularly occurs in the Journals of this Parliament; and on the 23d, 25th, 27th, and 75th days, he is marked as having been present; and in every instance his name stands as the third Baron on the Roll, namely, between Lord Zouche and Lord Morley;—a fact which clearly proves that he did not sit in the precedency which would

be given, either by the Writ directed to his father, or by that to his uncle, in the 14th Hen. VIII. Nor was it the precedency of the earliest Writ, directed to his ancestor in the 23d Edw. I. 1295, for that Writ would have entitled him to sit above Lord Zouche, whose ancestor was not summoned to Parliament until the 2d Edw. II. 1307, and the precedency given to Lord Zouche above Lord Morley is no less extraordinary, for the first Lord Morley was summoned in the 28th Edw. I. 1299. With the exception, therefore, of Lord Zouche being improperly placed above him, it is certain that he sat in the place of the ancient Barony; for on no other grounds could he have been placed above Lord Morley, and as the third Baron of Parliament. Lord Audley, who sat under the doubtful Writ of the 25th Edw. I. and was in that and subsequent Parliaments placed as the first Baron, was also improperly placed above him; but though the precise grounds of this anomaly cannot be ascertained, it may be satisfactorily concluded that it was intended to give him the place of the original Barony. Lord Berkeley died in the 26th Henry VIII. and was consequently never again summoned to Parliament. Henry, Lord Berkeley, his son and heir, was not born until a few weeks after his father's death, and did not become of age until October, 1555, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary: he was present in Parliament in the 4th and 5th Philip and Mary (though he is not recorded to have been summoned until the 5th and 6th of that reign), when he was placed even lower than where his father sat, as in the Journals of that Parliament he stands next to Lord Morley, though, on the death of Edward VI. in 1553, *he succeeded to the castle of Berkeley*, the heirs male of Henry VII. having then failed, and when Dugdale considers that he also succeeded to the ancient Barony. On the 26th day of January, his name occurs in the Journals next below Lord Morley, he was placed next below Lord Audley, and above both Lord Zouche and Lord Morley; but in the 5th of Elizabeth he stands in the Journals as the fifth Baron, between Lord Zouche and Lord Morley, the three above Lord Zouche being the Barons Bergavenny, Audley, and Strange, but neither of which Barons were entitled, according to the dates of the earliest Writs directed to their ancestors to be placed above him.

These facts prove, however, that, whatever may have

been the place assigned to Maurice, Lord Berkeley, in the 14th Hen. VIII. or to his brother Thomas, Lord Berkeley, in the 21st Hen. VIII. questions which, from the loss of the Lord's Journals, cannot be positively decided, yet that in the instance of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, summoned in the 25th Hen. VIII. he was, notwithstanding his not being seized of the castle of Berkeley, placed in precisely the same precedence as that which was given to his son, after he obtained possession of the said castle; and consequently, whatever may have been the principle which prevailed between the period when the castle was alienated and the 25th of Hen. VIII. it is certain that the ancient Barony was not in that year deemed to be attached to the tenure of the castle. Nothing, therefore, but presumptive evidence can be adduced, with the exception of the letter of Sir John Fitz James, to shew that the alienation of Berkeley Castle, in the reign of Hen. VII. prevented the heirs of that family from inheriting the ancient Barony, whilst, on the other hand, positive evidence is extant, that the precedence of the ancient Barony * was possessed by the heir of the family *nineteen* years before the castle was restored to it.

On the subject of the Barony of Berkeley two circumstances only remain to be stated. In 1661, George, then Lord Berkeley, petitioned his Majesty to be allowed his place in Parliament above and before Lord de la Warr, grounding his claim on the Barony being by tenure of the honour of Berkeley, and reciting the circumstance of the said honour having been entailed on Hen. VII. by the Marquess Berkeley, "and that consequently Sir Maurice Berkeley, the nephew and heir of the said Marquess, being summoned to

* Although the exact precedency of the ancient Barony was certainly according to present rules on the subject, *above* the Barons *below* whom Thomas, Lord Berkeley, was placed, in the 25th Hen. VIII. still the words used in the text are justified by its being the precedency which was allowed to his descendants, who were seized of Berkeley Castle. Antecedent to the 1st of Hen. VIII. there are no means of ascertaining correctly the precedency given to Peers; and as the Journals between the 7th and 25th Hen. VIII. are not now extant, and as between the 1st and 7th of that reign no Baron Berkeley was summoned to Parliament, the earliest entry of a Baron Berkeley in the Journals is in the 25th Hen. VIII.

Parliament in the 14th Hen. VIII. did, by reason of that entail, sit no otherwise than as a puisne Baron; and that upon the death of King Edward VI. without issue, Henry, Lord Berkeley, nephew and heir to the said Maurice, being not till that time in a capacity to challenge the place of his ancestors, was then under age." No resolution appears to have been made on this petition; which, if it be correctly given by Mr. Cruise, is remarkable for the omission of the contest relative to the Barony, in the reign of Henry V. between James de Berkeley and the Earl of Warwick; though, that the fact above, relative to the place in which Thomas, Lord Berkeley, sat in the 25th Hen. VIII. should have been suppressed is not extraordinary, as it is evidently made against the claim, inasmuch as it militated against the assertion of the Barony being by tenure of the castle or honour of Berkeley. The precedency of the Barony of Berkeley, under the Writ of 23 Edw. I. is certainly above that of Le Warr, which was created by the Writ of 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. and the claim was not grounded on that circumstance, probably because, if it was admitted to be a Barony by Tenure, it would give its possessor a precedency above every Baron who was not then seized of such lands as constituted his ancestors Barons of the Realm before the reign of Henry I. One observation still remains to be offered. It is evident that Dugdale, in preparing his account of the Berkeley family, had had access to all the archives and muniments preserved by it; and it is no less evident, that he endeavours to establish that the ancient Barony was by virtue of the tenure of the castle. In 1661, at which time Dugdale was Norroy, the petition just noticed was presented to the King, which petition, it is known, was prepared by that Herald: his statements may, therefore, fairly be suspected of some bias. This suggestion is far from intended to imply a suspicion of an improper motive on the part of that distinguished writer; but as much of what has here been noticed *in favour* of the position that the Barony was by tenure of the castle, depends entirely upon the fidelity of Dugdale's extracts from documents in Berkeley Castle, a slight hesitation may perhaps be expressed to receiving his statements with implicit confidence, especially as the fact of the precedency of the ancient Barony being allowed in the 25th Hen. VIII. is totally unnoticed in his narrative.

It is said that a claim to the Barony of Berkeley, by tenure

of the castle, is about to be urged: what the result of this claim may be, it would be presumptuous to anticipate; but if a decision be pronounced on it, such decision would be of considerable importance, as it would tend to remove whatever doubt may now exist, notwithstanding the solemn resolution of the Privy Council on the subject in 1669, as to Baronies being attached to territorial possessions.

Previous to concluding these observations on the Barony of Berkeley it should be remarked, that if the principle which regulates the descent of dignities at the present day may be applied to the subject, *three* Baronies of Berkeley by Writ have existed; the first, that created by the Writ of Summons to Thomas de Berkeley, in the 23d Edw. I.; the second, that created by the Writ of Summons to his son, Maurice de Berkeley, who was summoned to Parliament *vitâ patris*, in the 2d Edw. II.; and the third, that created by the Writ to James de Berkeley, in the 9th Hen. V.; and unless the Barony is understood to have been attached to the tenure of Berkeley Castle, the Barony created by the Writ of 23 Edw. I. as well as that created by the Writ of 2 Edw. II. are now in abeyance among the coheirs of Elizabeth, Countess of Warwick, the daughter and sole heir of Thomas, Baron Berkeley, who died in 1416; whilst the Barony created by the Writ to James de Berkeley in 1421, 9 Hen. V. is vested in the present Earl Berkeley, the heir-general, as well as heir-male, of the said James.

The Barony of Bergavenny, or, as it is now written, Abergavenny, is another which has been considered to be dependent upon territorial possessions, and the precedence which the Barons Abergavenny have been allowed in the House of Lords cannot be explained in any other manner, than that it was so recognized. Although much has been written upon the subject, a brief statement of the principal facts of that case are here necessary. Under that title, in pp. 9 *et seq.* the reasons which have produced a conviction in the Editor's mind that, after the 23d Edward I. the persons who were tenants of the castle of Bergavenny were like every other person summoned to Parliament in that and subsequent reign, summoned in consequence of being seised of a personal dignity, without any reference to the possession of that castle, are fully stated; but it must be observed, that the John de Hastings who was seized of that place in the 23d Edw. I. was not only a Baron by tenure, by the possession

of Bergavenny Castle, but also by tenure of the lands which he inherited from his father; and if, which in these pages it is contended was not the fact, the possession of lands which were held *per Baroniam*, entitled the possessor to a Writ of summons to Parliament, *ex debito justitiæ*, it may be contended, that John de Hastings was as much entitled to demand it by the tenure of the lands which constituted his father a Baron of the realm, as by the tenure of Bergavenny Castle, which he inherited from his mother. The Castle of Bergavenny continued in the family of Hastings for five generations; and as the three last possessors of that Lordship were Earls of Pembroke, it is only from the Writs addressed to the two first John de Hastings, who were summoned to Parliament as Barons, that any inference from the manner in which they were designated in those Writs can be drawn. This inference would tend to establish that the Barony of which they were possessed was that of Hastings, for although above *thirty* Writs were directed to them, not the slightest mention in either of them of the title of "Bergavenny" occurs. On the death of the last Earl of Pembroke in 1389, the Castle of Bergavenny devolved on William Beauchamp, fourth son of Thomas Earl of Warwick, but in what manner he succeeded to it is not quite certain, some writers affirming that it was by *entail*, and others by *purchase*; though, as Dugdale cites three records in proof that John de Hastings Earl of Pembroke, in the 43 Edw. III. settled, in case he died without issue of his body, the Castle and Lordship of Bergavenny, and other lands, on his cousin William de Beauchamp (viz. his mother's sister's son), in fee, provided he should bear his arms, and endeavour to obtain the title of Earl of Pembroke; and in case he should decline to do so, then that his kinsman, William de Clinton, was to have them on the same conditions, it is most probable that William de Beauchamp obtained the Castle in consequence of an entail. The issue of the said Earl of Pembroke failed in 1389, when the Castle of Bergavenny must, if Dugdale's statement be correct, have devolved on William de Beauchamp, and when, if the tenure thereof constituted a right in its possessor to demand a Writ of Summons to Parliament, he ought immediately to have been summoned to Parliament. It was not, however, until *three years* afterwards, namely, on the 23 Nov. 16 Ric. II. 1392, that this William de Beauchamp was summoned to Parliament, in

the Writ of which year he is styled "Willielmo Beauchamp de Bergavenny." It may serve in a great degree to illustrate the point how far this Writ was issued *ex debito justitiæ* to this Baron from his tenure of Abergavenny Castle, to inquire whether he was raised from comparative obscurity to importance by having succeeded to these lands, and also whether any other cause can be assigned for his being described "De Bergavenny" in the Writ of Summons, than his being summoned in consequence of the tenure of that castle. In answer to the first question, it is satisfactorily proved, that though he was never summoned to Parliament until three years after he succeeded to those lands, he had been for many years preceding a personage of considerable reputation. He was the younger son of a powerful Earl, and as early as the 40th Edw. III. had distinguished himself as a soldier in the wars of France; and from that period to the time when he was summoned to Parliament, he constantly filled some office of the highest trust, and was daily adding to the character which his military prowess had obtained for him: he was then, likewise, a Knight of the Garter, and Lord Chamberlain to the King, and undoubtedly stood high in the estimation of his Sovereign. These circumstances, therefore, prove that the lands to which he succeeded, in 1389, could scarcely have increased his importance; and hence it is as likely that he would have been summoned to Parliament had he never possessed them, as that the tenure of them was the sole cause to which the Writ of Summons is to be attributed. That at the period in which he lived, the increase of estates rendered an individual so far of greater importance, as they enabled him the better to support a dignity, and consequently that he was the more likely to have been created a Peer *after* such addition to his revenue than before, cannot be denied; and, as is remarked in another part of these observations, the circumstance of persons of extensive landed property being generally included in Writs of Summons, may on the same ground be accounted for; but this fact by no means proves, that to the tenure of such lands a right *de jure* was attached, to demand a Writ of Summons to Parliament. Even at the present day, the dignity of the Peerage is generally conferred on very extensive landed proprietors, and apparently for the same reason; but as it does not now follow that, though created on account of their possessions, such possessions

necessarily constitutes a *right* to the dignity, it may be argued that a similar principle prevailed in earlier periods of our history. With respect to the circumstance of William de Beauchamp having been styled in the Writ "de Bergavenny," it is necessary to refer to the arguments submitted in several parts of this Work, that such additions to names in Writs of Summons before the reign of Henry VI. were introduced solely to distinguish individuals of the same name from each other, and that it was never intended to imply the title of the dignity. In the instance in question, at the same period when the Writ was issued to this Baron, there was a John de Beauchamp, de Kydderminster, who was summoned to Parliament, and who was always described in the Writs by the addition "de Kydderminster"; that in previous reigns two Barons of the name of Beauchamp had been summoned; the one being styled in the Writs "de Somerset," and the other "de Warrewyk;" hence there does not appear, so far as such designations in Writs of Summons allow of an inference, any greater reason for considering that the title intended to have been conferred on William de Beauchamp, in the 19th Rich. II. was the Barony of *Bergavenny*, than that either of the other personages alluded to was Baron *Kydderminster*, Baron *Somerset*, or Baron *Warwick!*

Whatever may have been the title intended to have been conferred on William de Beauchamp by Richard the II. the Writ under which he sat is that which created the Barony inherited by his descendants. His son was created Earl of Worcester in 1420, and dying without issue male in 1451, the Barony devolved on his daughter and heir Elizabeth, who married Edward Neville, and who was summoned to Parliament, *jure uxoris*, in the 29th Henry VI. by the style of "*Edwardo Nevyll, Domino de Bergavenny*," or "*Edwardo Nevyll de Bergavenny.*" The introduction of the word "*Domino* de Bergavenny," may perhaps be deemed to render the title of that Barony, "Bergavenny," and as such it has ever since been denominated. From this George Neville the dignity descended to his great grandson Henry Neville, who died without issue male in 1587, and when, according to modern decisions, all the Baronies in fee of which he was seised, namely, that created by the Writ of 16 Rich. II. and the Baronies of Despencer and Burghersh, which were acquired by the marriage of Richard Beauchamp, Earl

of Worcester, with Isabel, daughter and eventually sole heir of Thomas, Baron Despencer, devolved on his daughter and heir Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Thomas Fane. A dispute on the succession of those dignities, however, arose between the said Elizabeth and Edward Neville, the heir male of her father, the former contending that the Barony of Bergavenny was a personal dignity, and the latter that it was attached to the tenure of the Castle of Bergavenny, of which, in consequence of an entail, he was seized. This claim, which has been frequently reported, is important in consequence of the extraordinary decision formed on it, a decision which has more the character of an amicable adjustment, referring chiefly to the feelings and convenience of the parties, than as having been regulated by any legal principle *. In the discussion the question of Baronies by Tenure was necessarily agitated, for on it Neville's pretensions were solely grounded; and had the decision of the House of Lords been a *positive resolution*, the point would in a great measure have been decided. After many hearings, the House at last resolved,

"That the question seemed nevertheless not so perfectly and exactly resolved, as might give clear and undoubted satisfaction to all the consciences or judgments of all the Lords, for the precise point of right; and yet so much was shewn and alleged on each side, as in the opinion of the House, if it might stand with the King's good pleasure and grace, made them both capable and worthy of honour. It

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* On this decision the Lords' Committees in their III. Report, p. 216, observe:

"The proceedings respecting the claims of the dignity of Baron Abergavenny in the reign of James the First, have also been represented as showing, that even at that time the possession of a Barony was considered as giving the person who held that possession a right to a Writ of Summons to Parliament as a Baron, by force of the ancient law of the land. *But there was no decision on the question of right, and the proceedings terminated in a compromise between contending parties, founded on no principle;* and the precedence finally given to the dignity of Baron Le Despenser, avowedly a mere personal dignity, derived from a Writ in the 49th Hen. III., was utterly inconsistent with the right to a dignity of Baron claimed in respect of Tenure of the Barony of Abergavenny, which was a Barony long before the 49th Hen. III."

was therefore moved and so agreed, that information should be given unto the King's Majesty of all the proceedings of the said Court in the matter; and that humble suit should be made to his Majesty from the Lords, for the ennobling of both parties by way of restitution; the one to the said Barony of Abergavenny, and the ancient place belonging to the same, and the other to the Barony of Le Despenser."

This restitution was, in other words, an acknowledgment that the case was one of great difficulty; that the Peers could form no satisfactory conclusion upon it; that both parties were, in the opinion of the House, "capable and worthy" of the dignity claimed, if it might stand with the King's good pleasure; that the whole of the proceedings should be referred to the King, and that it recommended that both parties should be ennobled, giving the Barony in dispute to the one, and that of Le Despenser to the other. His Majesty agreed to the wishes of the House, but required them to decide to which the Barony of Abergavenny should be adjudged. This being put to the vote, the majority decided that the Barony of Bergavenny should be allowed to the heir male, in consequence of which Edward Neville received a Writ to Parliament, and he took his seat in the same place as that in which the last Baron Abergavenny sat.

It is impossible to consider this decision as bearing upon the general question of Baronies by Tenure, though, as far any inference is to be drawn from it, it affords evidence, that it was by no means a settled point, that such Baronies were then in existence; the admission of Edward Neville into the place of the ancient Barony, was certainly an acknowledgment by the House, that he was seised of that dignity; but the House did not in their Resolution in any degree admit, that he had a *right* to the Barony, unless the King allowed it to him; for if such *right* was vested in him by the tenure of the Castle, it could not legally have been a question of prerogative in the Crown to have *allowed it* to him; and still more, the House left it entirely to the King, to determine whether either or both the parties should be ennobled by way of restitution, and also whether the Barony of Despenser should be given to Neville, and Abergavenny to Lady Fane, or *vice versâ*. In the precedence given to the Barons Abergavenny and Despenser after this decision, an anomaly is to be found entirely at variance

with the admission, that the former derived his dignity from the tenure of the Castle of Bergavenny; for, if the former dignity was derived from the tenure of that Castle, the precedence would certainly be above that of Despenser, which dignity was considered to have been created by the Writ of 49 Henry III. as the Castle of Bergavenny conferred a Barony on its possessor long before that period; and if the dignity was considered in any degree to have arisen from a Writ of Summons, the earliest Writ under which he could possibly have claimed was that to Richard Beauchamp in the 16th Hen. II. *one hundred and thirty years* subsequent to the creation of the Barony of Despenser.

Since the decision in the reign of James the First, the Barony of Bergavenny has been allowed to the heir *male* of Edward Neville, without any question having been raised on the subject; and it would therefore perhaps be presumptuous to express a doubt whether such decision would be confirmed at the present time, in the event of a claim being urged by his heir *general*, on the ground that, unless Baronies by Tenure are now admitted and the principle recognized, that whoever may be possessed of the Castle and Lordship of Bergavenny must, *ipso facto*, be entitled to the dignity of a Peer of the Realm, a *Barony in Fee was created* by the Writ to Edward Neville in 1604, and which Barony must consequently be vested in his heirs general. It has been before remarked, that the Resolution of the House of Lords, which recommended the Crown to allow one of the Baronies then claimed to each of the claimants, nor the vote of the House on the question of which should be given to Neville and which to Lady Fane, nor the act of the Crown in consequence of that Resolution, established that the Barony of Bergavenny was allowed to Edward Neville in consequence of a prescriptive right attached to the tenure of that Castle; and it is no less certain, that no resolution was made, that the dignity allowed to Edward Neville should be limited to *his heirs male*. Under all the circumstances of the case, it is possibly a question for argument, whether the principle which has uniformly been acted upon for above a century, would not, in the absence of a positive Resolution of the House of Peers in the reign of James the First on this Barony, tend to establish, that the only dignity of which Edward Neville was legally seised was the Barony created by the Writ of Summons under which he took his

seat in 1604; and that the Barony of Bergavenny, or Beauchamp of Bergavenny, created by the Writ of 16 Ric. II. is now vested in the heir general of Lady Fane, whose claim to it was then compromised.

If, as was contended, the Barony of Bergavenny was attached to the tenure of that Castle, it is a singular fact, that neither Richard Beauchamp, who succeeded his father in 1410, and was created Earl of Worcester in 1420, Edward Nevill his son in law, George Nevill, son of the said Edward, nor George his son, were ever seised of that territory *; so that though each of the three persons last named were regularly summoned to Parliament as Lords Bergavenny, they could have no right to such Writs of Summons, had the principle then prevailed, that the dignity was attached to the tenure of the Castle of Bergavenny. This circumstance affords very strong evidence, that the dignity possessed by each of the individuals in question was merely a *personal dignity*, derived under the Writ of Summons to their ancestor William Beauchamp in the 16th Rich. II.; and moreover it appears from the seal of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, attached to a deed, abstracted in the Visitation of Huntingdonshire in 1613†, dated 1 Feb. 4 Edward IV. 1465, that that nobleman then styled himself Lord Bergavenny, the legend thereon being, *Sigillum Ricardi Nevill, Comitis Warrewici, Domini de Bergevenny.* In a treatise on dignities, entitled "The Magazine of Honour," which was revised by Sir John Doderidge, one of the Justices of the King's Bench in 1642, the opinion that Baronies were attached to territorial possessions is urged with some force; and the following cases which are there adduced in proof of it, merit a slight notice.

Robert Waleron, who by tenure of the Barony of Kilpec is there said to have been a Baron by Tenure, died in the 2d Edw. I. without issue, leaving Robert Waleron, son of his brother William, his next heir; yet, in consequence of Robert Waleron who died in the 2d Edw. I. having given to Alan Plukenet, the son of Alice, sister of the said Robert, the Castle, Manor, and Lordship of Kilpec, he was summoned to Parliament. At the first view it must be admitted, that these circumstances support the opinion

* Collins, Baronies by Writ, p. 96.
† Cottonian MSS. Julius F. viii. f. 38.

in proof of which they are adduced; for we find that Alan de Plukenet was included in the earliest Writ of Summons issued by Edward the First, namely, that of the 24 June, 23 Edward I. 1295, and was regularly summoned until the 5th Edw. II. about which year he died without issue; whilst no record appears of Robert Waleron, the *heir* of Robert the last Baron by Tenure, having ever been summoned. In answer to this statement, it appears that the Lordship of Kilpec was acquired by Robert Waleron with his wife Isabel, the daughter and coheir of Hugh Kilpec, and there is some doubt whether he was not a Baron by Tenure antecedent to his marriage. If the possession of the Castle of Kilpec however in the 23d Edw. I. by Alan Plukenet entitled him to demand a Writ of Summons to Parliament, it may be inferred, even from this very case, that the practice was entirely changed early in the reign of Edward III.; for the persons who succeeded to the possession of that Castle on the death of the said Alan Plukenet, were never summoned to Parliament.

It may be here proper to suggest, that writers on the subject of Baronies by Tenure, appear in most instances to have fallen into the error of considering, that when a person who was seised of lands which, antecedent to the 23d of Edw. I. constituted their possessor a Baron of the Realm, was summoned to Parliament, it was *de jure* from the tenure of those lands, instead of its having solely arisen from the prerogative of the Crown, though perhaps the exercise of that prerogative in their favor may be safely attributed to the power and influence which such lands naturally conferred on their owner.

This hypothesis will be more fully illustrated in another part of these observations*, and it is only stated here to explain the anomaly of the heir of the Baron by Tenure not having been summoned to Parliament, whilst a Writ for that purpose was issued to the person who obtained his lands.

The Barony of Deincourt is next cited in support of the same position. In this case Edmund Deincourt, who in 1257 succeeded to the lands by the tenure of which his father and ancestors were Barons of the Realm, was summoned to Parliament from the 27th Edw. I. to 20 Edw. II.; but having no

* Vide p. xl.

male issue, he obtained the King's licence to entail his lands on his nephew and heir *male*, William Deincourt, and which William succeeded to those lands accordingly, and was summoned to Parliament from the 6th to the 37th Edw. III. From these circumstances it has been contended, that the Writ of Summons of the 6th Edw. III. was issued to him in consequence of his having, by tenure of those lands, a prescriptive right to demand it; but it is presumed, that the suggestion just submitted accounts for his having been so summoned—the extensive possessions of which he was seised having probably caused the Crown to exercise its prerogative, by summoning him to Parliament as a Baron of the Kingdom, which Writ of Summons acted as a new creation, whilst the original Barony created by the Writ of 27th Edw. I. to his uncle continued vested in Isabel, the grand-daughter and heir of Edmund Deincourt, who was so summoned in that year. Moreover there does not appear to be any other cause for believing that the tenure of the lands of which Edmund Deincourt died seised, constituted a right in their possessor to demand a Writ of Summons to Parliament beyond the *presumption*, that when William Deincourt was summoned, it was solely from the possession of them; whilst the *facts*, that the said Edmund was not summoned to Parliament for *four* years after Writs of Summonses are recorded to have been generally issued *, and that William, on whom these lands were entailed, was not summoned for *five years* after he succeeded to them, tend to establish that no such right was attached to the tenure of those lands †.

The Barony of Burnell is also adduced as proof that Baronies in the reign of Edward III. were deemed to be dependant upon territorial possessions; for it is stated, that in that reign "John Handlo, in right of Maud his wife, was seised of the manor of Holgate, Acton Burnell, &c. for term of her life, remainder to Nicolas Handlo, alias Burnell, sonne to the said Maud and John, by a fine in the Court levied, and

* He was however summoned in the 2nd Edw. I.; but this Assembly was not, it is submitted, a regular Parliament. Vide p. 141.

† Vide some valuable observations on the Barony of Deincourt in the 3d Peerage Report, p. 216, *et seq.*

that John Lovell was next heire of the said Maud and her first-borne sonne by her first husband, and afterwards the said Nicolas was summoned among other Lords to the Parliament, by reason of the fine aforesaid, and not the said John Lovel who was next heire." *Primâ facie* this certainly appears a very strong instance in favor of the principle which it is cited to support; but on examination, though the pedigree is correctly stated, the circumstances of the case prove to be wholly misrepresented, for neither the manors of Holgate nor Acton Burnell appear ever to have been held *per Baroniam*; and consequently, as the possessors of them were not Barons by Tenure antecedent to the 23d Edw. I. it is impossible they could have conferred the dignity of a Baron of Parliament in the reign of Edward III. Edward Burnell, the brother of the said Maud, was the first Baron of that family, he having been summoned to Parliament from the 5th to the 8th Edward II.; he died without issue in the 9th Edward II. when the Barony became EXTINCT, but his lands devolved on the said Maud as his next heir. Her first husband, John Lovel, was a Baron of Parliament, to which Barony his son succeeded, though he is not recorded to have been summoned to Parliament; his son and successor John Lovel (grandson of Maud Burnell), was however repeatedly summoned. By her second husband, John Handlo, who in the 16th Edward III. was summoned to Parliament, she had two sons, the younger of whom, Nicolas, assumed his mother's maiden name of Burnell, probably in consequence of having succeeded to the lands of that family, and who in the 24th Edward III. was summoned to Parliament; but even admitting he was then seised of the manors of Holgate and Acton Burnell under the entail mentioned in the "Magazine of Honor," no notice of which occurs in Dugdale's account of the family, they could not possibly, for the reason before stated, have conduced to his receiving a Writ of Summons, in any other way than by adding to his wealth and importance.

From what has been here advanced relative to Baronies by Tenure, and especially from the inquiry into the principal points of those cases which the most strongly support the opinion, that such Baronies have existed in this country, not only at a period long subsequent to the 23d Edw. I. but even that they exist at the present time, the following inferences, which will conclude this part of these observations, may, it is submitted, be drawn.

1st. That it is by no means evident that in the reign of Edward the First, such individuals as were then seised of lands *per Baroniam*, and by the tenure of which they and their ancestors had been Barons of the realm, were entitled *de jure*, to a Writ of Summons to Parliament.

2d. That in the instances which are generally considered to establish the principle that a prescriptive right to a Writ of Summons was annexed to the tenure of certain lands, no positive proof of the fact has ever been adduced; and that whatever presumptive evidence may exist in favour of such an hypothesis in the case of the Barony of Berkeley *previous* to the 21 Hen. VIII. no such presumptive evidence is to be deduced from any circumstance connected with the subject after that year.

3d. That the decision of the Abergavenny case, in the reign of James the First, did not establish the fact that Baronies by Tenure were then in existence, or that that Barony was of that nature.

4th. That the resolution of the King and Privy Council in the case of the Barony of Fitz-Walter in 1669, "that no such Baronies had for many ages existed," is not opposed by any decision before that period; and that in every instance since, which at all bore upon the question of Baronies by Tenure, the resolutions of the House of Lords have tended to confirm that of the Privy Council in 1669.

And lastly, That from all the circumstances which have been stated, there does not appear to be any ground to expect that the principle of a dignity being annexed to the possessions of lands would at the present day be admitted.

BARONIES BY WRIT.

THE cause to which the origin of BARONIES BY WRIT may be imputed, has been differently stated by the most distinguished writers on the subject; but as it is foreign to the object of these observations to enter into the inquiry, it is only necessary to remark, that though Writs of Summons to Parliament were probably issued at a much earlier period, the first Writ of that nature, on record, was tested the 24 Dec. in the 49 of Henry the Third; and that after that

year no similar Writ is extant until the 22d of Edward the First, in which year about sixty persons were commanded to attend the King wherever he might be, to advise on the affairs of the kingdom. It has been doubted, however, whether this Writ can be deemed a regular Writ of Summons to Parliament, notwithstanding that in one instance * it was admitted as such by the House of Lords; and therefore, perhaps, the earliest positive Writ of Summons to Parliament after the 49 of Henry the Third, is that tested on the 24 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295.

Whatever may have been the principle relative to the descent of a dignity created by these Writs, it is certain that the effect of them was always to render the persons to whom they were addressed Barons of the realm; and though some writers have expressed a different opinion, there are strong grounds for considering that the dignity thus created was always of an hereditary nature. In a former page it has been contended that the persons summoned in the 23 Edward I. were selected by the Crown, without any reference to the prescriptive right which has been stated to have been inherent in the possessors of land Baronies to demand a Writ of Summons; hence, in the consideration of the question of who constituted the Barons of the realm after the reign of Edward the First, it has been presumed in this work, that those only who received Writs of Summons to Parliament either before the close of that reign or very early in that of his successor, continued to be ranked among the Baronial body. On the Writ of the 49 Henry III. some remarks have already been made, and it is therefore merely proper to state in reference to it, that two Baronies † are at this day considered to have been created by that Writ; though all the persons summoned on that occasion were not included in the next Writ which is recorded to have been issued. The opinion that a Writ of Summons was not originally intended to create an hereditary dignity, rests chiefly on the absence of any words for that purpose in the Writs, and on the fact that in some instances persons were summoned to Parliament in the reign of Edward the First, Edward the Second, and even in that of Edward the Third, who were never afterward summoned, or who, if summoned on subsequent occasions,

* In the claim to the Barony of Roos. † Despencer and Roos

similar Writs were never issued to their descendants. If the latter circumstance be allowed to prove the fact which it has been adduced to establish, it must be inferred that in a great majority of instances in which the eldest son of a Baron was summoned to the very next Parliament after the death of his father, the Writ was issued to him from the mere grace of the Crown, and that had not that grace been exercised in his favour, he would never have possessed the dignity of a Baron. That this supposition is fallacious may be concluded from the cases in which the son was regularly summoned on the death of his father being infinitely more numerous than those in which Writs ceased to be issued after the demise of the first Baron, and from its having long been settled that a Writ of Summons to Parliament, attended by a sitting in Parliament under such Writ, constituted a Barony in fee, descendible to the heirs general of the persons so summoned to and sitting in Parliament. In cases of Baronies by Writ, the dignity is not conferred until the person has actually sat in Parliament by virtue of such Writ, so that in an instance where the person was summoned to Parliament and died before the Parliament sat, it was resolved that he was not a Peer*.

The following is the usual form of a Writ of Summons to Parliament:

Rex, &c. dilecto et fideli nostro....quia super quibusdam arduis negotiis, nos et regnum nostrum cæterosque proceres et magnates, de eodem regno tangentibus, quæ sine vestrâ et eorum præsentiâ nolumus expediri, Parliamentum nostrum tenere, et vobiscum super hiis colloquium habere volumus, et tractatum; vobis mandamus in fide et homagio quibus nobis tenemini, firmiter injungentes quod sitis ad nos apud Westmonasterium primo die mensis Augusti proximi futuro, vel saltem infra terminum diei subsequentis ad ultimum, nobiscum super dictis negotiis tractaturi, et vestrum consilium impensuri; et hoc nullo modo omittatis. Teste me ipso, &c.

There is a solitary instance †, however, of an express limitation of the dignity to the heirs male of the body of the person to whom the Writ was issued, being inserted in the Writ of Summons which created the dignity; but the

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* Cruise *on Dignities*, p. 72.

† The Barony of Bromflete, Vide p. 86, of this work.

preceding is the usual form of Writs of this nature, though slight variations from each other are sometimes to be found.

Writs of Summons to Parliament are of that species usually called *brevia clausa*, because they are closed up with yellow wax, and sealed with the Great Seal of England; they are then sent with labels to every individual Peer. Selden observes, that the Writs of Summons differed according to the quality of the persons to whom they were addressed. The Spiritual Barons were commanded to be present *in fide et dilectione quibus nobis tenemini*, and the Temporal Peers *in fide et homagio*, until about the middle of the reign of Edward the Third, when the words *in fide et ligeantiâ*, began to be used instead of them, but afterwards the word *homagio* was sometimes inserted. The Writs that were addressed to those persons who had place in Parliament but no voice in its deliberations, namely, the Judges, the Attorney-General, and the King's Serjeants, commanded them, *ut intersitis nobiscum et cum cæteris de concilio nostro*; and sometimes *nobiscum* only, *super præmissis tractaturi, vestrumque consilium impensuri*; whereas that of the Barons was *quod intersitis cum prælatibus magnatibus et proceribus*, &c. a difference which still continues *. In these Writs the Temporal Barons were generally styled by their baptismal and surnames only, though in many instances, where there were other Barons of the same surname, an addition, most commonly derived from their place of residence, was introduced, and which, it is submitted, was never inserted with any other object than to distinguish one Baron from another of the same name. On these additions, an example of which occurs in the earliest Writ on record, many remarks will be found in other parts of this work †, in consequence of some attempts having been made to establish that the additions in question constituted the title of the Barony, but for the reasons there stated it is presumed that in *every* instance, until the reign of Henry the Sixth, the proper title of a Barony created by Writ was that of the surname of the person who was first summoned to Parliament. In subsequent years the addi-

* Cruise, p. 70, 71.

† See pages 10 and 11, 120 to 124, 206 to 209, and 282 to 284.

tion of *Milites*, or *Chevalier*, was made to the name of each Baron, the latter of which is still preserved, every Baron being now addressed only as a Knight. After the 20th year of the reign of Henry the Sixth we occasionally find that Barons were summoned by the style of *Dominus*; for instance, "Henr' Percy *D'n'o de Ponynges, Edwardo de Grey D'no de Ferrariis*, &c. on which subject some comments will be found in the pages just referred to. Two instances occur in which the word *Baron* was applied in early Writs to names in Writs of Summons; but this addition was always confined to the families of Stafford and Greystock, who are frequently styled "*Edm'o Baroni Staff'*," or "*Edm'o Baroni de Staff'*," and "*Joh'i Baroni de Creystok*," but for what reason they were so distinguished has never been ascertained.

Mr. Cruise contends that a solemn investiture with robes in Parliament was formerly necessary to complete a dignity created by Writ of Summons; when this practice ceased is not known, but it appears not to have been necessary at the time when Lord Coke wrote, as it was then fully settled and admitted, that a Writ of Summons to Parliament, and a sitting in pursuance thereof as a Peer, except in the case of a spiritual person, operated as a creation of a Barony descendible to the lineal heirs, or heirs of the body, both male and female, of the person so summoned; which doctrine has been confirmed by so many decisions that it is not now to be shaken *.

Sir William Blackstone says, that some were of opinion that there must be at least two Writs of Summons and a sitting in two distinct Parliaments, to evidence an hereditary Barony †; but this is a mistake, for in the case of the Barony of Clifton there was but one Writ, and a sitting under it, which was held sufficient to create a Barony ‡. In the case of the Barony of Frecheville, which was claimed in 1677, under a single Writ of Summons, issued in the 25 Edward the First, the House of Lords refused to allow the dignity, on the ground that a single Writ of Summons, *without any proof of a sitting* under it, did not create an hereditary Barony. This principle was also acted upon in the 8 James the First, when a question having arisen in Parliament whether Edward Nevill, who was summoned to

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* P. 76. Coke, 1 Inst. 9 b. 16 b.
† Comm. I. 400.
‡ Cruise, p. 79.

Parliament in the 2 and 3 Ph. and Mary, but died before the Parliament met, was a Baron or not? it was resolved, "that the direction and delivery of the Writ did not make him a Baron, or noble, until he came to Parliament, and there sat according to the commandment of the Writ, for until that the Writ did not take effect *."

As there is no instance of a Barony having been created by Letters Patent until 11 Ric. II., in claiming a dignity of an earlier creation than that year, it will always be presumed to have originated in a Writ of Summons, and consequently that it is a Barony in fee.

ABEYANCE.

On the death of a Baron whose dignity originated in a Writ of Summons, without issue male, the Barony becomes vested in his daughters; if he has only one daughter she succeeds to it, but if there be more daughters than one the title falls into ABEYANCE among them, and continues in that state either until all but one of the daughters; or the sole heir of only one daughter survives; in which case the Barony devolves on the surviving daughter, or on the heir of her body. If, however, the representation of such daughter be among her coheirs, the dignity falls into abeyance among them, unless the Crown exercises its prerogative of allowing the Barony to either of the said coheirs. For instance, in the case of the Barony of Zouche of Haringworth: Edward Lord Zouche, whose Barony was created by a Writ of Summons to his ancestor William le Zouche, tested the 13 Jan. 2 Edw. II. 1308, died in 1625, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, between whom the Barony fell into Abeyance. Both these ladies married and left issue, and the title therefore continued in that state until 1815, when the Crown exercised its prerogative of terminating the Abeyance in favour of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart. who being one of the representatives of Elizabeth Zouche above mentioned, was consequently one of the coheirs of the dignity, and who having been summoned to Parliament, and sat under the Writ in the precedency of the original Barony, is now seised of the ancient Barony of

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* Cruise, p. 78.

Zouche in fee. His Lordship has no son, and on his death, without issue male, the dignity will again fall into Abeyance; not, however, between his issue female and the other coheirs of Edward Lord Zouche who died in 1625, but solely between the two daughters of the present Lord; and so long as issue of his Lordship exists, the dignity will be vested in his descendants—the Barony remaining in Abeyance whenever the representation is among coheirs, but becoming vested in the heir of his body the moment the representation is vested in one individual, which individual will have an immediate right to the dignity. In the event of the issue of the body of the said Lord failing, the Barony will again become vested in the heirs of Edward Lord Zouche, who died in 1625; and if the representation of that personage is among two or more coheirs, the Crown may again bestow the dignity on which of the said coheirs it may think proper.

It must be remembered that the representation of a Barony by Writ is always vested in the heirs of the body of the person first created; thus on the death of a Baron who inherited the dignity without issue, the title, if he has no brother living, or there be no issue of such brother, will become vested in his sister or sisters, or their heirs; in default of which it will revert to his eldest uncle of the side from whom he inherited the dignity, or his issue; failing which, to his aunts and their issue—the females of each generation being preferred to the males of the preceding generation. On the failure of the issue of a Baron who inherited a dignity from his mother, and also of the issue of his mother, the dignity, of course, devolves on his maternal ancestors.

The earliest instance of the Crown having terminated an Abeyance of a dignity is presumed to have taken place in the reign of Henry VI.; but the right to do so has been considered as one of the royal prerogatives from a much earlier period. Though allowed to dispose of a Barony in Abeyance to either of the coheirs, the Crown cannot bestow it on any other person than one of the representatives of the Baron first seised of the dignity. The case just cited as being the first instance of the termination of an abeyance of a Barony by the Crown, was that of Cromwell. Ralph Lord Cromwell inherited the Barony of Cromwell from his great grandfather John de Cromwell, (who was summoned to Parliament on the 10 March, 1 Edw. II.) 1308, and died in 1455 without issue, leaving Maud, his sister, his heir, on whom the

Barony consequently devolved; she married Sir Richard Stanhope, and by him left two daughters and coheirs; Maud the eldest was thrice married, and left issue; and Joane the youngest married Humphrey Bourchier, third son of Henry Earl of Essex, which Humphrey having been summoned to Parliament by Writs addressed "*Humfrido Bourchier de Cromwell*, or *Humfrido D'n'o Cromwell*, or *Humfrido Cromwell, Chevalier*," from the 1 to the 5 Edward IV. is considered to have had the Abeyance of the Barony of Cromwell terminated in his favour *jure uxoris*. He died, however, without children, and the issue of his wife's sister, Maud, having also failed, the Barony fell into Abeyance among the descendants of the two daughters of Ralph Cromwell, the 2d Baron. It is, however, very doubtful whether this Writ to Humphrey Bourchier was, according to existing principles on the subject, a termination of the Abeyance of the original Barony of Cromwell; for though his wife was one of the coheirs of that dignity, he was not in any way descended from that family. On the other hand, it must be remarked, that at that time it was the common practice to Summon the husbands of women possessed of Baronies to Parliament in those Baronies, and it may be inferred from the Writs directed to him, that it was intended to give him the dignity in question. Another instance of the termination of an Abeyance of a Barony, at a period about fifty years previous to that of Cromwell, occurs in the instance of St. Amand, which case is not noticed by Mr. Cruise in illustration of this subject. Almaric St. Amand inherited the Barony of St. Amand under a Writ issued to his grandfather in the 2d of Edward II. The said Baron, his son, and Almaric de St. Amand just noticed, were consequently repeatedly summoned to Parliament; but he dying without issue male in 1403, the dignity fell into Abeyance between Gerard Braybrooke, his grandson (namely, son and heir of Allanore his eldest daughter, who died before her father), and Ida his daughter by his second wife. Ida married Sir Thomas West, but died without issue in 1426, when the Barony became vested in the three daughters and coheirs of Gerard Braybrooke above mentioned, and was consequently in Abeyance. Elizabeth, the eldest of these daughters, married William Beauchamp, who was Summoned to Parliament *jure uxoris*, by Writ tested 2 Jan. 27 Hen. VI. 1449, and addressed *Willielmo de Beauchamp Domino de St. Amand*.

Numerous instances have since occurred of the termi-

nation of the Abeyance of a Barony in favour of one of the coheirs of the dignity, all of which will be found under their proper titles in this work, and it is therefore only necessary to name the greatest part of them, viz. Le Despenser, Willoughby of Eresby, Botetourt, Mowbray, Zouche, Roos, Ferrers of Chartley, Clinton, and Clifford.

With respect to the Barony of Mowbray, however, a doubt may perhaps be expressed whether the Writ of Summons to Henry Frederick Howard, son and heir apparent of Thomas Earl of Arundel in 1639, did not create a new Barony, instead of affecting the Abeyance of the ancient dignity; for in every instance in which an Abeyance has been terminated (excepting those of St. Amand and Cromwell, and in those it appears that the Writ to the husband was considered to have the effect of allowing the Barony of which their wives were coheirs), it has uniformly been in favour of one of the coheirs of the dignity. But Henry Frederick Howard was not one of the coheirs of the Barony of Mowbray in 1639, nor did he become so until the death of his father in 1646, after which period he never sat in Parliament in the Barony of Mowbray, as he then succeeded to the Earldom of Arundel. In the 29 Charles II. Henry, son and heir apparent of the Duke of Norfolk (who was the son of Henry Frederick so Summoned to Parliament as Baron Mowbray in 1639), was also Summoned to Parliament as Baron Mowbray, "and there being question whether he should sit in and enjoy the ancient place of the Lord Mowbray, the Journal Book of the House of Peers was produced, wherein it did appear, that on the 16 April, 1640, Henry Lord Mowbray was introduced and placed at the upper end of the Barons' Bench, and after a full consideration the House resolved, that the said Lord Mowbray should be called in and introduced, and placed in the place of his grandfather, as Lord Mowbray, at the upper end of the Barons' bench, which was done accordingly."* It is thus certain, that Henry Frederick Howard was considered to have been duly summoned in the ancient Barony of Mowbray in 1639; and consequently, as Henry Duke of Norfolk, his son, succeeded to whatever honours the said Henry Frederick possessed, the House was correct in allowing to the son of the said Duke, when summoned in

* Cruise on Dignities, p. 81.

his father's Barony, the precedency which had been allowed to his grandfather. Notwithstanding which proceedings, it appears by no means certain whether the Abeyance of the ancient Barony of Mowbray has ever been legally terminated; if not, the Writ of Summons to Henry Frederick Howard in 1639, created a new Barony of the same name, and which is now in Abeyance between his coheirs the Lords Petre and Stourton, and who are also coheirs of one moiety of the original dignity if, as is here suggested, it was not affected by the Writ of 1639.

The manner of terminating the Abeyance of a dignity in favour of a person who is not a Peer, is by the issuing of a Writ of Summons by the style and title of the Barony in Abeyance; but where the person in whose favour an Abeyance is to be determined is already a Peer, and has a higher dignity, the King confirms the Barony to him by letters patent; and in the case of a female an Abeyance is also terminated by patent. In proof of the former assertion the cases of Ferrers of Chartley, Zouche, &c. may be cited; and in 1804, when the Crown determined the Abeyance of the Barony of Botetourt in favour of the Duke of Beaufort, who, *jure matris*, was one of the coheirs of that dignity, that Barony was confirmed to him and the heirs of his body by letters patent. The instances in which females have been allowed dignities which where previously in Abeyance by letters patent, are those of Clifford in 1734, and Roos in 1804. To what has been said on the subject of the Abeyance of Baronies by Writ, it is merely necessary to add, that the cases last determined, namely, those of Roos and Zouche, prove that the coheir in whose favour the Crown exercises its prerogative need not be the sole heir of one of the coheirs of the Baron who was first possessed of the dignity; for in that of Roos, Lady Charlotte Fitz-Gerald was only one of the coheirs of Frances Manners, the youngest sister and coheir of the dignity, whilst the *entire* representation of Bridget Manners, the eldest sister of the said Frances, was vested in Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart.; and in the case of the Barony of Zouche, Sir Cecil Bishopp was also but the coheir of one of the coheirs of the dignity, though no descendants of the other coheir could be traced after the time of the Commonwealth. Excepting in these instances, however, the person in whose favour the Crown has exercised its prerogative of determining the Abeyance of a Barony was, uniformly, the sole representative of one of the coheirs of the dignity.

SITTINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

It has been already observed, that to constitute a Barony in fee, there must be a Sitting in Parliament under the Writ of Summons, hence some observations on the proof of such Sittings may be expected.

The proof of a Sitting in Parliament must, according to Lord Coke, be by the Records of Parliament, and such only have been hitherto admitted by the House of Lords. The most ancient * proof of Sitting in Parliament which is extant are two records published in the Rolls of Parliament, V. I. p. 25, and 224, in which the names of several persons who then sat in Parliament are mentioned. These names will be found in another part of this work †; but it must be noticed, that one of these records relates to a Parliament held in the 6th, and the other to a Parliament held in the 16th of Edw. I., for which years no Writs of Summons are extant. The earliest proof of a Sitting in Parliament for which such Writs are recorded, is, it is contended ‡, the letter written by the Barons assembled in the Parliament at Lincoln in the 29 Edw. I. Feb. 1301, to Pope Boniface the Eighth; but this record has never been tendered in evidence.

After the 18 Edw. I. no proof of Sittings is to be found on the Rolls of Parliament until the 33 Edw. I., when certain Barons are named, with sundry Bishops, Abbots, and Earls, as having been assigned to treat of the affairs of Scotland; but this record, on being tendered in the Botetourt case to prove the sitting of John de Botetourt, who was one of the said Lords, was refused to be received as evidence by the Lords' Committee, on the ground that it was not written upon the Clause Roll, but affixed, or tacked to it, and that it was written in a different hand from that of the Roll. The earliest proof of Sitting which occurs on the Rolls of Parliament is, in consequence of the refusal to admit the record just cited, perhaps that of the 35 Edw.

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* Cruise, p. 186.

† P. 715, et seq.

‡ Vide p. 761, et seq.

I. which occurs in Vol. I. p. 188, of the Printed Rolls. In the case of the Barony of Zouche the *Printed Rolls* were received in evidence; and it would appear from the report of Sir Vicary Gibbs, the Attorney-General, as given by Mr. Cruise, on the Barony of Hastings in 1809, that no other proof was tendered in that instance than the *Printed Rolls* to prove the Sitting in Parliament of the Barons of that family *. The report of the Attorney-General was of so favourable a nature, that the Barony was allowed to the Earl of Moira, the claimant; hence, in two cases, the one by the House of Lords, and the other by the Attorney-General, it appears not only that the Rolls of Parliament were received to prove a Sitting in Parliament, but even that the *Printed Rolls* were deemed sufficient for the purpose; whilst, in the previous instance of the claim to the Barony of Botetourt, the original Rolls were produced, and that of the 33 Edw. I. objected to, from its exhibiting internal evidence of not being written in the same hand and at the same time as the other parts of the Rolls of that period.

In the Botetourt case an entry on the Close Roll of the 3d Edw. II. of which no notice occurs in the Printed Rolls of Parliament, was also cited as a proof of Sitting; but it does not appear that any decision was formed on that record; for on the rejection of the record of the 33 Edw. I. the Counsel for the claimant contented himself with proving the Sitting, from the Rolls of Parliament, of the last Baron Botetourt in the 50 Edward III.

The Journals of the House of Lords commence in the 1st of Henry VIII. from which time all proofs of a Sitting in Parliament must be from the entries in the Journals: from the 7th to the 25th of that reign they have, however, been lost; hence no proof of a Sitting within that period can be adduced.

In proving a Sitting under a Writ of Summons, when a

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* Cruise on Dignities, p. 213. The proofs of Sitting admitted by the Attorney-General in the claim to the Barony of Hastings were those in which the name of Lord Hastings occurs referred to in p. 755, 756 (Vol. V. p. 496 of the Printed Rolls,), 757, 758 (Vol. VI. p. 196, of the Printed Rolls), of this work. The proofs of Sittings admitted in the Botetourt and Zouche claims, will be found referred to in a note to p. 805.

long series of Writs are recorded to have been issued to several successive Barons, it seems to have been held that it is sufficient to shew a Sitting of any individual from whom the claimant is descended; for in the Botetourt case no proof was received of the Sitting of John de Botetourt the first Baron, who was summoned from the 33 Edward I. to 18 Edward II.; but the proof that John de Botetourt, his grandson and heir, the second Baron, sat in Parliament in the 50 Edward III. was alone read in evidence, though he was summoned from the 16th of that reign to the 9 Ric. II.; and the precedence of the earliest Writ, viz. of the 33 Edward I. was allowed to be the precedence of the Barony when the Abeyance was terminated in favour of Norborne Berkeley, Esq. in 1764. Again, in the case of the Barony of Despencer, the precedency of that Barony is that of the Writ addressed to Hugh le Despencer in December 49 Hen. III. 1264, though no Sitting can be shewn until the 35 Edw. I. The case of the Barony of Roos is also in point, and indeed many others might be cited.

It is doubtful, however, whether in the instance of a claim to a Barony by the descendant of the second or third Baron recorded to have been summoned to Parliament, it would be sufficient to shew that the brother or nephew of the person from whom the claimant was descended sat in Parliament; for example, in the case of the Barony of Mauley. Peter de Mauley was summoned to Parliament from the 23 Edw. I. to 3 Edw. II; his son was summoned from the 5 Edw. II. to 28 Edw. III., and dying in the following year was succeeded by his son, who was also repeatedly summoned, as was his son and heir, Peter de Mauley, the last Baron who died without issue in 1415, leaving his sisters his heirs. No other proof of Sitting occurs on the Rolls of a Baron Mauley than of the last Baron, who was present in Parliament on several occasions, and the undecided question is, whether his having so sat would be deemed a sufficient proof of Sitting to support a claim to the dignity on the part of the descendants of his sisters.

It is an undisputed fact that the early records of Parliament are exceedingly imperfect, and that not only are many circumstances which it is notorious were transacted in Parliament unnoticed, but, unlike the Journals of the House of Lords, in which every Peer who attended on each day of

Parliament is recorded as being present, the only proof of a Baron having been present in Parliament, on the Rolls, is his having been selected to be a trier of Petitions, or as having witnessed a certain charter or creation made in any particular Parliament. Under these circumstances a proof of Sitting depends on a mere accident, and the absence of such proof on the Rolls, especially from the reign of Edward the First to that of Henry the Fourth, is by no means evidence that a Baron, of whom no such proof is to be found, was never present; nor does it seem equitable in instances where a long consecutive series of Writs are extant, that the want of evidence of such fact should be deemed conclusive against any claimant to the dignity. In the Frescheville case, though the Attorney-General argued against the claim, contending that even supposing a Summons to Parliament by Writ did give an estate of inheritance, yet, he observed, "this must be understood when there had been a Sitting upon it, and that here the not repeating the Summons was an evidence of not Sitting; it had been objected that there was no evidence of any Sitting till the time of Henry VIII., when Journals first began; *but it was one thing where Writs of Summons had been often repeated and another where they were never issued but once.*"

It may with much reason be insisted, that the issuing of a consecutive series of Writs, not only to one individual, but to his son, and even in some cases to his grandson, though no notice of either of them having ever sat in Parliament can be found, must at least be deemed presumptive evidence, that the Crown considered they were entitled to such Writs; and as in early periods of our history it appears to have been an imperative duty in those who were summoned to attend Parliament to obey such summons, it can scarcely be supposed, that persons who were repeatedly commanded to do so, should for any time presume to disobey the King's Writs. If it be admitted, that even in one instance either of the persons so summoned obeyed the King's command by attending Parliament, such obedience was a *sitting* under a Writ: hence it is barely possible for a person at all acquainted with the manners and customs of the times to believe, that in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, a series of Writs for even ten years should have been issued without the person to whom they were addressed having obeyed them, much less that two or more generations should have been regularly summoned, and yet that neither of them should ever have sat in Parliament, because no notice of such sitting is to be found

on the Rolls, when, as is just remarked, their presence in Parliament would not have been recorded, unless they happened to have been parties to certain transactions, or were selected for particular duties. It was in all probability considerations of this nature that induced Sir William Jones to observe, "that it was one thing where Writs of Summons had been often repeated, and another where they were never issued but once."

No instance, however, in which there has been a consecutive series of Writs to one or more individuals, but no proof of Sitting under them, has ever been argued before the House of Lords.

BARONIES JURE UXORIS.

BEFORE the reign of Henry the Eighth, it was a common practice to Summon the husband of a woman possessed of a Barony in fee to Parliament, in that Barony; and, in some instances, he continued to be so summoned after the death of his wife; and, in others, where the husband died before his wife, her second husband was also summoned to Parliament in the same Barony. No evidence can, however, be shewn where an hereditary dignity descendible to the issue of the person so summoned by *another wife* has been considered to have been created by such Writs. This practice appears to have originated in the feudal principle of the husband being called upon to perform the services by the tenure of which his wife's lands were held; and from the decision on Mr. Wymbish's claim, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, it may be concluded that dignities were then considered in the light of real estates in which a tenancy by courtesy existed. The claim in question was urged by Mr. Wymbish in right of his wife, who was entitled to the Barony of Talboys, and after consulting the most learned civilians of the day, the King himself pronounced the following decision, that "forasmuch as he understood that there was no force of reason or law to give the name to him that had no issue by his wife, that neither Mr. Wymbish nor none other from henceforth should use the title of his wife's dignity, but such as by courtesy of England had also right to her possessions for term of his life." From this it may be inferred that the principle of Baronies *jure*

uxoris was then recognized, and that the ground on which Mr. Wymbish's pretensions were refused was, that he had no issue by his wife, on whose right to the dignity his claim was founded.

On this decision it must be observed, that the statement that a Barony had never been allowed to the husband of a Baroness who had not issue by her, was far from correct; for in the case of the Barony of Bourchier, where the two husbands of Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of Bartholomew Lord Bourchier, were summoned to Parliament in her right, neither appear to have had any children by her; also in the instance of Elizabeth Baroness Say, both of her husbands were summoned to Parliament *jure uxoris*, though by neither had she any children; and other cases might be adduced.

This principle never appears to have been acted upon after the reign of Henry VIII. and the latest examples of the kind were those of the Baronies of Hungerford and Strange, in the 12th of Hen. VII.; but notwithstanding the decision on the subject by King Henry VIII. a claim to a dignity, *jure uxoris*, was in 1580 rejected, though the husband had issue by the Baroness. In that year Richard Bertie, the husband of Katherine, Baroness Willoughby of Eresby (widow of the Duke of Suffolk), as tenant by the courtesy claimed to be allowed that Barony, which claim was referred by Queen Elizabeth to Lord Burleigh and two other Commissioners; and the said Baroness having died in the year in which the petition was presented from her husband, her son by Mr. Bertie likewise claimed the Barony; but the Commissioners reported in favour of the son, who was accordingly admitted to the Barony in the life-time of his father. In 1586, Mr. Thomas Fane, the husband of Mary, the daughter and heir of Henry Neville, Lord Abergavenny, claimed the Barony of Abergavenny; and about 1604, Sir Sampson Lennard petitioned to be allowed the Barony of Dacre, in right of his wife Margaret Lady Dacre. Of the event of the former claim no account is recorded; and with respect to the latter, as Lady Dacre died in 1611, before any decision was pronounced, the affair was, according to Mr. Cruise, *compromised* in 1621, by the King's granting the precedency to her husband, *as eldest son of Lord Dacre*. The fact, however, appears to have been somewhat different; for the Barony was allowed to the son of Lady Dacre, by Sir Sampson Lennard, imme-

diately after his mother's death, as he is recorded to have been summoned to Parliament by Writ addressed *Henrico Lennard, Domino Dacre de South, Chl'r*, in 1614, which was the next Parliament after her decease; hence, though the precedency alluded to was given to his father, it cannot be deemed to have been any compromise of the question of the Barony, which, seven years before, had been allowed to the son.

The impression is now, however, so decidedly against there being a courtesy in dignities, that it is unnessary to extend these observations on the subject.

WRITS OF SUMMONS TO THE ELDEST SON OF AN EARL, IN HIS FATHER'S BARONY.

The custom of summoning the eldest son of an Earl, in his father's Barony, is stated to have commenced in the reign of Edw. IV. in the 22d year of whose reign Thomas Fitz Alan, alias Arundel, son and heir apparent of William, Earl of Arundel, was summoned to Parliament in his father's Barony of Maltravers; since which period numerous instances of the kind have occurred. But it is, somewhat questionable whether the practice of allowing a Seat in Parliament to the eldest son of an Earl is not of much earlier date; for on the Rolls 1st Hen. IV. 1399, the name of *Mons. Henry Percy*, the renowned Hotspur, eldest son of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, occurs among the Barons then present*, and who was evidently considered a Peer of the Realm, though no Writ of Summons to him is extant.

In the reign of Charles II. an instance occurred in which the son and heir-apparent of a Baron, possessed of two Baronies, was summoned to Parliament in one of his father's Baronies. Conyers Darcy was seized of the Barony of Darcy, created by Patent to his father in 1641, and also of the Barony of Conyers, in right of his grandmother, which dignity originated in a Writ of Summons, in the 1st of Hen. VIII. He was however summoned to Parliament in the Barony of Darcy, and in 1680 his son and heir-apparent was summoned in the Barony of Conyers; thus the Barony

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* See p. 737, of this Work.

in which his son sat was of much higher precedency than the dignity by virtue of which his father was summoned. This anomaly, however, ceased two years afterwards, when the father was created Earl of Holdernesse.

It was for some time a disputed point, whether the Writ of Summons to an heir-apparent, though by the title of a Barony vested in his father, did not create a distinct dignity, descendible to the heirs of the body of the person so summoned. But in the Sydney case, in which the granddaughter and heir of Robert Sydney (son and heir apparent of Philip Sydney Earl of Leicester, and Baron Sydney of Penshurst, under letters patent to his ancestor Robert Sydney, with remainder to the said Robert and the heirs male of his body), who was summoned to, and sat in Parliament by the title of Baron Sydney in the lifetime of his father, it was resolved by the House of Lords in 1782, that the claimant had no right in consequence of her grandfather's Summons and Sittings. Hence it is now determined that a Writ of Summons to the son and heir apparent of a Peer, in a Barony vested in his father, neither takes the dignity out of the father nor creates a new dignity, but is merely allowed to the son to enable him to sit in Parliament: on his death, if he leaves heirs of his body capable of inheriting the dignity agreeable to the limitations of it, such heir will also be entitled to a Writ of Summons. For example; if an Earl is possessed of a Barony under a patent, the limitations of which are to the heirs male of the body of the first grantee, and the son and heir apparent of such Earl be summoned to, and sit in Parliament, and dies leaving a son of full age, such son is entitled to a Writ of Summons in consequence of the Writ and Sitting of his father *, though the effect of such Writ, in the lifetime of the father or grandfather, only accelerates the possession of the dignity †.

Where a Writ of Summons is issued to the eldest son of a Peer by the name of a Barony not vested in his father, though the Writ be issued under the presumption that such Barony is vested in the father, it operates as a new creation of a Barony, and makes it descendible to all the lineal heirs, male and female of the person so summoned ‡.

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* Case of the Barony of Clifford of Lanesborough. Cruise on Dignities, p. 226.

† Ibid, p. 236.

‡ Ibid, p. 225.

This doctrine was established in 1736, in the claim to the Barony of Strange *, and confirmed in the following year in the case of the Barony of Clifford†; in the first of which instances a writ of Summons was issued to the eldest son of the Earl of Derby, under the idea that the ancient Barony of Strange was then vested in his father; and in the latter the son and heir apparent of the Earl of Burlington was summoned to Parliament as Baron Clifford, from the impression that the ancient Barony of Clifford, created by Writ in the 28th of Edward I. was at that time vested in the said Earl. In each case these Barons took their seat, and were placed in the precedence of the ancient Barony; but as it was clearly proved that the original Baronies were then vested in other persons, such Writs and Sittings were held to operate as new creations; and the dignities then created, are now vested in the heirs of the bodies of the Barons to whom the Writs in question were issued. Two inferences of some importance, besides the point established by these decisions, may be drawn from them: first, they appear to have been formed on the general principle that whatever may be the motive under which a writ of Summons is issued, the direction of such Writ, and a Sitting under it, if no such Barony was previously vested in the person so summoned, *creates a Barony in fee* to the individual who receives it, and to the heirs of his body; and secondly, that if a Baron sits in an erroneous precedency in the House, such erroneous precedency has no effect on the question of his right to the dignity to which that precedency belongs. Besides the cases of Lords Strange and Clifford, both of whom, as is just observed, sat in the place of the original Baronies of those names, the three individuals who have been summoned to Parliament as Barons Percy were placed in the precedency of the Barony of Percy created under the Writ of 27 Edward I. though it is contended, and, it is presumed, proved, under that title, that no other Barony of Percy was possessed by the first of those individuals than that which was created by the Writ directed to him in 1722, and to which Barony the two other personages succeeded.

The subject of Baronies by Writ will be concluded by a few observations on the question, whether the many Baronies

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* See p. 616. † Vide the Addenda, p. 18.

created by Writs in the reign of Edward the First, Edward the Second, and Edward the Third, may still be deemed to be in existence, notwithstanding that no person has been summoned in them for several centuries; and still more, notwithstanding that in many instances the male descendants of the persons so summoned, though living in affluence, and sometimes persons of importance, were never summoned to Parliament. It would be difficult, and indeed presumptuous, to pronounce a decided opinion on the question, but as the doctrine that a Writ of Summons, and a Sitting under such Writ, creates a Barony in fee, it may be concluded that nothing but a corruption of blood can affect the descent of such dignity to the heirs of individuals who have been summoned to, and sat in Parliament, however long the title may have remained dormant, or whatever cause may exist for presuming that, at the period when the son or grandsons of those who were summoned to Parliament lived, it was considered that they had no hereditary claim to the dignity possessed by their ancestor. It has been laid down that dignities are not within the statute of limitations, and may therefore be claimed at any distance of time: for as a dignity cannot be aliened, surrendered, or extinguished, so neither can it be lost by the negligence of any person entitled to it*. The Lords' Committees, towards the conclusion of their third Report, allude to this circumstance, and observe,

"The descendants of many persons who have been in former times summoned to Parliament by Writ, appear not to have been afterward summoned; and therefore, if the rule of law now clearly established, that a Writ and Sitting in Parliament will create an hereditary right to the dignity of Peer of the realm, were applied indefinitely, as the Lord Frescheville urged it ought to be, it would introduce many persons into the Peerage who are not now supposed to have a title to that dignity. It seems evident therefore, that recourse to ancient rights, applying to them the principles of modern resolutions and decisions, must create infinite difficulty and embarrassment.†"

The first part of this statement, that "if the rule of law now clearly established" was to be applied indefinitely, many persons would be admitted to the dignity of the

* Skin. Rep. 437. Collins' Precedents, p. 323.

† Third Peerage Report, p. 236.

Peerage who are not now supposed to have a title thereto, though undoubtedly true, cannot, it is submitted, in any shape affect the question of their right to it; for if it be clearly "*a rule of law*," that the heir of the body of a person who was summoned to, and sat in Parliament, should be entitled to the dignity so created to his ancestor, it is impossible to imagine where can be the "infinite difficulty and embarrassment" of acting upon such rule of law; and still more, it does not appear that the House of Lords has the power of deciding contrary to *a rule of law clearly established* in a case of a claim to a Peerage, any more than it would in a claim of any other nature which, in its judicial character, might come before it. The objection that the indefinite adoption of the principle in question would admit many persons to the Peerage who are not now supposed to be entitled to it, operates equally as strongly against every claim to a Barony created by Writ; for an accidental research may prove many individuals to be entitled to such dignity who are now unconscious of their right to it, and if the argument of the Report be allowed any weight, it must be supposed to contend that the very circumstance of such persons being at the present time unaware of their pretensions to the Peerage, ought to be a bar to their claiming it whenever they might either discover their right, or become entitled to it by the extinction of the other coheirs,—an argument which can scarcely be reconciled to any principle of law or justice. As in several other parts of their Lordships' Reports considerable stress is laid on the case of Lord Frescheville, and as it has been adduced to support inferences which are certainly not justified by that case*, a slight allusion to his claim appears necessary, because the decision on it did not in the slightest degree affect the rule of law that a Writ and Sitting in Parliament created an hereditary dignity. In 1677 John Lord Frescheville, who was created a Baron by Patent dated 6 March, 1664, claimed as heir of the body as well as heir male of Ralph de Frescheville, who was summoned to Parliament by Writ tested 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297, to be allowed the place and precedency of the Barony created by that Writ;

* See particularly pp. 21, 24, & 25, of the Third Report.

the petition was referred to the Attorney-General, who advised his Majesty to refer it to the House of Lords. In the proceedings on this claim, it was admitted that the petitioner's ancestor, Ralph de Frescheville, was summoned to Parliament in the 25 Edw. I.; nor, as is stated in p. 224 of this work, does there appear to have been the least objection offered to the validity of the Writ itself, though it may, perhaps, be doubted whether the Writ of that year was a regular Summons to Parliament. But it was contended, on the part of the Crown, that, "supposing a Summons to Parliament did give an estate of inheritance, yet this must be understood when there had been *a Sitting upon it.* Here the not repeating the Summons (for no other Writ than that of the 25 Edw. I. was ever issued to Ralph de Frescheville,) was an evidence of *not Sitting;*" and upon this objection the House appears to have formed its resolution, "that they did not find sufficient ground to advise his Majesty to allow the claim of the petitioner."

It is thus evident that the *absence of a proof of Sitting* under that Writ, and not the circumstance that the Writ was never repeated, was the objection relied on by the Attorney-General; and the cause of his urging the circumstance that the Writ was not repeated, was clearly to prevent the inference that, though no proof of Sitting was to be found, still that there might have been a Sitting under that Writ; for, as has been already observed, he remarked, "It had been objected that there was no evidence of any Sitting till the time of Henry VIII. when Journals first began. But it was one thing where Writs of Summons had been often repeated, another where they were never issued but once." So far then as the Frescheville case is in question, it only establishes one doctrine—that a single Writ of Summons, unaccompanied by evidence of a Sitting in Parliament under that Writ, will not be considered to have created an hereditary dignity.

The Barony of Botetourt which was allowed in 1764, had been in Abeyance for nearly three hundred and eighty years; hence it may be concluded that, in cases where dignities fell into Abeyance at an early period, a lapse of time, however great, is no bar to a claim on the part of the heirs of the Barony; but no point has been decided in which a claim to a Barony has been urged, where the last person summoned to Parliament left male descendants, who

continued in uninterrupted descent for several generations without ever having been summoned to Parliament. In this work a Barony is considered to have been created in every case where a Writ of Summons to Parliament is recorded to have been issued, and the dignity is presumed still to exist, where the descendants of either of the persons who were so summoned have been traced. This plan has been acted upon notwithstanding the impression that no proof of sitting is in many cases to be found; because, if, contrary to that impression, a proof of sitting could be adduced, a claim to such Barony would probably be admitted to be still vested in the heirs of the person proved to have sat in Parliament. In those cases where male descendants of a person recorded to have received writs of Summons to Parliament existed for several generations, but were never summoned, the fact is carefully noticed. The manner in which individuals have been styled in writs of Summons is always stated where any inference can be drawn therefrom; and with the object of being accurate, their names are literally transcribed from the Lists of Summons printed by order of the *House* of Lords, or from that published by Dugdale, the former of course being preferred down to the period when they terminate; though as great part of the work was written before the Appendix No. I. to the 1st and 2d Peerage Report came into the Editor's hands, and before the Appendix No. II. to the same Report was printed, the early part of Dugdale's Lists were, in those instances, consulted. In all doubtful cases, however, the Appendix to the Peerage Reports has been referred to. It must also be observed, to account for the awkward construction of sentences like the following:—"Summoned to Parliament *as* Willielmo Boneville, Domino Boneville," "Henrico de Bellomonte Comite de Bogham," &c. instead of Summoned to Parliament *by Writs addressed* Willielmo Boneville, Domino Boneville, &c. that the former was adopted, though at variance with the grammatical sense of the quotation, for the sake of brevity, as in the effort to comprise so much matter in the limited space of two small volumes, it was highly desirable to avoid the repetition, even of two words, so many times as they would have been required.

Before this part of these observations is concluded, it is necessary to state that, anciently dignities were considered to be alienable with the consent of the Crown, and many

instances occur of such alienation*: examples are also to be found of the surrender of dignities into the hands of the Crown†; but in the case of the Barony of Grey of Ruthyn, the House of Lords resolved, *nemine contradicente*, 1 Feb. 1646, "that no person that hath any honor in him, and a Peer of this realm, may alien or transfer the honor to any other person; and that no Peer of this realm can drown or extinguish his honor, but that it descends to his descendants neither by surrender, grant, fine, nor any other conveyance;" and on the 18 June, 1678, in the claim to the Viscountcy of Purbeck, the House also resolved, "that no fine now levied, nor at any time hereafter to be levied to the King, can bar such title of honor, or the right of any person claiming such title under him that levied or shall levy such fine." On the former of these resolutions Mr. Cruise observes, "This resolution cannot be considered as having the authority of a law, but it is now understood that dignities are absolutely unalienable.‡"

These decisions of the House of Peers were evidently intended to have a retrospective effect, but, as the Lords' Committees justly remark, if the resolution in Viscount Purbeck's case were to be now applied retrospectively, it would tend to produce great confusion §.

BARONIES BY PATENT.

ALTHOUGH, as will be observed in a following page, dignities were conferred by charter at an earlier period, the first instance of a Barony having been created by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, which only differs from charters in the mode of attestation, occurred in the reign of King Richard the Second, who created John Beauchamp of Holt,

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* See account cited by Mr. Cruise in pp. 109, to 111. of his valuable Treatiese on Dignities.

† See the Earldom of Norfolk, p. 471 of this work; Viscountcy of Lisle, p. 382; Barony of Stafford, p. 600; Huntingdon, p. 340; Dorset, p. 200; and the Viscountcy of Purbeck in 1660, which is the last instance of the kind.

‡ On Dignities, p. 111.

§ Third Report, p. 236.

Lord Beauchamp of Kidderminster, by Letters Patent, dated 10th Oct. 11 Rich. II. 1387, to him and the heirs male of his body. The words of creation in these Letters Patent, according to Seldon, are, *Ipsum Johannem in unum pariun et baronum regni nostri Angliæ præficimus; volentes quod idem Johannes et hæredes masculi de corpore suo exeuntes statum Baronis obtineant, ac Domini de Beauchamp et Barones de Kidderminster nuncupantur.* But this Baron never sat in Parliament, having been attainted in the following year. The next instance of the kind was in the 10 Henry VI., when Sir John Cornwall was created Baron Fanhope; the operative words in his Patent, as given by Mr. Cruise, are,

"*Præfatum Johannem in Baronem indigenam regni sui Angliæ erexit prefecit et creauit; eidemque Johanni nomen stilum titulum et honorem Baronis de Faunhope imposuit dedit concessit et assignavit. Volens et concedens eidem quod ipse nomen Baronis de Faunhope habeat et gerat, &c. sedem quoque et locum suum in Parliamentis et comitiis regis inter cæteros Barones dicti regni Angliæ habeat et possideat,*" p. 83.

It has been contended that, excepting in the case of Lord Beauchamp of Kidderminster, there is no example from the 11 Edw. III. to the 1 Hen. VII. of a dignity having been created by Patent otherwise than in Parliament; from which it was attempted to be inferred that the Crown could not formerly confer a Peerage without the consent of Parliament. This doctrine, however, never existed in England, where the Crown has always been considered as the fountain of honour*. In all Letters Patent by which dignities are created, there is a clause of investiture similar to that contained in the ancient charters of creation of personal dignities; and even so late as the 13 Jac. I. the solemn investiture of Barons created by Letters Patent was performed by the King himself, by putting on the new Baron a robe of scarlet and a hood furred with minever; but in that year the law advisers of the Crown declared that the delivery of the Letters Patent was sufficient, without any ceremony; and in the modern Patents of creation the public ceremony of investiture is dispensed with by express words†. Annuities were some-

* Cruise on Dignities, p. 84. † Ibid, p. 86.

times granted to a new-made Baron to support his dignity, but this practice has long since fallen into desuetude *.

In the case of letters patent the creation is perfect and complete as soon as the great seal is put to the patent, in consequence of the following clause, which is inserted in all patents of this nature: *et quod dictus et hæredes sui masculi prædicti, et eorum quilibet habeat teneat et possideat sedem locum et vocem in parliamentis comitiis et consiliis nostris, hæredum et successorum nostrorum infra regnum nostrum Angliæ, inter alios Comites, ut Comes*†.

Hence a sitting in Parliament is not necessary to perfect the creation, and many instances might be cited of persons created by letters patent dying without ever having sat in Parliament, and the dignity has nevertheless descended to their posterity‡; and in one instance a Barony had existed for above two centuries, and descended to the *twentieth* Baron before either of the inheritors of the dignity ever took his seat in Parliament§. Whatever measures may have been previously adopted relative to the creation of a Peer, if the person dies before the great seal has been *actually* affixed to the patent, the creation does not take place. Thus in the case of Lord Gardner a warrant was issued for his creation to the dignity of Viscount Gardner in 1806, but as he died before the patent passed the great seal, his son only succeeded to the Barony; also in the instance of the Hon. Charles Yorke, who was Lord Chancellor in 1770, a warrant was signed for his creation to the dignities of Lord Morden, Baron of Morden, co. Cambridge, on the 18th January, 1770, but as he died on the 20th of that month, before the patent received the great seal, his son did not inherit the dignity: and other instances might be adduced.

It is laid down by Lord Coke that when a person is created a Peer by letters patent, the state of inheritance must be limited by appropriate words or else the grant is void. The usual limitations are to the heirs male of the body of the grantee, and in this work, in which particular care has been

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* Cruise on Dignities, p. 86, on the case of Lord Butler of Sudley. † Ibid, p. 86.

‡ Waldegrave, cited by Cruise, p. 87.

§ The Barony of Dormer, noticed in p. 199. The cause of this singular fact was the circumstance of the ancestors of the present Peer being Catholics.

taken to give the limitation of each patent of creation where there was a special remainder, it is always to be understood that where no limitation is expressed in dignities created by patent, that it was solely to the heirs male of the body of the person so created. Instances, however, occur where the remainder has been to the second son and his heirs male, failing which, to the eldest son and his heirs male*; others, where the limitation was to the issue male of the body of the grantee by a particular woman†; to the heirs general of the body of the grantee‡; to the issue male of the father or grandfather of the grantee failing the heirs male of his own body; and to the heirs male of the sister of the grantee in default of his own heirs male§; but the most singular limitation of a dignity on record is that of the Barony of Lucas, which was granted by letters patent, 15 Car. II. to Mary Countess of Kent, to hold to her and the heirs male of her body begotten by the Earl of Kent, and for want of such issue to the heirs of her body by the said Earl, with a declaration, "that if at any time or times after the death of the said Mary, Countess of Kent, and in default of issue male of her body by the said Earl begotten, there shall be more persons than one who shall be co-heirs of her body by the said Earl, the said honour, title, and dignity, shall go and be held and enjoyed from time to time by such of the said co-heirs as by course of descent of common law should be inheritable to other entire and indivisible inheritances; as namely an office of honour and public trust, or a castle for the necessary defence of the realm, or the like, in case any such inheritance was given or limited to the said Mary and the heirs of her body by the said Earl begotten"||; and by virtue of this limitation the Barony of Lucas is now possessed by the Countess de Grey, she being *eldest* daughter and co-heir of Jemima, Baroness Lucas, grand-daughter

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* Dukedom of Schomberg; also Dukedom of Dover, Vide CORRIGENDA, p. 83.

† Dukedom of Somerset.

‡ Earldom of Ormonde in Ireland, vide p. 696, &c.

§ Earldom of Macclesfield.

|| Cruise on Dignities, p. 242. This copy of the limitation of the Barony of Lucas differs in a slight degree from the abstract of it in p. 396 of this work, but in all probability Mr. Cruise's copy is the most correct.

and heir of Henry Grey, Duke of Kent, son and heir of Mary, Countess of Kent, the grantee by her said husband Anthony Grey, Earl of Kent. But the limitation of the Barony of Lucas of Shenfield, though not noticed by Mr. Cruise, or other writers, is scarcely less singular. John Lucas was, by letters patent, dated 3d Jan. 1644, created Baron Lucas of Shenfield, co. Essex, with remainder to the heirs male of his body; in default of which to his brother Charles Lucas and the heirs male of his body, in default of which to Thomas Lucas and his issue male, which Thomas Lucas was elder brother of the said Charles, and by the same mother, but was born before marriage, and in consequence of the failure of issue of the other persons named in the patent, the son and heir of the said Thomas Lucas succeeded to the dignity on the death of John the first Lord in 1670*.

In many instances of the grant of a dignity by letters patent to a female, the limitation has only been for term of her natural life, but there does not appear to be a single instance (with the exception of the grant by charter from King Richard II. dated 25th Feb. 1390, to his cousin Edward Plantagenet, son and heir apparent of Edmund, Duke of York, of the Earldom of Rutland, during his father's life only, *habend', &c. durante vitâ dicti Ducis patris sui*) of a Peerage having ever been created to a man in which there was not a remainder to the issue of his body, or to some other person expressly named; and in every instance in which a Peerage has been conferred on a person with a limitation to others instead of the issue of his body, such person was previously a Peer of a higher rank in the Peerage than that created by the said letters patent.† From this fact it does not seem too much to infer that it has

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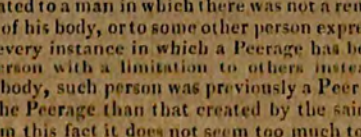
* This limitation will be best shewn by the following slight Pedigree:


..... Lucas.
3. Thomas Lucas.
1. John Lucas; created Baron Lucas, as is above mentioned, 1644; ob. 1670, s. p. m.
2. Charles Lucas, ob. vitâ fratris John the first Baron, s. p.
Charles Lucas, succeeded as 2d Lord in 1670; ob. 1688, s. p. m.
Thomas Lucas, 3d Lord; ob. 1705, s. p.

† Vide the Earldoms of Beverley and Egremont, Dukedom of Newcastle under Lyne, Barony of Pelham, &c.

been always considered that if a Peer once sat in Parliament, such sitting, *ipso facto*, rendered the dignity by virtue of which he sat hereditary in the first instance in the issue of his body,—in dignities under letters patent to his heirs male, and in dignities by writ to his heirs general.

Attempts have at various times been made to give a precedence in letters patent by which dignities were created, beyond the precedence which would arise from the date of such patent. In cases of Peerage such precedence is now universally considered to be illegal, for although it is the undoubted prerogative of the Crown to create an individual to any degree of the Peerage which it thinks proper, it has not the power to give a precedence above any Peer previously created of the same degree. It is not necessary to inquire into the power of the Crown to bestow a particular precedence on any personage it may be pleased so to honour, and the case of Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, who, though not a Peer of the realm, has been assigned a place next to the blood royal, tends to prove that it has such a prerogative.

In all cases with respect to dignities, an Act of Parliament is without any limit in its effect, and numerous examples might be cited where the power of Parliament has been exercised: in most instances, however, the aid of Parliament has been called in to give effect to the grace of the Crown in cases which were beyond its prerogative. This has most frequently been done to reverse attainders, and though generally attainders, when at all affected by subsequent acts of the Legislature, have been absolutely reversed, still in others new dignities descendible according to the provisions of such act have been created. Thus in the case of the Barony of Lumley, which was created by a Writ of Summons in the 8th Edw. II., forfeited in 1400, restored in 1461, by Parliament reversing the attainder which produced its forfeiture, and in 1558, on the death of John Lord Lumley, became extinct in consequence of the attainder of George, the son and heir of the said Baron; yet, though John, the son and heir of the said George Lumley, was restored in blood in 1547, the act of restoration, which enacted that he and the heirs male of his body should enjoy the dignity of a Baron, was deemed to have operated as a new creation, and that it did not affect the original Barony forfeited in consequence of the attainder of the son and heir of the last Baron*.

* The Barony of Darcy of Darcy, p. 178, is also illustrative of the point in question.

Parliament in one instance created a new limitation with the original precedence of dignities, which without its interference would have become extinct. The celebrated John, Duke of Marlborough, held that Dukedom and several other English titles, together with a Scotch Barony, with remainder to the heirs male of his body; but in the 5th of Anne, having no issue male then living, an act was passed limiting all his dignities in default of issue male to his eldest daughter and the heirs male of her body, with remainder to all his other daughters severally and successively, according to their priority of birth, and to the heirs male of their respective bodies with divers other remainders*. This was, however, an extraordinary, and indeed unprecedented occurrence, which perhaps nothing would again produce, but such important public services as those from which it then arose.

As it is connected with the subject of dignities generally, it may perhaps be proper to allude to that personal honour which a wife acquires by marriage with a Peer. Every woman who is married to a Peer becomes entitled to the same dignity as her husband, and acquires all the rights and privileges of Peerage which are consistent with her sex. Thus if she be accused of treason or felony, she can only be tried by the House of Peers; but if a woman who has acquired a dignity by marriage afterwards marries a commoner she loses her dignity, and all the rights and privileges annexed to it, for that which is gained by marriage may be lost by marriage, *eodem modo quod quid constituitur dissolvitur*†.

This doctrine was formerly doubted, but the House of Lords resolved in 1691 that if the widow of a Peer be married to a Commoner, *she shall not* be allowed privilege of Peerage; hence such undoubtedly is now the law on the subject, notwithstanding the frequent practise of the widows of Peers retaining the title of their first husband though married to Commoners. If a woman be noble by birth, or be created a Peeress, she will *not* lose her dignity by marrying a Commoner, and Lord Coke also says, that if the widow of a Duke marry a Baron or any Peer under the rank of her first husband, she still retains the name of a Duchess, because her husband is noble‡; but it has been held by other writers

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* Cruise on Dignities, p. 212. † Ibid. p. 90.
‡ 1 Inst. 19 b.

that she should be styled by the title of her second husband, and at the Coronation of his late Majesty the latter doctrine was acted upon, for the widow of the Duke of Leeds, who was then the wife of the Earl of Portmore, claimed to walk as a Duchess, *but was refused* *.

It may not be improper here to observe that the first instance in which Earls and Barons appear to have been styled *Peers*, is in the award of exile, against Hugh le Despencer, and Hugh le Despencer, his son, in the Parliament which met at Westminster in the fourteenth year of King Edward the Second, Anno 1321, which instrument concludes in the following words, "Therefore we *Peers of the Land*, Earls and Barons, in the presence of the King, do award that Sir Hugh le Despencer, the father, and Sir Hugh le Despencer, the son, be disinherited for ever," &c.†

VISCOUNTCIES.

This title, which is always conferred by letters patent, and descends according to the limitation expressed in them, is the most modern title of Peerage in this country. The word had long been used to denote the Sheriff of a County, and though the dignity was known in France at a much earlier period, where, like all other titles in that kingdom, it was of a feudal nature and attached to lands, it was not introduced into England until the reign of King Henry the Sixth, which Monarch on the 10th of February, in the 18th year of his reign, anno 1440, created John, Lord Beaumont, Viscount Beaumont, by letters patent. The words of creation are "*Nomen Vicecomitis de Beaumont imponimus, ac ipsum insigniis Vicecomitis de Beaumont realiter investimus, locumque in Parliamentis consiliis et aliis congregationibus nostris, super omnes Barones regni nostri assignavimus eidem.* This dignity was limited to the heirs male of his body, and it is observable that King Henry at the same time

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* Cruise on Dignities, p. 91.

† Second Peerage Report, p. 281.

granted him the Viscountry of Beaumont in France, which had been forfeited to the Crown by the rebellion of the Duke of Alençon, and granted by King Henry the Fifth to his brother the Duke of Bedford, but by his death had reverted to the Crown*. The second instance occurred a few years afterwards, for it appears that Henry Lord Bourchier, was on the 14th Dec. 25th Hen. VI. 1446, summoned to Parliament as Viscount Bourchier, and it is presumed that the patent of creation to that dignity was dated shortly before that Writ was issued, but neither Dugdale nor any other writer cite any such patent, but merely refer to the Writ as proof that he was so created.

This dignity has, comparatively, seldom been conferred; its precedence, as stated in the patent of John Viscount Beaumont, is immediately above all Barons, and formerly each person who received it was previously a Baron: but in a few modern instances individuals have been at once created a Baron and a Viscount†; and in others they have been raised to the dignity of a Viscount without having been either previously possessed of a Barony, or at the same time created to that dignity‡.

EARLDOMS.

The title and dignity of *Comes*, Earl, was introduced into England by the Normans at the Conquest, from which period to the end of the reign of Henry the Third, Baron and Earl were the only names of dignities or titles known in England; and some writers have conjectured that the application of *Comes* arose from the circumstance of the Earls being *Comes et socius fisco in percipiendis*, because generally the Earl had the third part of the profits arising from the pleas of the county; but the learned Selden dissents from

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* Cruise on Dignities, p. 20.

† Viscount Bolingbroke and Baron St. John in 1712, Baron Byng and Viscount Torrington in 1721, Viscount and Baron Maynard in 1767, &c.

‡ Leinster in 1747, Courtenay in 1760, Sidmouth in 1805, Gordon in 1814, and Granville in 1815.

this opinion, on the authority of Bracton, who lived towards the end of the reign of Henry III., which writer does not derive the word *Comes* from *Comitatus;* and he observes, on the authority of an ancient writer cited by Camden, that several Earls had not the third penny, or third part, of the pleas of the County *.

Mr. Cruise states that the dignity of an Earl was originally annexed to the possession of a particular tract of land; and that there appear to have been three different kinds of Earldoms.

"The first was where the dignity was annexed to the seisin and possession of an entire county, with *jura regalia*, in which case the county became palatine, and the person created Earl thereof acquired regal jurisdiction and royal seignory. By reason of the royal jurisdiction the Earl palatine had all the high courts, and officers of justice which the King had, with a civil and criminal jurisdiction; and by reason of his royal seignory he had all the royal services and royal extreats which the King had; so that in fact, a county palatine was in every respect a feudal kingdom of itself, but held of a superior Lord.†"

The second kind of Earldom was where the King created a person Earl of a county, without granting him the seisin and possession of the county itself, or any of the franchises of an Earl palatine, but only the third part of the profits, or *tertium denarium*, arising from the pleas of the county court.

The third kind of Earldom was where the Crown granted a considerable tract of land to a person to hold *per servitium unius comitatus* ‡.

On this subject, however, a variety of conflicting opinions exist; nor does there appear to be any positive evidence of the principle which regulated the creation and descent of Earldoms until the reign of Edward the Third, when they were conferred by Charters or Letters Patent, with an express limitation either to the heirs-general or heirs male

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* Cruise on Dignities, pp. 17, 18.

† Of this kind were Chester, Pembroke, and Durham; but by Stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 24, the privileges of Earls Palatine were much abridged, with the exception of the Bishops of Durham.

‡ Cruise on Dignities, p. 53, et. seq.

of the body of the grantee. From the Conquest to the reign of Henry the Third, they appear in several instances to have been held, like Baronies, by the tenure of certain lands which had been erected into Earldoms. On the forfeiture of those lands, the persons on whom the Crown conferred them, in most instances, assumed the title of Earl; and even as late as the reign of Edward the Third the titles of the Earldoms of which Henry Plantagenet Duke of Lancaster died possessed, were assumed by John of Gaunt, the husband of Blanch Plantagenet, his daughter, and eventually sole heir.

It would be impossible, however, to enter properly into the subject in the limited space to which these observations are confined, and although the third Report of the Lords' Committees on the Peerage contains a very extensive inquiry on the subject of Earldoms, and indeed though all the research and learning which it was possible to bring to the subject have been there employed, no satisfactory conclusion can be formed. Such being the case, it would be worse than useless to attempt to offer any statement on the subject; and in the following pages it was sometimes found a most difficult task to decide to whom the title of Earl should properly be attributed: hence, though many persons to whom that dignity had, by former writers, been assigned, are on the authority either of Dugdale or the Reports of the Lords' Committees omitted, still it is probable that many are still improperly included under that designation. The Lords' Committees appear to entertain the opinion, that in many instances at, and shortly after, the Conquest, Earldoms were personal, and that though hereditary they were not partible *; and also to consider that in some instances the grants of lands which had been deemed by preceding authorities to have conferred the dignity of an Earl, had no such effect; and that a supposition may be entertained that the succession of the descendants of females to the dignity of Earls before the reign of Edward III. was considered as depending wholly on the pleasure of the Crown †.

The difficulty, if not the impossibility, of arriving at any conclusion that can be relied on, is the Editor's apology

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* III. Report, p. 229. † Ibid, p. 161.

for not enlarging on this head; and he confesses his inability to give any explanation which can be deemed satisfactory, without merely repeating what has been so ably stated by the Lords' Committees; to whose valuable Reports he therefore refers those who may wish to investigate such cases as are likely to illustrate this obscure point of history.

For many centuries Earldoms have always been conferred by Letters Patent or Charters, accompanied by an investiture in Parliament, and the manner in which the dignity was to descend was, as in the case of all other titles by Patent, expressly defined. The investiture has long since been dispensed with, and the ancient practice of creating a person Earl of some county or town, has, from the great increase of dignities in this country, given place to deriving the title from some village, or estate, and even from the name of a family. In most instances the title has been limited to the heirs male of the body of the grantee, but remainders are by no means uncommon to the issue of a sister or daughter, or to some other person named in the Patent *.

MARQUISATES.

The title of Marquess was unknown in this country, as distinguished from other titles of honour, until the creation of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, by Richard the Second, to the dignity of Marquess of Dublin for life, by a Charter, which is entered on the Rolls of Parliament. Mr. Cruise, on the authority of Selden, derives the appellation from the word *Marchio*, which had been used for many ages to describe both Earls and Barons, but especially those who were Lords Marchers, or Governors of the frontier provinces; and at the Coronation of Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry III., John Fitz-Alan, Ralph Mortimer, John de Monmouth, and Walter Clifford, as *Marchioness de Marchia Walliæ*, being Lords Marchers of Wales, claimed, *jus marchiæ*, to carry the canopy which belonged to the Barons of

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* See p. lxvii.

the Cinque Ports*. The next instance is that of John de Beaufort Earl of Somerset, who was created Marquess of Dorset by the same monarch, in September, 1397; which dignity he resigned, and was, on the same day, by another Patent, created Marquess of Somerset, though he continued to be styled Marquess of Dorset until the 1 Hen. IV., when that title was abolished. The Commons, however, petitioned the King to restore him to that dignity, but he himself opposed their request, and humbly prayed the King, *Que come le nom de Marquis fuist estrange nom en cest royaulme qui il ne lui vorroit auscunement donner cil nome de Marquis; car jamais par conge du Roi il ne vorroit porter, ne accepter sur luy nul tiel nom en auscune maniere.*

This title does not appear again to have been conferred until the reign of Edward the Sixth, since which period it has been occasionally granted; and it has now become, like the comparatively modern title of Viscount, a common title of Peerage in this country. It has always been conferred by Letters Patent, and, as in the case of other dignities created in that manner, descends agreeably to the limitation expressed in the instrument of creation.

DUKEDOMS.

* This, the highest title of Peerage in England, was created in the 11th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, when that monarch conferred the dignity of Duke of Cornwall on his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, who was before only Earl of Chester; but the term *Dux*, or *Duke*, was, according to Selden, used in the description of Earls many centuries before it became a distinct dignity. The Charter of creation of the Duke of Cornwall is cited by Mr. Cruise to shew that the dignity of Duke was originally annexed to the possession of lands: the next instance of a similar creation was that of Henry Earl of Lancaster, who, on the 6th March, 1351, was created Duke of Lancaster

* Cruise on Dignities, p. 19

*for life**, according to Selden; and the words of the Charters of creation are considered to have rendered both those dignities *Dukedoms by Tenure*, and as such they are said still to exist—that of Cornwall being always vested in the eldest son of the King, who becomes such the moment he is born, and that of Lancaster being in the hands of the Crown†. But in the Third Peerage Report, Henry Duke of Lancaster is stated to have been created to that dignity, to him and the *heirs male of his body*‡; and it is there contended that the grant of the dignity of Duke of Cornwall was personal; that the property was granted to him to enable him to maintain the dignity of Duke according to his rank; that the King's Patent of creation, and not the grant of the property, made him Duke of Cornwall as a mere title, or name of honour; and that the property did not make him Earl of Cornwall, or give him any title of dignity §. After the period in question Dukedoms were occasionally granted as a personal dignity, with remainder, in most instances, to the heirs male of the body of the grantee, though, like other dignities, instances might be cited where the limitation has been of a more special nature; and one or two occur where the remainder has been to the heirs-general of the body of the person so created. It is submitted, that the position of Selden, in which he has been followed by Mr. Cruise, that the Dukedoms of Cornwall and Lancaster are Dukedoms by Tenure, is not correct, the former being, as is just remarked, a personal honour, though with a peculiar limitation to the eldest son of the King for the time being. This limitation, independently of its having been authorized by Parliament ‖, is not, when properly considered, of so singular a nature as at first sight it appears to be; for it was, in effect, little more than limiting the dignity to the heirs male of the body of the first grantee, who was then heir to the throne; but with this peculiarity, that the title was to vest in each person on his father's succeeding to the Crown. The Dukedom of Lancaster was also clearly a personal honour when conferred on Henry Earl of Lancaster in 1351, and which on his death

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* Selden states that he was so created *in Parliament*, but no notice of such an event is to be found on the Rolls of Parliament.

† Cruise, pp. 64, 65. § III. Peerage Report, p. 130.

‡ III. Peerage Report, p. 126. ‖ Ibid.

without issue male became extinct: but it was again conferred, though with more extensive power, in 1362, on John of Gaunt, who married the daughter, and eventually sole heir, of the last Duke. Mr. Cruise considers that this grant was merely for life, and cites part of the charter of creation; but it is not certain, from the passage there given, whether the title was likewise limited to the said Duke for his life only. In any case, however, whatever jurisdiction or title was granted to that personage, it either at, or very soon after his death, became vested in the Crown; for if the grant was only for his life, it of course reverted to the Crown on his demise in 1399, and which would also have been the case had it descended to his son and heir, Henry Plantagenet; for that personage ascended the throne on the 29th of September in the same year, as King Henry the Fourth.

From these circumstances it may perhaps be safely concluded, that every Dukedom which has existed in England has been strictly a personal honor, and that the descent of the dignity has always been limited by the terms of the Patent or Charter of creation.

FORFEITURES.

As in numerous instances in the following pages titles are stated to have been *Forfeited*, it is necessary that a few observations relative to the forfeiture of dignities should be submitted. The subject, however, is one of some difficulty, and although the nature of this work precludes the possibility of entering into it in a manner suitable to its importance, still such points may be stated as will, perhaps, be acceptable to the general reader.

All dignities, or titles of honour, whether held in fee simple, fee tail, or for life, are forfeited and lost by the Attainder for HIGH TREASON of the persons possessed of them*. Persons upon whom judgment of high treason is pronounced, or who are outlawed upon an indictment for high treason, are said to be attainted of high treason, and

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* Cruise on Dignities, p. 118.

nothing but a reversal of such act of attainder by Parliament will restore the person so attainted, or his posterity, to the honors thus forfeited: nor, in the event of the issue of the body of the person attainted failing, will the descendants of the person who was first created to the dignity be admitted to it, without a removal of the attainder of the person by whom it was forfeited. Thus in the case of the Earldom of Westmoreland, which was created by Letters Patent to Ralph Neville in 1397, to him and the heirs male of his body, and continued vested in such heirs male until it was inherited by Charles Neville in 1563. The said Charles was attainted of high treason by outlawry in 1570, and died without issue male, and in the 2 Jac. I. Edward Neville claimed the dignity as heir male of Ralph Neville the first grantee. The case was, by command of the King, propounded to the Judges, who decided against the claim, on the ground that the dignity was forfeited for ever to the Crown *.

Where a person is tenant in tail male of a dignity, with a remainder over in tail male to another, and such person is attainted of high treason, the dignity is forfeited as to him and his issue male; but upon failure of issue male of the person attainted, the dignity becomes vested in the remainder man or his male descendant †. Thus in the case of the Earldom of Northumberland, and the Baronies of Percy of Cockermouth and Petworth, Poynings, Lucy, Bryan, and Fitz-Payne, which dignities were by Letters Patent conferred on Thomas Percy in 1557, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, in default of which to his brother Henry Percy and the heirs male of his body. The said Thomas Earl of Northumberland, &c. was attainted of high treason in 1571, and had he left issue male, so long as such issue male existed these dignities would have been forfeited; but on the extinction of the issue male of his body, the remainder would immediately take effect; as, however, he died without issue male, the dignities instantly devolved on his brother, in consequence of the limitations in the Patent. The case of the Dukedom of Somerset is also strictly in point. Edward Seymour Earl of Hertford, was created Baron Seymour, and Duke of Somerset, in

* Cruise on Dignities, p. 118. † Ibid p. 122.

1547, with remainder to the heirs male of his body by Ann his *second* wife, failing which to "Sir Edward Seymour, son of the Earl of Hertford by Katherine his *first* wife, and the heirs male of the body of Sir Edward Seymour the son." The Duke of Somerset was attainted in 1552 of FELONY, which attainder would not, as will be more fully noticed, have affected his dignities; but by an act of Parliament passed shortly after his death all his titles were declared to be forfeited to the Crown. The issue male of his body by his second wife did not in consequence succeed to his titles until 1660, when the act which declared the Duke's dignities to have been forfeited was repealed, and consequently his heir male by his said second wife succeeded to all his honours. In 1750 the issue male of the Duke by his second wife failed, and the dignities of Baron Seymour and Duke of Somerset devolved on the issue male of Sir Edward Seymour, his eldest son by his *first* wife, by virtue of the limitation of the Patent of creation of those honours in 1547. It has been stated that the forfeiture of the Duke's dignities by the act of Parliament of 5 & 6 Edw. VI. did not affect the dignity of Duke of Somerset granted to Sir Edward Seymour and the heirs male of his body; for by the terms of the grant that dignity had vested, immediately after the Patent passed the Great Seal, in Sir Edward Seymour, with limitation to the heirs male of his body, though the actual enjoyment of it by Sir Edward and the heirs male of his body was made to depend on the failure of heirs male of the body of the father by his second wife; and it is consequently affirmed, that on the extinction of the heirs male of Sir Edward Seymour first Duke of Somerset, the grantee, by his *second* wife, that Dukedom would have immediately devolved on the heirs male of Sir Edward Seymour above mentioned, even had not the act of restoration in 1660 taken place, because, so far as the said limitation was in question, it wanted no act for its preservation*. A question seems, however, to arise out of this case which does not appear to have been noticed. The words of the limitation (if the extract given by the Lords' Committees be, as it cannot be doubted it is, strictly correct,) are, to the heirs male of the body of the Duke by Ann his second wife, failing which, *to Sir Edward*

* III. Peerage Report, p. 49.

Seymour, son of the Earl of Hertford by Katherine his first wife, and the heirs male of the body of Sir Edward Seymour the son. Hence it appears that Sir Edward Seymour was *specially named* in the Patent; and it might, possibly, have been doubted whether, had the limitation been to the issue male of the Duke by his second wife and the heirs male of their bodies, instead of expressly naming Sir Edward Seymour, the dignities would have been preserved in the manner just stated: but as Mr. Cruise * cites this case to shew that an estate in tail is not forfeited by the attainder for felony of the preceding tenant in tail, it may be inferred that it was not necessary that Sir Edward Seymour should have been specially named. The case of the celebrated Henry St. John is also strongly illustrative of the effect of a remainder in preserving a dignity. That personage was created Viscount Bolingbroke and Baron St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, co. Wilts, in 1712, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, in default of which to his father Sir Henry St. John, and the heirs male of his body. Lord Bolingbroke was attainted of high treason by act of Parliament in 1715; and though, in 1725, he was restored in blood, yet his dignities were never restored to him, and upon his death *without issue* in 1751, Frederick St. John, the grandson and heir male of Sir Henry St. John, the (Viscount's father), succeeded to the titles of Viscount Bolingbroke and Baron St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, by virtue of the said remainder.

An important difference exists between an attainder for *High Treason* and an attainder for *Felony*. Dignities created either by Writ or by Patent become forfeited by an attainder for *high treason*; but by an attainder for *felony* an entailed dignity is not forfeited, though a dignity created by Writ, and descendible to heirs-general, is forfeited by the attainder of *felony* of the person possessed of it. Thus Mervin Touchet, who was Baron Audley, by Writ, in England, and Earl of Castlehaven, under a Patent, in Ireland, was, in 1631, attainted of felony, and it appears from subsequent proceedings that it was held that the Barony of Audley became forfeited in consequence of that attainder; and though, according to modern principles, it did not affect his Irish Earldom, his son was created Baron Audley,

* On Dignities, p. 125.

and Earl of Castlehaven in Ireland, and by act of Parl. 29 & 30 Car. II. he was restored to the honour of Baron Audley of Hely, with the original precedence of the ancient Barony forfeited by his father; but the dignity was by that act expressly limited to him and the heirs of his body, with remainder to his brother, Martin Touchet, and the heirs of his body, remainder to the daughters of his father, and the heirs of their bodies. The Barony of Audley will therefore continue to be vested in the heirs-general of the body of Nicholas de Audley, the first Baron by Writ, so long as issue exists of the body of Mervin Touchet, father of James the restored Lord; but on default of such issue the Barony will become forfeited, or perhaps, to speak more correctly, extinct, in consequence of the attainder of the said Mervin Touchet for felony in 1631. But from the case of Charles Lord Stourton, (which dignity he inherited under Letters Patent granted to his ancestor Sir John Stourton in the 26 Hen. VI. creating him Baron Stourton, with remainder to the heirs male of his body), it appears that entailed dignities are not forfeited by an attainder for felony; for though that nobleman was convicted of murder, and hanged in 1557, his son was summoned to Parliament without any act of restoration in blood or honours having ever been passed. And this principle was also confirmed in the case of the Earl Ferrers in 1711.

In all cases of attainders, whereby a dignity has been forfeited, the Crown has no power to restore the dignity; and it can only be restored by act of Parliament either expressly, or impliedly by annulling the attainder; for by the attainder it was utterly destroyed and gone as if it had never had existence, and the power of Parliament alone is competent again to bring it into existence. The King may grant a dignity of the same degree and by the same name; but the dignity so granted will not be the dignity which existed before the attainder; it will be a new and distinct dignity of the same quality and name, but not the same dignity*. In most cases where a dignity has been restored by act of Parliament it has been by a reversal of the attainder by which it was forfeited; which, of course, revived the honour to precisely the same state as if such act of attainder had never been passed: but in some instances the dignity

* III. Peerage Report, p. 50.

has been restored with a new limitation*; whilst in others, though the heir of the last Baron has been fully restored in blood, a new dignity with a limitation of a different nature from that forfeited by his ancestor, has, by the act of restoration been created†.

In cases of entailed dignities, the issue of the person attainted must be capable of inheriting, otherwise if there be a person who could succeed to the dignities in consequence of a special remainder in the patent of creation, such remainder will immediately take effect, in the same manner as if the issue of the attainted person had failed‡.

The attainder of the son and heir apparent of a *Baron by Writ*, whether such son does or does not survive his father, will destroy the dignity; for he is incapable of inheriting it in consequence of his attainder, and his blood being corrupted no title can be derived through him; so that the dignity becomes vested in the Crown by escheat, and is thereby merged and destroyed as effectually as if it had been forfeited by the person actually possessed of the dignity§. But it is a rule of law that the attainder of a person who need not be mentioned in the derivation of the descent, does not impede the descent of the dignity; and therefore where a person may claim as heir to an ancestor, without being obliged to derive his descent through an attainted person, he will not be affected by such attainder. Thus, if a man has two sons, and the eldest is attainted of treason, and afterwards the father dies seised of an estate in fee simple, the younger brother cannot inherit from his father; for the elder brother, though attainted, is still a brother, and no other can be heir to the father while he is alive; so that as the elder brother cannot inherit in consequence of his attainder, nor the younger because of the existence of his elder brother, the estate or dignity escheats to the Crown: but if the elder brother dies *in the life-time of his father without issue*, the younger brother will then inherit from the father, because he can

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* Vide the Barony of Audley just noticed.

† See the Baronies of Lumley and Darcy of Darcy, alluded to in p. lxix.

‡ Cruise on Dignities, p. 123, who cites the case of Gordon v. King's Advocate.

§ Cruise, p. 125, & 126. Vide the Lumley and Darcy cases.

derive his descent from him without claiming through, or even mentioning his brother*. Thus in the case of the Barony of Beaumont, William the last Baron Beaumont, under a Writ of Summons to his ancestor in the reign of Edward the Second, died in 1507 without issue, leaving the daughter of Joane, his only sister, who married John Lord Lovel, his coheirs, viz. Joane the eldest, who married Sir Brian Stapleton, and Frideswide, who was the wife of Sir Edward Norris. Lord Lovel by the said Joane Beaumont had also an only son, Sir Francis, who succeeded his father in the Baronies of Lovel, Deincourt, Holand, and Grey of Rotherfield, and was created Viscount Lovel in 1483, but was attainted of high treason in 1487. In consequence of his attainder, all the honors of which he was *actually possessed* became forfeited; but as the Act by which he was attainted passed during the life time of his maternal uncle, William, Viscount and Baron Beaumont; and as he died without issue, it was held that his attainder did not affect the Barony of Beaumont, to which he would have succeeded had he survived both his uncle and mother†. This case merits particular attention, because it is an example of most of the points relative to Forfeitures which have been noticed in these remarks on the subject. Francis Viscount Lovel when attainted was not only actually seised of several Baronies in fee under Writs of Summons, and of a Viscountcy under Letters Patent, but he was presumptive

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* Cruise on Dignities, p. 129.

† The following table shews the points of the case much more clearly than a mere narrative is capable of doing.

John, 6th Baron and 1st Viscount Beaumont, K.G. ob. 1459.

William, 7th Baron and 2d Viscount Beaumont; ob. s. p. 1507.	Joane, only dau.	John Lord Lovel, and in whom was also vested the Baronies of Holand, Deincourt, and Grey of Rotherfield; ob. 1463.

Francis Baron Lovel, Holand, Deincourt, and Grey of Rotherfield; created Viscount Lovel, 1483 K.G.; slain 1487, and afterwards attainted of high treason; ob. s. p.	Joane, eldest sister and coheir; married Sir Brian Stapleton	Frideswide, 2d sister and coheir; married Sir Edward Norris.

heir in right of his mother to another Barony in Fee, namely, the Barony of Beaumont; and it is highly illustrative of the law of Forfeiture to state the effect which his attainder had on these several dignities, as well as the different effect which his dying issueless produced with respect to the Barony of Beaumont, from what would have been the result if he had left issue. His attainder for *high treason* not only produced the forfeiture of the Baronies of which he was seised in fee, but also of the Viscountcy, in which dignity he had an estate tail; but had he been attainted of *felony* only, the latter honor would not have been affected by it, though it would have destroyed the Baronies which he inherited under Writs of Summons. Lord Beaumont survived him several years, and Lord Lovel's attainder, as he left no issue, could not in any shape affect that dignity, and which immediately became vested in his sisters, as heirs, in right of their mother, to the said Lord Beaumont: if however Francis Viscount Lovel had left issue, his attainder would have rendered the said Barony of Beaumont extinct, as they could not claim but through their attainted father. Hence, though, whilst any issue remained of Viscount Lovel, the Barony of Beaumont would have been vested in the Crown; still, on the extinction of such issue, it is presumed that the dignity would have become vested in the descendants of his sister, whose claim to it would have been entirely free from any attainder.

Another point relative to the effect of an attainder arose in the same case: Henry Norris, the second son (the eldest died without issue) of Frideswide Lovel by Sir John Norris, was attainted of high treason, which attainder was never reversed, and it was consequently urged on the part of the claimant to the Barony in 1795, that the effect of an attainder of one of the only two coheirs of a Barony, was to vest the Barony in the other coheir in the same manner as if all the issue of such coheir had failed. The point was referred to the Judges, who in effect gave it as their opinion, that the attainder of a coheir merely vested his share of the dignity in the Crown, without its in any degree tending to terminate the Abeyance in favour of the other coheirs: and upon this opinion the House of Lords formed their Resolution on the claimant's petition *.

* See the Report of this case given by Mr. Cruise, p. 214 et eq. of his valuable Treatise on Dignities.

A very material difference exists between the effect of an attainder of the heir apparent to a dignity created under *Letters Patent*, from what is just stated to be the effect of an attainder of an heir apparent to a dignity created by a *Writ of Summons*. In the case of the attainder of the heir apparent to a dignity created under Letters Patent, which render the honor an estate tail, the dignity is not destroyed *if he dies in the life time* of his ancestor to whom he was heir apparent; but if *he survives such ancestor*, the dignity is lost. The former of these points appears to have been determined in the case of the Dukedom of Atholl in 1764, and the latter in that of the Earldom of Airlie in 1812. John Murray, Marquess of Atholl, was by Letters Patent created Duke of Atholl to him and the heirs male of his body, and died in 1725, leaving two sons, James and George. James the eldest son succeeded to the Dukedom, and died without issue in 1764. George, the second son, was attainted of high treason in 1745, and died in 1760, *during the life time of his brother*, leaving John Murray his son and heir, who claimed and was allowed the Dukedom; and hence it appears to be established, that the son of an attainted father may claim a dignity in tail, provided such attainted father was never possessed of the dignity, or only prevented from possessing it in consequence of his attainder*. In the case of the Earldom of Airlie, the attainted ancestor *survived the person* from whom the claimant derived his pretensions. James Ogilvie, Lord Ogilvie, was created Earl of Airlie and Lord Ogilvy and Lintrathen to him and his heirs male succeeding to him in certain lands. The title descended to David, 3d Earl of Ogilvie, who had two sons. James the eldest was attainted of high treason

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* Cruise, p. 128, and seq.

John Marquess of Atholl, created Duke of Atholl to him and the heirs male of his body; ob. 1725.

James Murray, succeeded as 2d Duke of Atholl; ob. 1764, s. p.	George Murray, 2d son; *attainted of high treason* in 1745; ob. 1760.

John Murray, claimed and was allowed the Dukedom of Atholl in 1764.

in 1715, and *survived his father*, but died without issue about the year 1730, leaving John his brother surviving, who left issue two sons, David and Walter. David, the eldest, was also attainted of high treason in 1746, and *survived his father*; he died in 1803, leaving a son, who died unmarried in 1812, when his uncle Walter Ogilvie succeeded as heir male of the body of James the first Earl, and claimed the honors created under the Patent of creation of that dignity. In the course of the proceedings on the claim, the following question was propounded to the Judges:

"Whether if lands were granted by the Crown to A. B. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and A. B. had issue a son C. D., and C. D. had also issue a son E. F.; and C. D. *in the life time of his father* committed high treason, and it was by Act of Parliament enacted, that he should stand and be adjudged attainted of the said high treason, and A. B. afterwards died *in the life time of* C. D. and C. D. the attainted person, then died, E. F. the son surviving; E. F. would be considered in the Courts below, after the death of C. D. as entitled under such grant to the lands so granted?" The Judges having replied, that E. F. would not be considered in the Courts of Law after the death of C. D. as entitled under such grant to the lands so granted, the House refused to allow Mr. Ogilvy's claim *.

In concluding these observations on the subject of Dignities, the Editor again begs to repeat, that he is sensible that his remarks will stand in need of much indulgence; but he hopes that the difficulty of forming an accurate conclusion on some of the points here noticed, and the extreme disadvantages which he laboured under in being obliged to com-

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* Cruise, p. 134, et seq. The following slight tables shew the pretensions of the claimant more clearly than a narrative statement.

A. B. the grantee of lands to him and the heirs male of his body.

C. D. son and heir apparent; attainted of high treason *in the life time of* A. B. and whom *he also survived*.

E. F. his son, the supposed claimant under the grant to A. B.

press the subject within the limits prescribed by the nature of this work, as well as the necessity of divesting it as much as possible of those technical phrases which would render it obscure to unprofessional readers, may be urged in extenuation of his not having treated it in a manner more worthy of attention.

James Lord Ogilvie, created Earl of Airlie, &c. to him and the heirs male of his body.

A quo

David 3d Earl of Ogilvie, &c. =

James Ogilvie, son and heir apparent; attainted of high treason in 1715; *survived his father*; ob. 1730, s. p.

John Ogilvie, survived his brother James. =

David Ogilvie, son and heir apparent; attainted of high treason 1746; *survived his father*; ob. 1803. =

Walter Ogilvie, THE CLAIMANT in 1812.

A Son, who died unmarried in 1814.

SYNOPSIS

OF

THE PEERAGE.

SUCCESSION TO THE CROWN.

I. 1066. William I. "the Conqueror," Crowned King of England Dec. 29, 1066, ob. 1087.

II. 1087. William II. surnamed "Rufus," 2d son, ob. 1100, s. p.

III. 1100. Henry I. surnamed "Beauclerc," brother and heir, ob. 1135, s. p. m.

IV. 1135. Stephen, nephew of the last Monarch, being s. and h. of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, dau. of William the Conqueror, ob. 1154.

V. 1154. Henry II. grandson and heir of Henry I. being only son of his dau. and heiress Maud, by GEOFFREY PLANTAGENET, Count of Anjou. This Monarch was also descended from the Saxon Kings of England; his grandmother Maud, the 1st wife of Henry I. being a dau. of Malcolm, 3d King of Scotland, by Margaret, sister and heir of Edgar Atheling, the last male of the Saxon race, ob. 1189.

VI. 1189. Richard I. surnamed "Cœur de Lion," s. and h. ob. 1199, s. p. l.

VII. 1199. John, surnamed "Lackland," brother and heir, ob. 1216.

VIII. 1216. Henry III. s. and h. ob. 1272.

83266

IX. 1272. Edward I. surnamed "Long Shanks," s. and h. ob. 1307.

X. 1307. Edward II. surnamed "of Carnarvon," s. and h. ob. 1327.

XI. 1327. Edward III. s. and h. Instituted the Most Noble Order of the Garter 1349, ob. 1377.

XII. 1377. Richard II. surnamed "of Bordeaux," grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Edward the Black Prince, Prince of Wales, (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Monarch, dethroned September 29, 1399, ob. 1400, s. p.

XIII. 1399. Henry IV. surnamed "Bolingbroke," first cousin to the last Monarch, being s. and h. of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, *third* son of Edward III. ob. 1413.

XIV. 1413. Henry V. s. and h. ob. 1422.

XV. 1422. Henry VI. s. and h. deposed 1461, ob. 1471, s. p.

XVI. 1461. Edward IV. s. and h. of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, eldest son of Richard Earl of Cambridge, (son and ultimately heir of Edmund Duke of York, fourth son of Edward III.) by Ann Mortimer, dau. and ultimately sole heir of Roger Earl of March, s. and h. of Edmund Earl of March, by Philippa Plantagenet, dau. and sole heir of Lionel Duke of Clarence, *second* son of Edward III. ob. 1483.

XVII. 1483. Edward V. s. and h. Murdered together with his brother Richard Duke of York in the Tower 1483, ob. s. p.

XVIII. 1483. Richard III. uncle to the last Monarch, being younger brother to Edward IV. ob. 1485, s. p.

XIX. 1485. Henry VII. husband of Elizabeth of York, sister

and eventually sole heir of Edward V. This Monarch was descended from the House of Lancaster, but through an *illegimate* channel; his father Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, having married Margaret, dau. and sole heir of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, s. and h. of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, eldest *natural* son of John of Gaunt, Duke of LANCASTER, who, though legitimated by Parl. 20 Ric. II. it was with express reservation of any claim to the Crown. His right to the Throne was therefore solely jure uxoris, ratified and acknowledged by Parliament; ob. 1509.

XX. 1509. Henry VIII. s. and h. of the last Monarch by Elizabeth of York, heiress to the Throne, ob. 1547.

XXI. 1547. Edward VI. s. and h. of Henry VIII. by his 3d wife Jane Seymour, ob. 1553, s. p.

XXII. 1553. Mary, half sister and heiress, being dau. of Henry VIII. by his 1st wife Katharine of Arragon. She married Philip II. King of Spain July 25, 1554, who was associated in the Royal Dignity by the style of "Philip and Mary," ob. 1558, s. p.

XXIII. 1558. Elizabeth, half sister and heiress, being dau. of Henry VIII. by his 2d wife Anne Boleyn, ob. 1603, s. p.

XXIV. 1603. James I. King of Scotland, cousin and heir, being s. and h. of Mary STUART, Queen of Scots (by her cousin Henry Lord Darnley), dau. and heiress of James V. King of Scots,

s. and heir of James IV. King of Scots, by Margaret Tudor, eldest sister of Henry VIII. Lord Darnley, the father of this Monarch, was the grandson of the said Margaret, being s. and h. of Matthew Earl of Lennox, by Margaret, dau. of Archibald Earl of Angus, her 2d husband. His Majesty was likewise the co-heir and representative of the Saxon Kings of England, being lineally descended from Malcolm III. and Margaret, sister and heir of Edgar Atheling before mentioned; ob. 1625.

XXV. 1625. Charles I. s. and h. beheaded 1649.

XXVI. 1649. Charles II. s. and h. Restored to the Throne 1660; ob. 1685, s. p.

XXVII. 1685. James II. bro. and h. Abdicated 1688, when the Crown by Parliament was settled jointly on his nephew and son-in-law,

XXVIII. 1688. William III. PRINCE OF ORANGE, s. and h. of William Prince of Orange, by Mary Stuart, sister of the last Monarch, and on his wife QUEEN MARY, eldest dau. of the last Monarch, who died in 1694; ob. 1702, s. p.

XXIX. 1702. Anne, sister of Queen Mary, the wife of the last Monarch, and youngest dau. of James II. wife of George Prince of Denmark, ob. 1714, s. p.

XXX. 1714. George I. Elector of Hanover, son and heir of Ernest, Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, dau. of Frederick, Elector Palatine and King of Bohemia, by Elizabeth Stuart, sister of Charles I. and only surviving dau. of James I. ob. 1727.

XXXI. 1727. George II. son and heir, ob. 1760.

XXXII. 1760. George III. grandson and h. being s. and h. of Frederick Prince of Wales (ob. v. p. 1751), eldest son of the last Monarch; ob. 1820.

XXXIII. 1820. George IV. s. and h. born 12 Aug. 1762. Appointed Regent of the United Kingdom 1812. Succeeded his father Jan. 29, 1820. Crowned 19 July 1821. King of Hanover, and Arch Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire.

WHOM GOD PRESERVE.

PRINCES OF WALES.

After the Subjection of that Country by Edward I.

I. 1284. Edward Plantagenet, surnamed "of Carnarvon," s. and h. apparent of Edward I.; Created Prince of Wales April 1284. Created Earl of Chester 32 Edw. I. 1304. Ascended the throne as Edward II. 1307.

II. 1343. Edward Plantagenet*, surnamed "the Black

* It is worthy of observation that Edward III. never bore the title of Prince of Wales; the earliest writ of Summons to Parliament in which his name occurs is that of 5 Aug. 9 Edw. II. 1320, then being about eight years of age, wherein he is styled "Edwardo Comiti Cestrensi filio nostro charissimo," and by the same designation he was summoned in the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, of Edw. II. Some writers of authority assert that he was created Prince of Wales and Duke of Acquitaine in a Parl. held at York, 15 Edw. II. but not only is no notice of such an occurrence to be found in the Rolls of Parliament, but it is scarcely credible that, if such a creation really took place, he should have been summoned to the next and subsequent Parliaments as Earl of Chester only: his father, in consequence of his creation to that Principality, was regularly summoned from 4 July, 30 Edw. I. 1302. when he became eighteen years of age, until

Prince," s. and h. apparent of Edward III.; Created Earl of Chester 1333; Created Duke of Cornwall 1337, with limitation "habend' et tenend' eidem Duci et ipsius et heredum suor' Regum Angl' filiis primogenitis, et dicti loci Ducib' in regno Angl' heriditar' successur'." Created Prince of Wales 1343, K. G. ob. 1376, vitâ patris.

III. 1377. Richard Plantagenet, surnamed "of Bordeaux;" Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, 26 Jan. 1377; Duke of Cornwall, K. G. Ascended the throne as Richard II. in 1377.

IV. 1399. Henry Plantagenet, surnamed "of Monmouth," s. and h. apparent of Henry IV.; Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 1399, and also by consent of Parl. Duke of Acquitaine; Duke of Cornwall, K. G. Ascended the throne 1413, as Henry V.

V. 1454. Edward Plantagenet, surnamed "of Westminster," s. and h. apparent of Henry VI.; Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 1454. Duke of Cornwall, K. G. Murdered 1471, s. p.

VI. 1471. Edward Plantagenet, s. and h. apparent of Edward IV.; Created Prince of Wales and Earl

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he ascended the throne, as "Edwardo Principi Walliæ & Comiti Cestriæ filio suo charissimo." A note to Blackstone's Commentaries, v. I. p. 223, states, on the authority of Hume, who cites Burnet, that Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth were created by their father Hen. VIII. *Princesses* of Wales, each of them at the time (the latter after the illegitimation of Mary) being heir presumptive to the Crown; but on examination it appears that the statement is unfounded.

of Chester 1471. Duke of Cornwall, K. G. Ascended the throne as Edward V. in 1483.

VII. 1483. Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Salisbury, s. and h. apparent of Richard III.; Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 1483. Duke of Cornwall. Ob. vitâ patris 1484, s. p.

VIII. 1484. Arthur Tudor, s. and h. apparent of Hen. VII.; Created Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester and of Flint, 1489. Duke of Cornwall, K. G. Ob. 1502, s. p.

IX. 1503. Henry Tudor, Duke of York, brother of the last Prince, and on his death heir apparent to the throne; Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 18 Feb. 1503. Duke of Cornwall, K.G. Ascended the throne as HENRY VIII. 1509.

X. 1537. Edward Tudor, s. and h. apparent of Henry VIII.; Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester Oct. 1537. Duke of Cornwall. Ascended the throne as Edward VI. 1547.

XI. 1610. Henry Frederick Stuart, s. and h. apparent of James I.; Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 30 May 1610. Duke of Cornwall; and, as heir apparent to the Scottish Crown, was Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, and Baron of Renfrew, in Scotland, K. G. ob. 1612, s. p.

XII. 1612. Charles Stuart, Duke of York, and Duke of Albany, &c. in Scotland, brother of the last Prince of Wales, and, on his death, heir apparent to the throne; Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 4 Nov. 1616. Duke of Cornwall; also Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, and Baron

of Renfrew, in Scotland, K. G. Ascended the throne as CHARLES I. 1625.

XIII. 1630. Charles Stuart, s. and h. apparent of Charles I.; Declared, but never Created, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester circa 1630. Duke of Cornwall: Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, and Baron of Renfrew, in Scotland, K. G. Ascended the throne 1649, as CHARLES II.

XIV. 1714. George Augustus of Brunswick Lunenburgh, Duke of Cambridge, &c. s. and h. apparent of George I.; Declared Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 22 Sept. 1714. Duke of Cornwall; also Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, and Baron of Renfrew, K. G. Ascended the throne as GEORGE II. 1727.

XV. 1729. Frederick Lewis of Brunswick Lunenburgh, Duke of Gloucester, Edinburgh, &c. s. and h. apparent of George II.; Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 9 Jan. 1729. Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, and Baron of Renfrew, K. G.; ob. vitâ patris, 1751.

XVI. 1751. George William Frederick, s. and h. Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, Marquess of Ely, Earl of Eltham, Viscount Lanceston, and Baron Snowdon; Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 20 April 1751. Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, and Baron of Renfrew, K. G. Ascended the throne as GEORGE III. 1760.

XVII. 1762. George Augustus Frederick, s. and h. apparent of George III.; Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 17 Aug. 1762. Duke of Corn-

wall and Rothsay, Earl of Carrick and Baron of Renfrew, Great Steward of Scotland, K. G. Ascended the throne as GEORGE IV. 29 Jan. 1820.

WHOM GOD PRESERVE.

ABERCORN.

MARQUESSES.

I. 1790. John James Hamilton, 9th Earl of Abercorn, in Scotland, and 2d Viscount Hamilton, in England; Created Marquess of Abercorn Oct. 2, 1790, K. G.; ob. 1818.

II. 1818. James Hamilton, grandson and h. being s. and h. of James Hamilton (ob. v. p.), eldest son of the last Marquess; present Marq. of Abercorn, and Visc. Hamilton, in England, and Earl of Abercorn, &c. in Scotland.

ABERCROMBY.

BARONESS.

I 1801. 1. Mary-Anne, dau. of John Menzies, Esq. and widow of Lt.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B.; Created Baroness Abercromby, of Aboukir and Tullibody, co. Clackmannan, with remainder of the Barony to the issue male of her late husband, May 28, 1801; ob. 1821.

BARON.

I. 1821. 2. George Abercromby, s. and h. Present Baron Abercromby.

ABERGAVENNY or BERGAVENNY *.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Temp. Hen. III. 1. William Baron Cantilupe, by marrying Eve, dau. and coheir of William Lord

* The Editor being unwilling to make any very decided difference in the classification of titles from that adopted by previous writers, has here considered all the possessors of the Castle of Bergavenny as Barons Bergavenny, or as it is now written Abergavenny; but much doubt exists in his mind whether, until the

Braose, obtained the Castle and Lands of Bergavenny, and is said by some writers

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Writ of Summons of the 29th Hen. VI. to Edward Nevill, as "Domino de Bergavenny," the proper designation of the previous barons was not that of their family name. The first possessor of that territory after Writs of Summons were regularly issued was John de Hastings, who died 6 Edw. II. and was succeeded by his son John de Hastings, who died 18 Edw. II.; to these personages nearly thirty Writs of Summons were directed, and in no instance, in this number, does the word "Bergavenny" occur. The descendants of the last mentioned John for three generations being Earls of Pembroke, no inference on the subject is to be drawn, until the Writ of Summons to William Beauchamp 16 Ric. II. who was Summoned as "Willielmo Beauchamp de Bergavenny." This William Beauchamp not being related to the preceding Barons, and being Summoned as "de Bergavenny," certainly affords at the first view strong grounds for the generally received opinion that he was Summoned as Lord Bergavenny by tenure of that Castle. On looking attentively into the point, however, a conclusion equally strong may be drawn, that it was merely an addition used to distinguish him from "John de Beauchamp de Kydderminster." In the previous reign, a John de Beauchamp was Summoned as "de Somerset," and another John de Beauchamp, a younger son of Guy Earl of Warwick, as "de Warwyck;" and before, contemporary with, and after this William de Beauchamp "de Bergavenny" numerous Barons were named in Writs of Summons with the addition of their place of residence, without such ever being supposed to be the title of their Baronies; as, therefore, in the only instances which occur of Writs of Summons being issued to the possessor of the Castle of Bergavenny, previous to that to William de Beauchamp, in the 16th Ric. II. they were never designated as "de Bergavenny;" and as examples of such additions were exceedingly frequent, without any similar inference being deduced from them, there does not appear any greater cause for supposing that the designation in question was intended to express the title of the Barony, than there is for concluding such to have been the case either in the instances of John de Beauchamp "de Somerset," "de Warwyk," or in either of the numerous examples alluded to. In order, however, to obtain as much information as possible on the subject, it was necessary to inquire in what manner the Barons in question were described in the Rolls of Parliament

BARONS BY TENURE.

to have been Summ. to Parl. by Hen. III. as Baron Bergavenny, though no record of

previous to the reign of Henry VI. and the result of the examination is certainly in favour of William Beauchamp's being considered as Baron Bergavenny, though it does not positively establish the fact, whilst it confirms the opinion that his predecessors in the Lordship of Bergavenny never bore that name as the title of their dignity. The earliest instance when BERGAVENNY occurs as a title in the Rolls of Parliament is in the 21st Richard II. 1397, five years after William Beauchamp was summoned to Parliament as "Willielmo Beauchamp (de Bergavenny)," when he was described as "Wm Beauchamp, S^r. de Bergavenny." In the 1st Henry IV. the names of "Dns. de Roos, de Willoghby, *de Bergevenny*," occur; and in the following year we find among the Barons then present, "le Sr de Bergavenny." In the 2d Henry IV. he is mentioned as "William Sire de Bergavenny," and in a similar manner on subsequent occasions. It must, however, be observed, on the other hand, that on the last and most solemn occasion when his name occurs in the Rolls of Parliament, viz. among the Peers present at the settlement of the Crown in the 8th Henry IV. he is in both places styled "Will'mi Beauchamp *de Bergevenny*;" and at the same time Henry Lord Scrop of Masham is mentioned as "Henrici le Scrop *de Masham*," whilst other Barons are styled, "Reginaldi *Domini* de Grey de Ruthyn, William *Domini* de Ferrers, Thomæ *Domini* de Furnyvel," &c. Richard Beauchamp, his son and heir, was never Summ. to Parl. as a Baron, as he was created Earl of Worcester four years after he became of age; and though he is sometimes styled "Lord of Bergavenny," and his mother, both in the Rolls of Parliament and in her will, is called "Lady of Bergavenny," no conclusion is to be drawn therefrom, for this expression was more frequently applied to designate important manors and lordships than Parliamentary Baronies. On Edward Nevill's being Summoned in the 29th Hen. VI. as "Domino de Bergavenny," such certainly became the title of his Barony: but it is to be considered that this occurred in the reign of Hen. VI. a period, as is remarked elsewhere, fruitful in anomalies on subjects connected with the Peerage, and when even, as is stated in a subsequent page, some instances occur of the addition of "Domino de," &c. being used, without such designation being the title of the dignity possessed by the Baron to whose name it was appended. Vide the observations on this subject under Charleton, Dudley, and Grey of Powis.

BARON BY TENURE.

the fact appears to be extant, and to have been the first who assumed the title of *Bergavenny*; ob. 1253.

II. 1253. 2. George Cantilupe, s. and h.; ob. 1272, s. p.

III. 1272. 3. John Hastings II.-9th Baron Hastings, nephew and heir; being s. and h. of Henry Baron Hastings, by Joan, sist. and coh. of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 22 May, 6 Edw. II. as "Johanni de Hastings," 1313; ob. 1313.

IV. 1313. 4. John Hastings III.-10th Baron Hastings, s. and h.; Summ. to Parl. from 26 Nov. 7. Edw. II. 1313, to 20 Feb. 18 Edw. II. 1325, as "Johanni de Hastings;" ob. 1325.

V. 1325. 5. Lawrence Hastings IV.-11th Baron Hastings; Created Earl of Pembroke 13 Oct. 1339; ob. 1348.

VI. 1348. 6. John Hastings, s. and h. Earl of Pembroke; ob. 1375.

VII. 1375. 7. John Hastings, s. and h. Earl of Pembroke, K. G.; ob. 1389, s. p. Though the Barons Hastings were possessed of the Castle of Bergavenny, it appears they were Summ. to Parl. as Barons Hastings only; the first person designated as "de Bergavenny" in the Writs of Summons was

BY WRIT.

I. 1392. 1. William Beauchamp, 4th son of Thomas XIII.-11th Earl of Warwick, by Katherine dau. of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and sister of Agnes wife of Lawrence 1st Earl of Pembroke, and 5th Baron Bergavenny, who being seised of the Castle and Lands of Bergavenny *by purchase*, according to Collins, but by virtue of *an entail* according to Dugdale, was Summ. to Parl. from 23 Nov. 16 Ric. II. 1392, to 26 Aug. 9 Henry IV. 1408, as "Willielmo Beauchamp (de Bergavenny);" K.G.; ob. 1410.

II. 1410. 2. Richard Beauchamp, s. and h. Created Earl of Worcester in 1420. He married Isabel Despencer, sister and sole heir of Richard, VII.-8th Baron Despencer, and Baron Burghersh; ob. 1431, s. p. M.

BARONS BY WRIT.

III. 1450. Edward Nevill, 6th son of Ralph I. Earl of Westmoreland, having married Elizabeth, dau. and sole heir of the last Baron, was Summ. to Parl. as "Edwardo Nevill, Militi, Domino de Bergavenny," or as "Edwardo Nevyll de Bergavenny, Militi," from 5 Sept. 29 Hen. VI. 1450, to 19 Aug. 12 Edw. IV. 1472; ob. 1476.

IV. 1476. 3. George Nevill, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 15 Nov. 22 Edw. IV. 1482, to 12 Aug. 7 Henry VII. 1492; ob. 1492.

V. 1492. 4. George Nevill, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 16 Jan. 12 Henry VII. 1497, to 5 Jan. 25 Henry VIII. 1534; K. G.; ob. 1535.

VI. 1535. 5. Henry Nevill, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 23 Jan. 5 Edw. VI. 1552, to 15 Oct. 28 Eliz. 1586, ob. 1587, S. P. M. Elizabeth, his dau. and heir married Sir Thomas Fane, to whom she brought the Baronies of Despencer and Burghersh, and likewise challenged the Barony of Bergavenny against the heir male,

VII. 1586. 6. Edward Nevill, s. and h. of Sir Edward Nevill, 2d son of George V.-4th Baron; to whom, however, it was allowed, but he was never Summ. to Parl. as the question was not finally settled until after his death; ob. 1589.

VIII. 1586. 7. Edward Nevill, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 19 March, 1604, to 4 Nov. 1621, ob. 1622.

IX. 1622. 8. Henry Nevill, s. and h. ob. 1641.

X. 1641. 9. John Nevill, s. and h. ob. 1660, S. P.

XI. 1660. 10. George Nevill, brother and heir, ob. 1666.

XII. 1666. 11. George Nevill, s. and h. ob. 1695, S. P.

XIII. 1695. 12. George Nevill, cousin and heir male, being s. and h. of George, only son of Richard, eldest son of Christopher Nevill, 2d son of Edward, VIII.-7th Baron; ob. 1721.

XIV. 1721. 13. George Nevill, s. and h. ob. 1723, S. P.

XV. 1723. 14. Edward Nevill, brother and heir, ob. 1724, S. P.

XVI. 1724. 15. William Nevill, cousin and heir, being eldest son of Edward Nevill, next brother of George XIII.-12th Baron; ob. 1744.

EARLS.

XVII. 1744.—I. 1784.—16. George Nevill, s. and h. Created Viscount Nevill, of Berling, co. Kent, and Earl of Abergavenny,

BARONS BY WRIT.

co. Monmouth, 17 May, 1784, ob. 1785.

EARL.

XVIII.—II. 1785.—17. Henry Nevill, s. and h. K.T. Present Earl and Baron of Abergavenny, and Viscount Nevill of Berling.

ABINGDON.

EARLS.

I. 1682. 1. James Bertie, 3d Baron Norris of Rycote; Created Earl of Abingdon, co. Berks, 30 Nov. 1682, ob. 1699.

II. 1699. 2. Montagu Bertie (assumed the name of) Venables, s. and h. ob. 1743, s.p.

III. 1743. 3. Willoughby Bertie, nephew and heir, being s. and h. of James, 2d son of James 1st Earl, ob. 1762.

IV. 1762. 4. Willoughby Bertie, s. and h. ob. 1799.

V. 1799. 5. Montagu Bertie, s. and h. Present Earl of Abingdon and Baron Norris of Rycote.

ABITOT. Vide WORCESTER.

ABRINCIS, OR AVERENCHES.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. William Abrincis, ob. 1087.

II. Hen. I. 2. Raolo d'Abrincis, s. and h. acquired the Lordship of Folkestone, in Kent, by marrying Maud, dau. and heir of Nigel de Mandevil, Lord of that place, living 1139, ob. ante 1147

III. Steph. 3. William Abrincis, s. and h. living 1170.

IV. Rich. 4 Simon Abrincis, ob. circa 1203.

V. John. 5. William Abrincis, ob. 1230.

VI. Hen. III. 6. William Abrincis, s. and h. ob. ante 1235, s.p. Maud, his sister and heir, married Hamon Crevequer.

AGUILLON.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Rich. I. Manser Aguilon, ob. ante 1194.

II. John. William Aguillon, living 1233, ob. ante 1257.

BARONS BY TENURE.

III. Hen. III. Robert Aguillon, ob. 1285, s. p. M. (said), his dau. and h. married Hugh Bardolf.

AILESBURY.

EARLS.

I. 1664. 1. Robert Bruce, 2d Baron Bruce of Whorlton, co. York, and 2d Earl of Elgin in Scotland; Created Baron Bruce of Skelton, co. York, Viscount Bruce of Ampthill, co. Bedford, and Earl of Ailesbury, co. Bucks, 18 March, 1664, ob. 1685.

II. 1685. 2. Thomas Bruce, s. and h. Earl of Elgin in Scotland, ob. 1741.

III. 1741. 3. Charles Bruce, s. and h.; Created Baron Bruce of Tottenham, co. Wilts, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his nephew, Thomas Bruce Brudenell, son of George Earl of Cardigan, by Elizabeth, his sister, 17 April, 1746. Earl of Elgin in Scotland. ob. 1747, s. p. M. when all his English honours became Extinct, except ing the Barony of Bruce of Tottenham, which, according to the above limitation, devolved on,

IV. 1776. 1. Thomas Bruce Brudenell (assumed the name of) Bruce, nephew and heir above mentioned, 2d Baron Bruce of Tottenham; Created Earl of Ailesbuy, co. Bucks, 8 June, 1776, ob. 1814.

MARQ.

V. 1814.—1. 1824.—2. Charles Bruce Brudenell Bruce, s. and h.; Created Viscount Savernake of Savernake Forest, co. Wilts, Earl Bruce of Whorlton, co. York, and Marquess of Ailesbury, co. Bucks, 17 July, 1821. Present Marquess and Earl of Ailesbury, Earl Bruce, Viscount Savernake, and Baron Bruce of Tottenham, K. T.

AILSA.

BARON.

I. 1806. 1. Archibald Kennedy, 12th Earl of Cassilis, in Scotland; Created Baron Ailsa, of Ailsa, co. Ayr, 4 Nov. 1806. Present Baron Ailsa, also Earl of Cassilis, &c. in Scotland.

ALBANY.

DUKEDOM, 29 June, 1716—Extinct 1728.
DUKEDOM, 1 April, 1760—Extinct 1767.
DUKEDOM, 27 November, 1784.—Vide YORK.

EARLS. ALBEMARLE, or AUMARLE.

I. Will. I. 1. Odo Earl of Champagne and Holdernesse, ob. 1096.

II. 1096. 2. Stephen, s. and h. ob. 1126.

III. 1126. 3. William le Gros, s. and h. ob. 1179, s. p.

IV. 1179. William Mandeville, Earl of Essex, first husband of Hawyse, eldest dau. and coheir of William the last Earl, ob. 1190, s. p.

V. 1190. 1. William de Fortibus, 2d husband of the said Hawyse, ob. 1194.

VI. 1194. Baldwin de Betune, 3d husband of the said Hawyse, ob. 1212, s. p.

VII. 1212. 2. William de Fortibus, s. and h. of the said Hawyse, by her second husband, William 4th Earl; he was one of the celebrated 25 Barons appointed to enforce the observance of MAGNA CHARTA; ob. 1241.

VIII. 1241. 3. William de Fortibus, s. and h. ob. 1259, s. p. m. Aveline, his dau. and heir married Edmund Earl of Lancaster, 2d son of King Heny III.

DUKES.

but died s. p.

I. 1385. Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of King Edward III. Summ. to Parl. as Duke of Aumarle, 3 Sept. 1385, but he was never afterwards summoned to Parliament by that title, nor did either of his children succeed to it.

II. 1397. Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Rutland, son and heir apparent of Edmund Duke of York; Created Duke of Albemarle in Parliament 29 Sept. 1397; adjudged, together with the Dukes of Surrey and Exeter, by Parl. 6 Oct. 1399, "to lose and forego from them these names that they now have as Dukes, and the worship and the dignity thereof*," and when the Dukedom consequently became Forfeited.

IX. 1411. Thomas Plantagenet, 2d son of King Hen. IV. Created Earl of Albemarle and Duke of Cla-

* Rot. Parl. vol. 3. p. 452.

EARLS.

rence, 9 July, 1411, K. G. ob. 1421, S. P. when his honors became

Extinct.

X. 1417. Richard Beauchamp, XIV.-12th Earl of Warwick; Created Earl of Albemarle for life 1417; K. G.; ob. 1439, when this Earldom again

DUKES. became Extinct.

III. 1660. 1. George Monk; Created Baron Monk of Potheridge, Baron Beauchamp of Beauchamp, and Baron of Teys, Earl of Torrington, all co. Devon, and Duke of Albemarle, 7 July, 1660, K. G. ob. 1670.

IV. 1670. 2. Christopher Monk, s. and h. K. G. ob. 1688, S. P. when all his honours became

Extinct.

XI. 1696. 1. Arnold Joost Von Keppel; Created Baron Ashford, co. Kent, Viscount Bury, co. Lanc. and Earl of Albemarle, Feb. 10, 1696, K. G. ob. 1718.

XII. 1718. 2. William Anne Keppel, s. and h. K. G. ob. 1754.

XIII. 1754. 3. George Keppel, s. and h. K. G. ob. 1772.

XIV. 1772. 4. William Charles Keppel, s. and h. Present Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Bury, and Baron Ashford.

ALBINI.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. 1. William de Albini, surnamed "Pincerna," being styled "Pincerna Henrici Regis Anglorum."

II. Hen. I. 2. William de Albini, s. and h. became possessed of the Castle of Arundel, and by that tenure Earl of Arundel. Vide ARUNDEL.

I. Steph. 1. Nigel de Albini, younger brother of William, father of William, IV.-1st Earl of Arundel, ob. . . .

II. Hen. I. 2. Roger de Albini, s. and h. assumed the name of Mowbray. Vide MOWBRAY.

ALBINI
OF CAINHO.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. II. 1. Henry de Albini, supposed to have been a younger son of Nigel, brother of Roger, who assumed the name of Mowbray; ob. . . .
II. Hen. II. 2. Robert de Albini, s. and h. ob. 1192.
III. Ric. I. 3. Robert de Albini, s. and h. ob. 1224.
IV. Hen. III. 4. Robert de Albini, s. and h. ob. ante 1233, S. P. when his sisters became his heirs.

ALBINI
OF BELVOIR.

I. Will. II. 1. William de Albini, surnamed Brito, Lord of Belvoir Castle, supposed to have been s. and h. of Robert de Todeni, Lord of Belvoir, ob. circa 1155.
II. Hen. II. 2. William de Albini, s. and h. ob. 1167.
III. Hen. II. 3. William de Albini, s. and h. He was one of the celebrated 25 Barons appointed to to enforce the observance of MAGNA CHARTA; ob. 1236.
IV. Hen. III. 4. William de Albini, s. and h. ob. 1185, S. P. M. when Isabel, his daughter*, wife of William de Roos, became his heir.

DE ALBINI, vel D'AUBINI.
Vide DAUBENEY.

ALDITHLEY, vel AUDLEY.
Vide AUDLEY.

ALDBOROUGH.
BARONY, 7 April, 1722—Extinct 1778.
Vide WALSINGHAM.

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* Some MS. authorities, of sufficient value to justify this note, call her the *sister*, instead of the *daughter*, and heiress of William the last Baron.

ALDEBURGH.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1371. William de Aldeburgh; Summ. to Parl. from 8 Jan. 44 Edw. III. 1371, to 8 Aug. 10 Ric. II. 1386, ob. 1386. William his son and heir was never summoned, and died s. p. leaving his two sisters his heirs, between whose representatives this Barony is presumed to be in ABEYANCE.

Neither Dugdale's, nor any other Peerage, notices this Baron.

ALDERNEY.

BARONY, 27 July, 1726—Extinct 1765.
Vide CUMBERLAND.

ALFORD.

BARONY, 24 Dec. 1698—Extinct 1754.
Vide GRANTHAM.

VISCOUNTCY, 30 Sept. 1815.
Vide BROWNLOW.

ALLINGTON.

BARONS.

I. 1682. 1. William Allington, 2d Baron Allington, in Ireland; Created 5 Dec. 1682, Baron Allington of Wymondley, co. Herts.; ob. 1684.

II. 1684. 2. Giles Allington, s. and h. ob. 1691, s. p. when the title became
Extinct.

ALTHORPE.

VISCOUNTCY, 1 Nov. 1765.
Vide SPENCER.

ALTON.

MARQUISATE, 30 April, 1694—Extinct 1718.
Vide SHREWSBURY.

ALVANLEY.

BARONS.

I. 1801. 1. Richard Pepper Arden; Created Baron Alvanley of Alvanley, co. Chester, May 22, 1801, ob 1804.

II. 1804. 2. William Alvanley, s. and h. Present Baron Alvanley.

AMHERST.

BARONS.

I. { 1776. 1788. 1. Sir Jeffery Amhert, K. B. Created Baron Amherst of Holmesdale, co. Kent, 20 May 1776; Created Sept. 6, 1778, Baron Amherst of Montreal, co. Kent, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his nephew, William Pitt Amherst; ob. 1797, s. p. when the Barony of Amherst of Holmesdale became Extinct; but that of Amherst of Montreal devolved, agreeable to the above limitation, on

II. 1797. 2. William Pitt Amherst, neph. and h being s. and h. of William Amherst, brother of the last Baron. Present Baron Amherst of Montreal.

ANCASTER AND KESTEVEN.

DUKES.

I. 1715. 1. Robert Bertie, 4th Earl and 1st Marquis of Lindsey, and 13th Baron Willoughby of Eresby; Created Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven 16th July, 1715; ob. 1722.

II. 1722. 2. Peregrine Bertie, s. and h. ob. 1742.

III. 1742. 3. Peregrine Bertie, s. and h. ob. 1778.

IV. 1778. 4. Robert Bertie, s. and h. ob. 1779, s. p. leaving his sisters his heirs, between whom the Barony of Willoughby of Eresby fell into Abeyance.

V. 1779. 5. Brownlow Bertie, uncle and h. being 2d son of Peregrine, 2nd Duke, ob. 1809, s. p. when the Dukedoms of Ancaster and Kesteven, and the Marquisate of Lindsey became Extinct.

ANDOVER.

VISCOUNT.

I. 1622. 1. Thomas Howard, 2d son of Thomas VI.-1st Earl of Suffolk; Created Baron Howard of Charleton, co. Wilts. and Viscount Andover, co. Hants. 23 Jan. 1622; Created Earl of Berkshire 5 Feb. 1626.

Vide BERKSHIRE.

ANGLESEY.

EARLS.

I. 1623. 1. Christopher Villiers, 3d son of George Villiers, by Mary Duchess of Buckingham; Created Baron Villiers of Daventry, co. Northampton, and Earl of Anglesey, in Wales, 18 April, 1623, ob. 1624.

II. 1624. 2. Charles Villiers, s. and h. ob. 1659, S. P. when his honors became

Extinct.

III. 1661. 1. Arthur Annesley, 2d Viscount Valentia in Ireland; Created Baron Annesley of Newport Pagnel, co. Buckingham, and Earl of Anglesey, in Wales, 20 April, 1661; ob. 1686.

IV. 1686. 2. James Annesley, s. and h. ob. 1690.

V. 1690. 3. James Annesley, s. and h. ob. 1702, S. P. M.

VI. 1702. 4. John Annesley, bro. and heir, ob. 1710, S. P.

VII. 1710. 5. Arthur Annesley, bro. and heir, ob. 1737, S. P.

VIII. 1737. 6. Richard Annesley, 5th Baron Altham, in Ireland, cousin and heir, being son and ultimately heir of Richard 3d Baron Altham, 3d son of Arthur III.-1st Earl; ob. 1761, leaving a son, Arthur, of the legitimacy of whose birth there is some doubt, although on coming of age he was Summoned to the Irish Parl. as Viscount Valentia; but on his petitioning his Majesty for a Writ of Summons to the Parliament of Great Britain as Earl of Anglesey and Baron Annesley, the question of his birth was referred to the House of Peers, who decided against him. It is however to be observed, that notwithstanding this decision, the House of Peers of Ireland afterwards so-

EARL.

lemnly adjudged, that he was born in lawful wedlock. In 1793 he was Created Earl of Mountnorris, in Ireland; and the Title of Anglesey has since been conferred on

MARQ.

I. 1815. 1. Henry William Paget, 2d Earl of Uxbridge, Created Marquess of Anglesey, June 23, 1815. Present Marquess of Anglesey, Earl of Uxbridge and Baron Paget, and a Baronet of Ireland. K. G. G. C. B.

ANNESLEY.

BARONY, 20th April, 1661.—Presumed to have become Extinct in 1761.

Vide ANGLESEY.

ANSON.

BARON.

I. 1747. George Anson; Created Lord Anson, Baron of Soberton, co. Southampton, June 13, 1747; ob. 1762, s. p. when the Title became

VISC. Extinct.

II.—I. 1806 1. Thomas Anson, s. and h. of George Adams, (assumed the name of) Anson, eldest son of George Adams, Esq. by Janetta, sister of the last Baron; Created Viscount Anson of Shugborough and Orgrave, co. Stafford, and Baron Anson, of Soberton, co. Hants. Feb. 17, 1806; ob. 1818.

III —II 1818 2. Thomas William Anson, s. and h. Present Viscount.

AP ADAM.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1297. 1. John Ap Adam, Summ. to Parl. from 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299, to 12 Dec. 3 Edw. II. 1309. He was likewise Summ. 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297; but for the reasons assigned under "FITZ JOHN," there is some doubt if that Writ

BARON BY WRIT.

can be considered as a regular Summons to Parliament; ob. circa, 1309, leaving Thomas his son and heir, but the descendants of this Baron were never Summoned to Parliament.

APSLEY.

BARONS.

I. 1771. 1. Henry Bathurst, s. and h. apparent of Allen, 1st Earl Bathurst; Created Baron Apsley of Apsley, co. Sussex, Jan. 23, 1771; succeeded as II. Earl Bathurst in 1775, Lord Chanc. 1771; ob. 1794.

II. 1794. 2. Henry Bathurst, s. and h. Present Baron Apsley, and Earl Bathurst, K.G.

AQUILA.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Gilbert de Aquila, ob. 1120.

II. Hen. I. 2. Richerius de Aquila, s. and h. ob. 1176.

III. Hen. II. 3. Gilbert de Aquila, ob. 1204.

IV. John. 4. Gilbert de Aquila, ob. ante 1244. This Baron is said to have Forfeited all his lands for going into Normandy without the King's license.

ARCEDEKNE.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1321. 1. Thomas le Arcedekne, Summ. to Parl. from 15 May, 14 Edw. II. 1321, to 13 Sept. 18 Edw. II. 1324; ob. .....

II. 1342. 2. John le Arcedekne, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, but never afterwards; ob. ....., leaving a son and heir, Warine le Arcedekne, who died S. P. M. leaving Alianore, wife of Walter de Lucy; Philippa, of Hugh Courtenay; and Margaret, of Thomas Arundel, his daughters and heirs, among whose representatives this Barony is probably in ABEYANCE.

ARCHER.

BARONS.

I. 1747. 1. Thomas Arther, Created Baron Archer of Umberslade, co. Warwick, 14 July, 1747, ob. 1768. *

II. 1768. 2. Andrew Archer, s. and h. ob. 1778, s. p. m. when the Title became

Extinct.

ARDEN.

BARON.

I. 1802. 1. Charles George Perceval, half-brother of John James, 1st Earl of Egmont, in Ireland; Created Baron Arden of Arden, co. Warwick, 20 July, 1802; succeeded his brother as Baron Arden, in Ireland, in 1784. Present Baron Arden, and also Baron Arden, in Ireland. ∓

ARDROSSAN.

BARONS.

I. 1806. 1. Hugh Montgomerie, 12th Earl of Eglington, in Scotland; Created Baron Ardrossan of Ardrossan, co. Ayr, Feb. 15, 1806, K. T.; ob. 1819.

II. 1819. 2. Archibald William Montgomerie, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Archibald (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron. Present Baron Ardrossan, and Earl of Eglington, in Scotland.

ARGENTINE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. Reginald de Argentine, ob. ante 1139; to whom succeeded

II. Ric. I. Reginald de Argentine, ob. ante 1223; his successor was

III. Hen. III. Richard de Argentine, ob. 1246.

IV. Hen. III. Giles de Argentine, s. and h. ob. 1283.

V. Edw. I. Reginald de Argentine, s. and h. Summ. 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297, but for the reasons assigned under "Fitz-John," it is doubtful if that

BARON BY TENURE.

Writ can be considered as a regular Summ. to Parl.; ob. 1307, leaving issue; but neither this Baron nor any of his descendants were ever afterwards Summoned to Parliament.

ARLINGTON.

BARON. EARL.

I. 1664. I. 1674. 1. Henry Bennet, brother of John Baron Ossulston; Created Baron Arlington, of Arlington, co. Middlesex, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the heirs of his body, 14 April, 1664; Created Viscount Thetford, co. Norfolk, and Earl of Arlington aforesaid, with the same limitation, 12 April 1672, K. G. ob. 1685, S. P. M.

BARONESS. COUNTESS.

I. I. 1685. 2. Isabella, dau. and h. wife of Henry I. Duke of Grafton, K. G. ob. 1723.

BARON. EARL.

II. II. 1723. 3. Charles Fitz-Roy, 2d Duke of Grafton, s. and h. Vide GRAFTON, in which title the dignities of Earl and Baron Arlington, and Viscount Thetford, are merged.

ARSIC.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. 1. Manasser Arsic, living 1103.
II. Hen. I. 2. Robert Arsic, s. and h. ob. . . . .
III. Steph. 3. Manasser Arsic, s. and h. living 1167.
IV. Hen. II. 4. Alexander Arsic, s. and h. living 1196.
V. Rich. 5. John Arsic, s. and h. ob. ante 1205, s. p.
VI. John. 6. Robert Arsic, broth. and h. ob. circa 1230, leaving his two daughters his heirs.

ARUNDEL.

EARLS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Roger de Montgomerie; Created Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury by William the Conqueror; ob. 1094.
II. 1094. 2. Hugh de Montgomery, 2d s. ob. 1098.

EARLS BY TENURE.

III. 1098. 3. Robert de Belesme, eldest broth. and heir, being s. and h. of Roger, 1st Earl. Deprived of the Earldom for treason 1102.

IV. 1139. 1. William de Albini, s. and h. of William Baron de Albini Pincerna: by his marriage with Adeliza, Queen of England, widow of King Henry I. acquired the Castle of Arundel, co. Sussex, 1139, and became thereby Earl of Arundel; ob. 1176.

V. 1176. 2. William de Albini*, s. and h. ob. 1222.

VI. 1222. 3. William de Albini, s. and h. ob. 1233, s. p.

VII. 1233. 4. Hugh de Albini, broth. and h. ob. 1243, s. p. when his extensive inheritance was divided amongst his four sisters, or their issue, in which division his nephew

VIII. 1243. 5. John Fitz-Alan, s. and h. of John Fitz-Alan, Lord of Clun, by Isabel de Albini, 2d dau. of William 2d Earl, and sister and coheir to Hugh the last Earl, acquired the Castle of Arundel, and became, by the tenure thereof, Earl of Arundel; ob. 1267.

IX. 1267. 6. John Fitz-Alan, s. and h. ob. 1269.

X. 1269. 7. Richard Fitz-Alan, s. and h. ob. 1301.

XI. 1301. 8. Edmund Fitz-Alan, s. and h. beheaded 1326, and being attainted his honors became Forfeited.

XII. 1330. 9. Richard Fitz-Alan, s. and h. fully restored in blood and honors, 4 Edw. III.; ob. 1375.

XIII. 1375. 10. Richard Fitz-Alan, s. and h. K. G. beheaded 1393, and being attainted, his honours became Forfeited.

XIV. 1399. 11. Thomas Fitz-Alan, s. and h. restored in blood,

* In this account of the Albinis Earls of Arundel, Dugdale's statement was followed, in consequence of the Committee of the House of Lords, in their Report on the Peerage, having adopted that writer's account; but on a subsequent investigation it appears that there were in fact *four* William de Albinis, Earls of Arundel, viz. William IV.-1st Earl, ob. 1176; William, his s. and h. who died in 1196, and was succeeded by his s. and h. William, who died .... leaving William his eldest son, who died s. p. 1233, and to whom succeeded Hugh de Albini, his bro. and heir, the last Earl of that name, as is stated in the text.

EARLS BY TENURE.

and his father's attainder reversed, 1 Hen IV. K. G.; ob. 1415, S. P. leaving his four sisters his heirs.

XV. 1415. 12. John Fitz-Alan *, Baron Maltravers, cousin and heir male, being s. and h. of John (ob. v. p.) eldest son of John Fitz-Alan, Baron Maltravers jure uxoris, 2d son of Richard, XII.-9th Earl; ob. 1421.

XVI. 1421. 13. John Fitz-Alan, s. and h. K. G. Created Duke of Touraine, in France; ob. 1434.

XVII. 1434. 14. Humphrey Fitz-Alan, s. and h. Duke of Touraine, in France; ob. 1437, S. P. when the Dukedom of Touraine became extinct.

XVIII. 1437. 15. William Fitz-Alan, uncle and h.; being next brother of John, XVI.-13th Earl; K. G.; ob. 1487.

XIX. 1487. 16. Thomas Fitz Alan, s. and h. K. G. ob. 1524.

XX. 1524. 17. William Fitz-Alan, s. and h. K. G. ob. 1543.

XXI. 1543. 18. Henry Fitz-Alan, s. and h. K. G. ob. 1579, S. P. M.

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* Until 11th Henry VI. when it was decided that the tenure of the Castle of Arundel alone, without any creation, patent, or investiture, constituted its possessor Earl of Arundel, neither this John, nor John his son and heir, were regularly considered to have possessed that dignity, although they were both seized of the said Castle; in proof of which, John Fitz-Alan (XV.-12th Earl) was never Summ. to Parl. and John, his son and heir, was in the 7th Henry VI. summoned as a *Baron* only, as is fully stated in p. 29; nor was it until the 3d Dec. 1441, that the inheritor of the Castle of Arundel, after the death of Thomas, XIV.-11th Earl, in 1415, S. P. M. sat in Parl. by that title; which probably arose from this circumstance, that at the time of the decision alluded to, in the 11th Henry VI. 1432, John Earl of Arundel was engaged in the wars of France, and continued to be so until his death, which happened within two years afterwards; and Humphrey, his son and heir, died in 1437, then only ten years of age, and was succeeded by William, his uncle and heir, who was accordingly Summ. to Parl. as Earl of Arundel. Notwithstanding what has been observed, that John Fitz-Alan, who succeeded in 1415, was not admitted to this Earldom, it is manifest he was generally *styled* Earl of Arundel, for Alice his widow in her will describes herself as "Countess of Arundel," and speaks of her late husband, "John Earl of Arundel."

EARLS BY TENURE.

XXII.1579. 19. Philip Howard, grandson and h. being s. and h. of Thomas IX.-4th Duke of Norfolk (who was attainted in 1572), by Mary Fitz-Alan, dau. and eventually sole heir, of the last Earl; Summ. to Parl. as Earl of Arundel 16 Jan. 22 Eliz. 1580, ob. 1595, and having been attainted, his honours became

Forfeited.

XXIII.1603. 20. Thomas Howard, s. and h. restored in blood, and to such honours as Philip his father enjoyed; also as Earl of Surrey, and to such Baronies as Thomas Duke of Norfolk, his grandfather, lost by attainder, 1603. By Act of Parliament, 3 Car. I. anno 1627, the Earldom of Arundel, to which, by the same Act, the Baronies of Fitz Alan, Clun and Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, were annexed, was settled on this Earl of Arundel, and the heirs male of his body; failing which, on the heirs of his body; in default of which, to his uncle, Lord William Howard, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to the heirs of his body; remainder to the said Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and his heirs for ever. Created Earl of Norfolk 6 June, 1644, K. G. Earl Marshal; ob. 1646.

XXIV.1646. 21. Henry Frederick Howard, s. and h. Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk; ob. 1652

XXV.1652. 22. Thomas Howard, s. and h. Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk. Restored to the Dukedom of Norfolk 8 May, 1664, in which dignity the Earldom of Arundel, and the Baronies above mentioned, agreeably to the Act of Parl. 3 Carl. I. have since been merged, and which honours, together with the Earldoms of Surrey and Norfolk, are now vested in his Grace Bernard Edward Howard, the present Duke of Norfolk, and XXXII.-29th Earl of Arundel, Earl Marshal, &c.

Vide NORFOLK.

ARUNDEL.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1377. 1. John Fitz-Alan*, or de Arundel, who in Dugdale's Index Baronum Summonitionibus is stated to have been 2d son of Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, was Summ. to Parl from 4 Aug. 1 Rich. II. 1377, to 20 Oct. 3 Rich. II. 1379, as "Johanni de Arundel." He married Eleanor, grand-dau. and h. of John Baron Maltravers, in consequence of which marriage he was probably Summ. to Parl.; ob. 1379.

II. 1379. 2. John Fitz-Alan, or de Arundel, grandson and h. being s. and h. of John Fitz-Alan (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron. Was never Summ. to Parl. but being heir male of Thomas Fitz-Alan XIV.-11th Earl of Arundel, he, according to the decision made in the reign of Henry VI. succeeded as Earl of Arundel †, although he was never Summ. to Parl. by that or by any other title; ob. 1421.

III. 1421. 3. John de Arundel, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 12 July and 3 Aug. 7 Hen. VI. 1429, as "Johanni Arundell (de Arundell), Chev." though, according to the decision just cited, he succeeded to the Earldom of Arundel on his father's death. In 11 Henry VI. he petitioned to be Summ. to Parl., and considered as Earl of Arundel by tenure of the Castle of Arundel, which was allowed; but he was never Summ. to Parl. afterwards, either as a Baron or as an Earl; ob 1434, when he was succeeded by his son Humphrey; who dying in 1437, s. p. William, his uncle and heir, succeeded in the Earldom, and, the 3d Dec. 20 Hen. VI. 1441, was Summoned to Parliament as Earl of Arundel. If the Writ of Summons of 4 Aug. 1 Rich. II. 1377, be not considered as a summons to John de Arundel jure uxoris, as Baron Maltravers, but as cre-

* This family affords a singular instance of the name of the dignity being adopted as the general surname of all the branches.

† Vide note under the Earls of Arundel, p. 27.

BARON BY WRIT.

ating a new dignity, this Barony is now in Abeyance between the Lords Petre and Stourton, as heirs general of the said John de Arundel, and which would also be the case if he was summoned in the Barony of Maltravers, had it not been for the Act of Parl. 3 Car. I. which limited the descent of that dignity in a special manner, an account of which will be found under "Maltravers."

ARUNDEL
OF WARDOUR.

BARONS.

I. 1605. 1. Thomas Arundel. Created Baron Arundel of Wardour, co. Wilts, 4 May, 1605; ob. 1639.
II. 1639. 2. Thomas Arundel, s. and h. ob. 1643.
III. 1643. 3. Henry Arundel, s. and h. ob. 1694.
IV. 1694. 4. Thomas Arundel, s. and h. ob. 1712.
V. 1712. 5. Henry Arundel, s. and h. ob. 1726.
VI. 1726. 6. Henry Arundel, s. and h. ob. 1746.
VII. 1746. 7. Henry Arundel, s. and h. ob. 1756.
VIII. 1756. 8. Henry Arundel, s. and h. ob. 1808, S. P. M.
IX. 1808. 9. James Everard Arundel, cousin and heir, being s. and h. of James Everard, 2d son of Henry, 6th Baron; ob. 1817.
X. 1817. 10. Everard Arundel, s. and h. Present Baron Arundel of Wardour, and eldest coheir of one moiety of the Barony of Fitz Payne; also Count of the Holy Roman Empire. =

ARUNDEL
OF TRERICE.

BARONS.

I. 1664. 1. Richard Arundel; Created Baron Arundell of Trerice, co. Cornwall, 23 March, 1664; ob. 1688.
II. 1688. 2. John Arundell, s. and h. ob. 1697.
III. 1697. 3. John Arundell, s. and h. ob. 1706.
IV. 1706. 4. John Arundell, s. and h. ob. 1768, S. P. when the Title became

Extinct.

ASCOTT.

Viscountcy, 2 August, 1628—Extinct 1709.
Vide Carnarvon.

ASHBURNHAM.

BARONS.	EARLS.	
I. 1689.—	.....	1. John Ashburnham; Created Baron Ashburnham, of Ashburnham, co. Sussex, 30 May, 1689; ob. 1710.
II. 1710.—		2. William Ashburnham, s. and h. ob. 1710, s. p.
III. 1710.—	I. 1730.	3. John Ashburnham, broth. and heir; Created Viscount St. Asaph in Wales, and Earl of Ashburnham aforesaid, 14 May, 1730; ob. 1737.
IV.	II. 1737.	4. John Ashburnham, s. and h. ob. 1812.
V.	III. 1812.	5. George Ashburnham, s. and h. Present Earl, Baron of Ashburnham, and Viscount St. Asaph.

ASHBURTON.

BARONS.	
I. 1782.	1. John Dunning; Created Baron Ashburton of Ashburton, co. Devon, 8 April, 1782; ob. 1783.
II. 1783.	2. Richard Barrè Dunning, s. and h. ob. 1823, s. p. when the Title became Extinct.

ASHFORD.

Barony, 10 February, 1696.
Vide Albemarle.

ASHLEY.

BARON.	
I. 1661.	1. Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, 2d Bart.; Created Baron Ashley of Winborne St. Giles, co. Dorset, April 20, 1661, Created Baron Cooper and Earl of Shaftesbury, 23 April, 1672. Vide Shaftesbury.

ASTLEY.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. II. 1. Philip de Estley, living 1165.
II. John. 2. Thomas de Astley, s. and h. living 1220.
III. Hen. III. 3. Walter de Astley, s. and h. ob. .....
IV. Hen. III. 4. Thomas de Astley, s. and h. ob. 1264.

BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 5. Andrew de Astley, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 3 Nov. 34 Edw. I. 1306, though Dugdale states that he died in 1301.

II. 1302. 6. Nicholas de Astley, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 4 July, 30 Edw. I. 1302, 11 June 2 Edw. II. 1309, and 26 Oct. 3 Edw. II. 1309, ob. ..., s. p.

III. 1342. 7. Thomas de Astley, nephew and heir, being s. and h. of Giles de Astley, next brother of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, to 10 March, 23 Edw. III. 1349; ob. ....., leaving Sir William de Astley his s. and h. who was never Summ. to Parl. and died s. p. m. leaving Joan his dau. and heir; she married 1st Thomas Raleigh, by whom she had no issue; and 2d Reginald III. Lord Grey, of Ruthyn, by whom he had issue, Edward de Grey, 1st Baron Grey of Groby, jure uxoris, with which Barony that of Astley descended to Henry Grey X. Baron Grey of Groby, (or more properly, Ferrers of Groby) and Duke of Suffolk; on whose attainder in 1554, this Barony, with his other honors, became

Forfeited.

Vide Ferrers of Groby.

ASTLEY

OF READING.

BARONS.

I. 1644. 1. Jacob Astley, lineally descended from Ralph, 2d son of Thomas IV.-4th Baron Astley; Created Baron Astley of Reading, co. Berks, 4 Nov. 1644; ob. 1651.

II. 1651. 2. Isaac Astley, s. and h. ob. 1662.

III. 1662. 3. Jacob Astley, s. and h. ob. 1688, s. p. when the Title became Extinct.

ATON.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1324. 1. Gilbert de Aton, Summ. to Parl. 30 Dec. 18 Edw. II. 1324; 20 Feb. 18 Edw. II. 1325; and again 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342; ob. 1342.

II. 1342. 2. William de Aton, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 8 Jan. 44 Edw. III. 1371; ob. ....., s. p. m. leaving his three daughters, viz. Anastatia, wife of Edward de St. John; Katherine, who married Sir Ralph Eure; and Elizabeth, who mar. 1. William Playtz, and 2. John Coniers, his heirs, between whose representatives this Barony is in ABEYANCE.

AUBENEY vel AUBINI.

Vide DAUBENEY.

AUBERVILL.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. Roger de Aubervill, or Othurvill, held divers Lordships in Essex and Suffolk.

I. Will. I. 1. William de Aubervill, Lord of Berlai, co. Herts
II. Hen. I. 2. Hugh de Aubervill, s. and h. ob. 1139.
III. Steph. 3. William de Aubervill, s. and h. ob. .....
IV. Hen. II. 4. Hugh de Aubervill, s. and h. ob. 1212.
V. John. 5. William de Aubervill, s. and h. ob. s. p. m. temp. John. Joan his dau. and heir, married Nicholas de Criol.

AUCKLAND.

BARONS.

I. 1793. 1. William Eden, 1st. Baron Auckland in Ireland; Created Baron Auckland of West Auckland, co. Durham, May 23, 1793; ob. 1814.

II. 1814. 2. George Eden, s. and h. Present Baron Auckland, also Baron Auckland in Ireland.

AUDLEY.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. III. 1. Henry de Aldithley, living 1236.
II. Hen. III. 2. James de Aldithley, s. and h. ob. 1271.

BARONS BY TENURE.

III. Hen. III. 3. James de Aldithley, s. and h. ob. 1272, s. p.

IV. Edw. I. 4. Henry de Aldithley, bro. and h. ob. 1275, s. p.

V. Edw. I. 5. William de Aldithley, brother and heir, ob. 1281, s. p.

VI. Edw. I. 6. Nicholas de Aldithley, bro. and heir, Summ. 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297; but it is doubtful if that Writ can be considered as a regular Summ. to Parl. Vide FITZ-JOHN; ob. 1299.

VII. Edw. I. 7. Thomas de Aldithley, s. and h. ob. infra æt.

BY WRIT. 1307, s. p.

I. 1313. 8. Nicholas de Aldithley, bro. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 8 Jan. 6 Edw. II. 1313, to 25 Aug. 12 Edw. II. 1318; ob. 1319.

II. 1319. 9. James de Aldithley, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 25 Jan. 4 Edw. III. 1330, to 8 Aug. 10 Ric. II. 1386, K. G.; ob. 1386.

III. 1386. 10. Nicholas de Aldithley, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 17 Dec. 11 Ric. II. 1387, to 12 Sept. 14 Rich. II. 1390; ob. 1392, s. p.

IV. 1405. 11. John Touchet, grand neph. and heir, being son and heir of John, eldest son of Sir John Touchet, by Jane, eldest dau. of James II.-9th Baron, and eventually sole heir to her brother Nicholas, the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 21st Dec. 7 Hen. IV. 1405, to 26 Aug. 9 Hen. IV. 1408, as "Johanni Tuchett;" ob. 1409.

V. 1409. 12. James Touchet, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 26 Feb. 8 Hen. V. 1421, to 26 May, 33 Hen. VI. 1455, as "Jacobo de Audley;" ob. 1458.

VI. 1458. 13. John Touchet, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 26 May, 1 Edw. IV. 1461, to 9 Dec. 1 Ric. III. 1483, as "John de Audley;" ob. 1491.

VII. 1491. 14. James Touchet, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 12 Aug. 7 Hen. VII. 1492, to 16 Jan. 12 Hen. VII. 1497; beheaded and attainted 1497, when his honors became

Forfeited.

VIII. 1512. 15. John Touchet, s. and h. Restored in blood and honors, 1512; Summ. to Parl. from 23 Nov. 6 Hen. VIII. 1514, to 23 Jan. 1 Eliz. 1559; ob. circa, 1559.

IX. 1559. 16. George Touchet, s. and h. was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. 1560.

BARONS BY WRIT.

X. 1560.17. Henry Touchet, s. and h. was never Summ. to Parliament: ob. 1564 *.

XI. 1564.18. George Touchet, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 30 Sept. 8 Eliz. 1566, to 5 April, 12 Jac. 1614; Created Earl of Castlehaven in Ireland, 6 Sept. 1617; ob. 1617.

XII. 1617.19. Mervin Touchet, s. and h. Earl of Castlehaven; beheaded and attainted 1631, when his honours became

Forfeited.

XIII. 1678.20. James Touchet, s. and h. Created Baron Audley, and Earl of Castlehaven in Ireland, 1634. Restored to the Barony forfeited by his father, with remainder to the heirs of his body; remainder to his brother Martin Touchet, and the heirs of his body; remainder to the daughters of his father, and their heirs, by Act of Parl. 1678; ob. 1684, s. p.

XIV. 1684.21. Mervin Touchet, bro. and heir, Earl of Castlehaven, ob. 1686.

XV. 1686.22. James Touchet, s. and h. Earl of Castlehaven in Ireland, ob. 1700.

XVI. 1700.23. James Touchet, s. and h. Earl of Castlehaven in Ireland, ob. 1740.

XVII. 1740.24. James Touchet, s. and h. Earl of Castlehaven in Ireland, ob. 1769, s. p.

XVIII. 1769.25. John Talbot Touchet, bro. and h. 5th and last Earl of Castlehaven in Ireland; ob. 1777, s. p.

XIX. 1777.26. George Thicknesse (assumed the name of) Touchet, neph. and h. being s. and h. of Philip Thicknesse, by Elizabeth, sister and sole heir to the last Baron; ob. 1818.

XX. 1818.27. George John Thicknesse Touchet, s. and h. Present Baron Audley.

AUDLEY.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1320. 1. Hugh de Aldithley, or Audley, supposed to

* Dugdale and Collins state, that he served in the Low Countries in 1586, and died in 1595; but it is almost certain that he died 6 Eliz. 1564.

BARONS BY WRIT.

have been a younger brother of Nicholas L.-8th Baron Audleigh; Summ. to Parl. as "Hugh de Audley, Seniori," 15 May, 14 Edw. II.* 1321; ob.....

II. 1317. Hugh de Audley, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 20 Nov. 11 Edw. II. 1317, to 15 May, 14 Edw. II. 1321, as "Hugh de Audley, Juniori," and from 3 Dec. 20 Edw. II. 1326, to 24 Aug. 10 Edw. III. as "Hugh de Audlie:" having mar. Margaret, dau. and coheir of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, he was Created Earl of Gloucester 23 April, 1337, ob. 1347, s.p.m. Margaret, his sole da. and h. mar. Ralph Lord Stafford; and this Barony is consequently presumed to have been merged in that of Stafford, of the descent and present state of which a full account is given under that Title; and it is only necessary briefly to observe, that on the attainder of Edward Duke of Buckingham in 1521; this Barony, together with his other honors, became

Forfeited.

AUDLEY
OF WALDEN.

BARON.

I. 1538. 1. Thomas Audley; Created Baron Audley of Walden, co. Essex, 29 Nov. 1538; Lord Chanc. 1532, K. G.; ob. 1544, s. p. m. when the Barony became

Extinct.

AVERENCHES. Vide ABRINCIS.

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* Dugdale, v. I. p. 750, states, that this Hugh was Summ. to Parliament 11 Edw. II. Nov. 1317; but on referring to his "Lists of Summons," it appears that it was to his son, "Hugh de Audele, *Juniori*," that that Writ was directed.

That eminent author also asserts, that there was a "James de Aldithley" of this family Summoned to Parliament from 8 Hen. V. to 33 Hen. VI. but of whom he gives no further information: it is almost certain, however, that he confounds him with *James Touchet*, V.-12th *Baron of Audley*, who was Summ. from 8 Hen. V. to 33 Hen. VI. as "Jacobus de Audley."

AUMARLE. Vide ALBEMARLE.

AYLESFORD.

EARLS.

I. 1714. 1. Heneage Finch, 1st Baron Guernsey; Created Earl of Aylesford in Kent, 26 October, 1714; ob. 1719.
II. 1719. 2. Heneage Finch, s. and h. ob. 1757.
III. 1757. 3. Heneage Finch, s. and h. ob. 1777.
IV. 1777. 4. Heneage Finch, s. and h. ob. 1812.
V. 1812. 5. Heneage Finch, s. and h. Present Earl of Aylesford and Baron of Guernsey.

BAALUN.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Hameline de Baalun, ob. 1089, s. p.
II. Hen. I. 2. Wynebeld de Baalun, brother of the last Baron, living 1126.

I. Hen. III. John de Baalun, presumed of the same family, was at the battle of Evesham 1265.

BADLESMERE.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1309. 1. Bartholomew de Balesmere, Summ. to Parl. from 26 Oct. 3 Edw. II. 1309, to 5 August 14 Edw. II. 1320, ob. 1322.
II. 1322. 2. Giles de Badlesmere, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 22 Jan. 9 Edw. III. 1336, to 18 August 11 Edw. III. 1337, ob. 1338, s. p. leaving his

BARONS BY WRIT.

four sisters, viz. Maud, who married John Earl of Oxford, and whose descendants, though without any legal right, assumed the title of Barons Badlesmere; Elizabeth, who married first Edm. Mortimer, and secondly William de Bohun Earl of Northampton; Margaret, the wife of Sir John Tibetot; and Margery, who married William Baron Roos, his heirs, among whose representatives this Barony is in ABEYANCE.

BAGOT.

BARONS.

I. 1780. 1. William Bagot; Created Baron Bagot of Blithfield, co. Stafford, Oct. 17, 1780, ob. 1798.

II. 1798. 2. William Bagot, s. and h. Present Baron Bagot.

BALIOL.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Guy de Baliol, ob...

II. Steph. 2. Barnard Baliol, s. and h. ob...

III. John 3. Eustace de Baliol, s. and h. ob...

IV. H. III. 4. Hugh de Baliol, s. and h. ob...

V. H. III. 5. John de Baliol, s. and h. ob. 1268.

VI. H. III. 6. Hugh de Baliol, s. and h. ob. 1271, s. p.

VII. Edw. I. 7. Alexander Baliol, broth. and h. ob. 1278.

VIII. Edw. I. 8. John de Baliol, s. and h. competitor for the Crown of Scotland, and became King of Scotland.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1300. Alexander Baliol, brother of the said King, Summ. to Parl. from 26 Sept. 28 Edw. I. 1300, to 3 Nov. 35 Edw. I. 1306; ob. s. p. when the Barony became

Extinct.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. III. Henry de Baliol, supposed to have been brother of Hugh 4th Baron, ob. 1245.

I. Hen. III. Eustace de Baliol, living 1209.

I. Hen. III. Bernard de Baliol, living 1243.

Edward de Baliol King of Scotland, was Summ. to Parl. 1 Jan. 22 Edw. III. 1348, and 10 March, 23 Edw. III. 1349; in both instances the Writ with his name, commencing in these words, "Rex Magnifico Principi et fideli suo Edwardo de Balliolo Regi Scotiæ Consanguineo suo charissimo, Salutem."

BANBURY.

EARL.

I. 1626. William Knollys first Viscount Wallingford; Created Earl of Banbury, co. Oxford, 18 Aug. 1626, ob. 1632, s. p. l. when all his honours became Extinct.

This Earldom was claimed in 1813, by Gen. Wm. Knollys, as "heir male of Nicholas, son and heir of the Earl," of whose legitimacy there was much doubt; and the House of Lords decided, March 9, 1813, "that the petitioner had not made good his claim," and consequently establishing the illegitimacy of the said Nicholas.

BANYARD.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1313. Robert de Banyard, Summ. to Parl. 22 May 6 Edw. II. and 26 July 7 Edw. II. 1313, but never afterwards, nor any of his descendants, of whom Dugdale gives no account in his Baronage.

BARDOLF.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. II. 1. William Bardolf, living 1174.
II. Hen. II. 2. Thomas Bardolf, s. and h. ob..
III. Rich. I. 3. Doun Bardolf, s. and h.; he married Beatrix, dau. and heir of William de Warren, and with her acquired the Barony of Wirmegay, co. Norfolk, ob. 1209.
IV. John 4. William Bardolf, s. and h. ob. 1275.
V. Edw. I. 5. William Bardolf, s. and h. living 1281, ob. ante 1292.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 6. Hugh Bardolf, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299, to 2 June, 35 Edw. I.

BARONS BY WRIT.

1302; he was also Summ. 8 June 22 Edw. I. 1294, but it is very doubtful if the latter writ was a regular summons to Parliament, Vide "CLYVEDON," ob. 1303.

II. 1303. 7. Thomas Bardolf, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 26 Aug. 1 Edw. II. 1307, to 23 Oct. 4 Edw. III. 1330, ob. circa 1330.

III. 1330. 8. John Bardolf, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 22 Jan. 9 Edw. III. 1336, to 1 June, 37 Edw. III. 1363; latterly with the addition of "de Wirmegay;" he married Elizabeth, dau. and h. of Roger Baron D'Amorie; ob. 1371.

IV. 1371. 9. William Bardolf, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 20 Jan. 49 Edw. III. 1376, to 3 Sept. 9 Ric. II. 1385, as "Willielmo Bardolf de Wirmegay;" ob. 1385.

V. 1385. 10. Thomas Bardolf, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 12 Sept. 14 Ric. II. 1390, to 25 Aug. 5 Hen. IV. 1404, as "Thomæ Bardolf de Wormegay;" ob. circa 1404, s. p. m. and having been ATTAINTED his honours became

Forfeited.

The two daughters and heirs of the last Baron were Ann who married first Sir William Clifford, and secondly Sir Reginald Cobham; and Joan, the wife of Sir William Philip, K. G. who was styled, temp. Hen. VI. Lord Bardolf; but though he is said by some writers to have been so created by letters patent, it does not appear that he was ever summoned to Parliament. He left an only child, Elizabeth, who marr. John 1st Viscount Beaumont, K. G.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. II. 1. Hugh Bardolf, supposed to have been a younger son of William I.-1st Baron, ob. 1203, s. p.

II. John 2. Robert Bardolf, broth. and h. ob. .. s. p. leaving his sister's sons his heirs.

I. Hen. II. William Bardolf, presumed to have been a younger son of Thomas II.-2d Baron, ob. ante 1205, and of whose issue there is no account.

BARFLEUR.

VISCOUNTCY, 7 May 1697.—Extinct 1727.

Vide OXFORD.

BARHAM.

BARON.

I. 1805. 1. Sir Charles Middleton, 1st Bart. Created 27 April 1805, Baron Barham of Barham and Teston, co. Kent, with remainder, failing his issue male, of the dignity of Baroness Barham of Barham and Teston aforesaid, to his dau. Diana, wife of Sir Gerard Noel, and of the dignity of Baron Barham of Barham and Teston, co. Kent, to her issue male, ob. 1813, s. p. m.

BARONESS.

I. 1813. 2. Diana, wife of Sir Gerard Noel, dau. and heir; present Baroness Barham

BARNARD.

BARONS.

I. 1699. 1. Christopher Vane, Created Baron Barnard of Barnard's Castle, co. Durham, 8 July 1699, ob. 1723.

II. 1723. 2. Gilbert Vane, s. and h. ob. 1753.

VISCT.

III. 1753.—I. 1754. 3. Henry Vane, s. and h. Created Viscount Barnard of Barnard's Castle aforesaid, and Earl of Darlington, 3 April, 1754, ob. 1758. Vide DARLINGTON.

BASSET

OF COLINTON.

BARON BY TENURE.

I. Rich. I. Thomas Basset, brother of Gilbert, last Baron Basset of Hedendon; obtained the manor of Colinton, from Richard I. ob. 1219, s. p. m. leaving his three daughters his heirs.

BASSET

OF DRAYTON.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. II. 1. Ralph Basset, son of Richard II. Baron Basset of Weldon; Lord of Drayton, co. Stafford.

II. Steph. 2. Ralph Basset, s. and h. ob...

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1264. 3. Ralph Basset, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 14 * Dec. 49 Hen. III. 1264, as "Radulphus Basset (de Drayton);" slain 1265.

II. 1295. 4. Ralph Basset, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, and 6 Feb. and 10 April 27 Edw. I. 1299, as "Radulphus Basset (de Drayton)," ob. 1299.

III. 1299. 5. Ralph Basset, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. by the same designation, from 29 Dec. 28 Edw. I. 1299, to 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, ob. 1343.

IV. 1343. 6. Ralph Basset, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Ralph Basset (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 25 Dec. 31 Edw. III. 1357, to 6 Dec. 13 Ric. II. 1389; he marr. Joan, sister of John Duke of Brittany, K. G. ob. 1390, s. p.; leaving, according to one Inquisition, Thomas Earl of Stafford, grandson of Margaret Basset, sister of his grandfather, his heir; and, according to another Inquisition, the said Earl of Stafford and Alice, wife of William Chaworth, descended from Maud sister of the said Margaret, were found to be his heirs; but notwithstanding these Inquisitions, Sir Hugh Shirley, s. and h. of Sir Thomas Shirley by Isabel Basset, who is said to have been the sister of the last Baron, is by some writers called his nephew and heir. On this point there appears much doubt, for if the said Isabel had manifestly been his *legitimate* sister, both the Inquisitions could not possibly have failed to notice her issue. In the time of Charles I. Sir Henry Shirley, the heir male of Sir Hugh Shirley abovementioned, married Dorothy, sister and heir of Robert Earl of Essex, Baron Ferrers of Chartley, and his grandson Robert Shirley was allowed that Barony, and who, if the said Isabel Basset was the *lawful* sister of Ralph Lord Basset of Drayton, must be considered also to

* The 24th of December in Dugdale's Lists of Summons, but as above in the Lists lately published by the House of Lords.

BARONS BY WRIT.

have inherited the Barony of Basset of Drayton; which Barony is consequently often attributed to George present Marquess Townsend, and Baron Ferrers of Chartley, the heir general of the said Robert Shirley, Baron Ferrers of Chartley, who was afterwards created Viscount Tamworth and Earl Ferrers. The probability, however, if not the positive fact, was, that the said Isabel Basset, who married Sir Thomas Shirley, was *illegitimate*, and consequently could confer no claim to this or to any other dignity.

BASSET

OF HEDENDON.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. II. 1. Gilbert Basset supposed to have been a younger son or grandson of Ralph Basset, Justice of England, temp. Hen. I.; living 1165.

II. Hen. II. 2. Thomas Basset, s. and h. living 1178.

III. Rich. I. 3. Gilbert Basset, s. and h. ob. 1205, s. p. m. leaving his dau. the wife of Richard de Camville his heir.

BASSET

OF SAPCOATE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. II. 1. William Basset, son of Richard 2d Baron Basset of Weldon, Lord of Sapcote, co. Leicester; living 1176.

II. Hen. II. 2. Simon Basset, s. and h. living 1194.

III. John 3. Ralph Basset, s. and h. ob. . .

BY WRIT.

I. 1264. 4. Ralph Basset, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Radulpho Basset (de Sapcote)" 14 Dec. 49 Hen. III. 1264, ob. . .

II. 12. . . 5. Simon Basset, s. and h. Summ. 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294, but, for the reasons assigned under "Clyvedon," it is very doubtful if it can be considered as a regular Writ of Summ. to Parl.; ob. . .

III. 1371. 6. Ralph Basset, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 8 Jan. 44 Edw. III. 1371, and 6 Oct. 46 Edw. III. 1372, as "Radulpho Basset de Sapcote," ob.

BARONS BY WRIT.

1378, s. p. m. leaving his two daughters, viz. Alice, who married Sir Lawrence Dutton, and Elizabeth, wife of Richard, afterwards Baron Grey of Codnor, K.G. his heirs, between whose descendants this Barony is in ABEYANCE.

BASSET
OF STRATTON.

BARON.

I. 1797. 1. Francis Basset, 1st Baron de Dunstanville; Created Baron Basset of Stratton, co. Cornwall, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his dau. Frances Basset and the heirs male of her body, 7 Nov. 1797. Present Baron Basset of Stratton, Baron de Dunstanville, and a Baronet.

BASSET
OF WELDEN.

BARON.

I. Hen. I. 1. Ralph Basset, Justice of England, ob. circa 1120.
II. Steph. 2. Richard Basset, s. and h. Justice of England, ob. . .
III. Hen. II. 3. Geoffrey Basset, s. and h. assumed his mother's name of Riddel, ob. . .
IV. Rich. I. 4. Richard Basset, s. and h. ob. . .
V. John 5. Ralph Basset, s. and h. ob. ante 1257.
VI. Hen. III. 6. Ralph Basset, s. and h. living 1257; to whom succeeded
VII. Edw. I. 7. Richard Basset, ob. 1275.
VIII. Edw. I. 8. Ralph Basset, s. and h. ob. 1294.

BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 9. Richard Basset, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Richardo Basset (de Weldon)," 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299. He was also Summoned 26 Jan, 25 Edw. I. 1297, but it is not certain that the latter can be considered as a regular Writ of Summ. to Parl. vide "FITZ-JOHN;" ob. 1314, leaving Ralph Basset his s. & h. who, though Summoned 1 Edw. III. to be at Newcastle with horse and arms, was never Summ. to Parl. nor were any of his descendants ever so summoned, or considered as Barons of the Realm.

BASSET
OF WYCOMBE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. John 1. Alan Basset, younger brother of Gilbert last Baron of Hedendon; obtained the manor of Wycombe from King John; ob. 1232.
II. Hen. III. 2. Gilbert Basset, s. and h. ob. 1240; his s. and h. dying soon afterwards, his uncle
III. Hen. III. 3. Fulke Basset, Dean of York, bro. of the said Gilbert, succeeded to the inheritance; ob. 1258, s. p.
IV. Hen. III. 4. Philip Basset, bro. and heir, ob. 1271, s. p. m. leaving Alva, wife of Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, his heir.

BASSINGBOURNE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. II. 1. Warine de Bassingbourne, living 1175, to whom succeeded
II. Hen. III. 2. John de Bassingbourne, living 1223.

I. John 1. Nicholas de Bassingbourne, living 1216, who was succeeded by
II. Hen. III. 2. Warine de Bassingbourne, living 1265, his successor was
III. Edw. I. 3. Humphrey de Bassingbourne, living 1285.

BATH.

EARLS.

I. 1485. Philibert de Shaunde; Created Earl of Bath 6 Jan. 1485, but nothing further is known of him.
II. 1536. 1. John Bourchier, X.-11th Baron Fitz Warine; Created Earl of Bath 9 July 1536, ob. 1539.
III. 1539. 2. John Bourchier, s. and h. ob. 1560.
IV. 1560. 3. William Bourchier, grandson and h. being s. and h. of John Bourchier (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Earl; ob. 1623.
V. 1623. 4. Edward Bourchier, s. and h. ob. 1636. s. p. m.
VI. 1636. 5. Henry Bourchier, cousin and heir; being s. and h. of George Bourchier, second s. of John,

EARLS.

III.-2d Earl; ob. 1654, s. p. when the title became Extinct.

VII. 1661. 1. John Granville; Created Baron Granville of Kilkhampton and Biddeford, Viscount Granville of Lansdown, and Earl of Bath, 20 April 1661; ob. 1701.

VIII. 1701. 2. Charles Granville, s. and h. ob. 1701.

IX. 1701. 3. William Henry Granville, s. and h. ob. 1711, s. p. when all his honors became Extinct.

X. 1742. 1. William Pulteney; Created Baron of Heydon, co. York, Viscount Pulteney of Wrington, co. Somerset, and Earl of Bath, July 14, 1742; ob. 1764, s. p. when these dignities became Extinct.

MARQUESS.

I. 1789. 1. Thomas Thynne, 3d Viscount Weymouth; Created Marquess of Bath, Aug. 18, 1789, K. G. ob. 1796.

II. 1796. 2. Thomas Thynne, s. and h. K. G. Present Marquess of Bath, Viscount Weymouth, Baron Thynne, and a Baronet.

BARONESS. COUNTESS.

I. 1792.—1803. Henrietta Laura Pulteney, dau. of Sir William Johnston, Bart. by Frances, dau. and h. of Henry Pulteney, next bro. to William Pulteney, last Earl, and wife of Sir James Murray, Bart. who assumed the name of Pulteney; Created Baroness of Bath, with limitation of the dignity of Baron Bath, co. Somerset, to her issue male, 23 July 1792, and Countess of Bath, co. Somerset, with the same limitation of the Earldom of Bath, 26 Oct. 1803; ob. 1808, s. p. when these titles became Extinct.

BATHURST.

BARON. EARL.

I. 1712.—I. 1775. 1. Allen Bathurst; Created Baron Bathurst of Battlesdon, co. Bedford, 1 Jan. 1712, and Earl Bathurst of Bathurst, co. Sussex, Aug. 12, 1772; ob. 1775.

BARONS. EARLS.

II. — II. 1775. 2. Henry Bathurst, 1st. Baron Apsley, s. and h. Lord Chanc. 1771; ob. 1794.

III. —III. 1794. 3. Henry Bathurst, s. and h. Present Earl and Baron Bathurst and Baron Apsley, K. G.

BAVENT.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1313. Roger Bavent, Summ. to Parl. from 8 Jan. 6 Edw. II. 1313, to 24 July 8 Edw. III. 1334, but neither his son or grandson were ever Summ. to Parl.; the latter died s. p. m. 1370, leaving Eleanor and Cecily his daughters and and heirs, among whose descendants and representatives this Barony is probably in ABEYANCE.

BAYEUX.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. 1. Randulph de Bayeux,

II. Hen. II. 2. Hugh de Bayeux, s. and h. ob. circa 1196.

III. Hen. III. 3. John de Bayeux, s. and h. ob. 1248, s. p. m.

IV. Hen. III. 4. Stephen le Bays, bro. and heir male.

One moiety of this Barony was adjudged, in 1315, to belong to the King, and the other to Maud de ..... and her heirs.

BAYHAM.

VISCOUNTCY, 13 May 1786.

Vide CAMDEN.

BAYNING.

BARONS. VISC.

I. — I. 1627. 1. Sir Paul Bayning, 1st. Bart.; Created Baron Bayning of Horkesley Bentley, co. Essex, 27 Feb. 1627, and March 8th following Viscount Bayning of Sudbury, co. Suffolk; ob. 1629.

II. —II. 1629. 2. Paul Bayning, s. and h. ob. 1638, s. p. m. when his honors became

Extinct.

VISCOUNTESS.

J. 1674. Anne Bayning, 2d dau. of Paul 1st Viscount, and wife of James Murray, Esq.; Created Viscountess Bayning of Foxley, co. Wilts, for life, 17 March 1674; ob. 1698, when the title became Extinct.

BARON.

I. 1797. 1. Charles Townshend, s. and h. of Wm. Townshend, (3d son of Charles 2d Visc. Townshend, K.G.) by Henrietta, dau. and h. of Wm. Paulet (2d son of Charles, 1st Duke of Bolton), by Anne Egerton, dau. and heir of Randolph Egerton, Esq. by Elizabeth, eldest dau. and coheir of Henry Murray, Esq. by Anne, the last Viscountess Bayning; Created Baron Bayning of Foxley, co. Berks. Oct. 27, 1797, ob. 1819.

II. 1819. 2. Charles Frederick (assumed the names of) William Powlett, s. and h. Present Baron Bayning.

BEAUCHAMP

OF BEAUCHAMP.

BARONY, 7 July, 1660—Extinct 1688.

Vide ALBEMARLE.

BEAUCHAMP

OF BEDFORD.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Hugh de Beauchamp, came into England with William the Conqueror.

II. Will. I. 2. Simon de Beauchamp, s. and h. ob. ..... s. p.

III. Will. II. 3. Pain de Beauchamp, bro. and heir; obtained the Barony of Bedford from Will. II.

IV. Ric. I. 4. Simon de Beauchamp, s. and h. ob. circa 1206.

V. John. 5. William de Beauchamp, s. and h. ob. 1259.

VI. H. III. 6. Simon de Beauchamp, presumed to have been his s. and h. ob. 1262, s. p. m.

VII. H. III. 6. William de Beauchamp, bro. and h. ob. ante 1265, s. p.

VIII. H. III. 7. John de Beauchamp, brother and h. killed at Evesham in arms against the King, 1265, s. p. when the daughters of William, 5th Baron

BARONS BY TENURE.

(father of the said John), being the heirs of Joane, dau. and heir of Simon 6th Baron, making a composition for the forfeiture, obtained his lands.

BEAUCHAMP
OF EATON.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. II. 1. Milo de Beauchamp, younger son of Hugh 1st. Baron, living 1180; to whom succeeded

II. Hen. II. 2. Hugh de Beauchamp (son of Oliver), ob. 1185, s. p.

III. John. 3. Roger de Beauchamp, bro. and h. ob. circa 1217, s. p.

IV. Hen. III. 4. John de Beauchamp, grand neph. and heir, being son of William de Beauchamp, nephew to the last Baron; his successor was

V. Hen. III. 5. William de Beauchamp, living 1257, ob. ante 1281; to whom succeeded

VI. Edw. I. 6. Ralph de Beauchamp, ob. 1292, leaving a son, Roger Beauchamp, but his posterity never enjoyed the dignity of Barons of the Realm.

BEAUCHAMP
OF ELMLEY.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. 1. Walter de Beauchamp, supposed of the same family.

II. Hen. II. 2. William de Beauchamp, s. and h. liv. 1167.

III. Rich. I. 3. William de Beauchamp, s. and h. liv. 1194.

IV. H. III. 4. Walter de Beauchamp, s. and h. ob. 1235.

V. H. III. 5. William de Beauchamp, s. and h. mar. Isabel de Mauduit, sister and heir of William Earl of Warwick; ob. 1268.

VI. Edw. I. 6. William de Beauchamp, s. and h. succeeded, jure matris, as Earl of Warwick.

Vide WARWICK.

BEAUCHAMP
OF POWYK.

BARONS.

I. 1447. 1. John Beauchamp, lineally descended from Walter de Beauchamp, a younger son of William V. 5th Baron Beauchamp of Elmley;

BARONS.

Created Beauchamp of Powyke, 2 May, 1447; Lord Treasurer, K.G.; ob. 1475.

II. 1475. 2. Richard Beauchamp, s. and h. ob. circa 1496, S. P. M. when the Title became

EARLS. Extinct.

III. 1806. I. 1815. 1. William Lygon, lineally descended from William Lygon and Ann Beauchamp his wife, dau. and coheir of Richard the last Baron; Created Baron Beauchamp of Powyk, co. Worcester, 26 Feb. 1806; Created Viscount Elmley and Earl Beauchamp 13 Sept. 1815; ob. 1816.

IV. II. 1816. 2. William Beauchamp Lygon, son and heir, ob. 1823, s. p.

V. III. 1823. 3. John Reginald Beauchamp, bro. and heir. Present Earl and Baron Beauchamp of Powyk, and Viscount Elmley.

BEAUCHAMP

OF KYDERMINSTER.

BARONS BY PATENT.

I. 1387. 1. John de Beauchamp, of Holt, grandson and heir of John de Beauchamp, of Holt, younger bro. of William X.-8th Earl of Warwick; Created BY PATENT, being the first instance of the kind, Baron Beauchamp of Kyderminster, to him and the heirs male of his body, 10 Oct 1387; ob. 1387.

II. 1387. 2. John de Beauchamp, s. and h. ob. 1420, S.P.M. when the Title became

Extinct.

BEAUCHAMP

OF BLETSHO.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1363. Roger de Beauchamp, also descended from Walter, younger son of William V.-5th Baron Beauchamp of Elmley; Summ. to Parl. as "Rogero de Bello-Campo," from 1 June, 37 Edward III. 1363, to 20 October, 3 Richard II. 1379; ob. 1379, leaving Roger Beauchamp, his grandson and heir, who was succeeded by John Beauchamp, his s. and h. but none of the descendants of Roger Baron Beauchamp were ever Summ. to Parl.; Margaret, dau. and h. of John Beauchamp abovementioned, and the great-great-grand-dau. of the said

Baron, married to her *second* husband John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, and by him had Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII.; but this Barony became vested in her descendants by her *first* husband Sir Oliver St. John, whose great-great-grandson Oliver St. John was Created Baron St. John of Bletshoe in 1559; his son and heir, John 2d Baron St. John of Bletshoe, died in 1596, s. p. m. leaving Anne his sole dau. and heir, who married William Lord Howard, son and heir apparent of Charles X.-1st Earl of Nottingham; their dau. and heir Elizabeth, married John Mordaunt V.-5th Earl of Peterborough; and this Barony, together with that of Mordaunt, is now vested in His Grace the present Duke of Gordon in Scotland, and Earl of Norwich, &c. in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, as heir general of the said Earl of Peterborough and Elizabeth Howard his wife.

Vide MORDAUNT.

BEAUCHAMP.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1350. 1. John Beauchamp, younger son of Guy XI.-9th Earl of Warwick; Summ. to Parl. from 25 Nov. 24 Edw. III. 1350, to 15 Dec. 31 Edw. III. 1357, as "Johanni de Bello-Campo de Warrewyk," K. G.; ob. 1360, s. p. when the Barony became

Extinct.

BEAUCHAMP LORD ST. AMAND.

Vide ST. AMAND.

BEAUCHAMP LORD BERGAVENNY.

Vide ABERGAVENNY.

BEAUCHAMP

OF ESSEX.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. II. 1. Stephen de Beauchamp (supposed of the House of Beauchamp of Elmley), ob. 1184.

II. Ric. I. 2. Stephen de Beauchamp, s. and h. living 1190, ob. ..., s. p. when his sisters became his heirs.

BEAUCHAMP

OF HACHE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. III. 1. Robert de Beauchamp, ob. 1228.

II. H. III. 2. Robert de Beauchamp, s. and h. ob. ante 1251.

III. H. III. 3. Robert de Beauchamp, s. and h. liv. 1257.

IV. Edw. I. 4. John de Beauchamp, s. and h. ob. 1283.

BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 5. John de Beauchamp, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 29 Dec. 28 Edw. I. 1299, to 22 Jan. 9 Edw. III. 1336, as "Jo. de Bello-Campo (de Somerset)," but it is not certain whether the Writ in the following year was directed to him or to his son. He was also Summ. 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297; but it is doubtful if that Writ was a regular Summ. to Parl. Vide "FITZ-JOHN." Ob. 1336.

II. 1336. 6. John de Beauchamp, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 24 Aug. 10 Edw. III. 1336*, to 24 Feb. 17 Edw. III. 1343, as "Jo. de Bello Campo (de Somerset);" ob. 1343.

III. 1343. 7. John de Beauchamp, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 15 Nov. 25 Edw. III. 1351, to 20 Nov. 34 Edw. III. 1360, as "Johanni de Bello-Campo (de Somerset);" ob. 1360, s. p. when his sisters, Cecily, wife of Sir Roger Seymour, and who mar. 2. Richard Turbeville; Margaret, wife of Thomas Challons; and Eleanor, who mar. .. ... Meriet, became his heirs, between whose representatives this Barony is now in ABEYANCE.

VISC.

I. 1536. Edward Seymour, lineally descended from the above mentioned Sir Roger Seymour and Cecily his wife, the sister and coheir of the last Baron, brother-in-law to K. Hen. VIII.; Created Visc. Beauchamp of Hache, co. Somerset, 5 June, 1536, and Earl of Hertford, 18 Oct. 1537, with remainder to his heirs male thereafter to be begotten; Created

* Vide the preceding observation on this Writ, and which in Dugdale's Summonses stands with this addition, "vel filium."

BARONS BY TENURE. VISC.

Duke of Somerset 1547, K. G. Lord Protector; beheaded 1552, when all his honors became

Forfeited.

I. 1559. Edward Seymour, eldest son by the 2nd wife of the last Viscount Beauchamp and Duke of Somerset; Created Baron Beauchamp of Hache, co. Somerset, and Earl of Hertford, 13 Jan. 1559.

Extinct 1750.

Vide HERTFORD.

II. 1750. Francis Seymour Conway, 2d Lord Conway (descended from Edward Seymour, the Protector, 1st Viscount); Created Visc. Beauchamp of Hache, co. Somerset, and Earl of Hertford, 3 Aug. 1750. Vide HERTFORD.

BEAUFORT.

Edward Somerset, son and heir apparent of Henry, 1st Marquis of Worcester, is generally considered to have been created Baron Beaufort, of Caldecot Castle, and Earl of Glamorgan; but it appears that the Patent never passed the Great Seal. Vide GLAMORGAN, under which Title the circumstances of the case are fully related.

DUKES.

I. 1682. 1. Henry Somerset, 3d Marquess, and XI.-7th Earl of Worcester. Created Duke of Beaufort 2d Dec. 1682, K. G.; ob. 1699.

II. 1699. 2. Henry Somerset, grandson and h. being s. and h. of Charles Somerset (ob. v. p.), eldest son of the last Duke; K. G.; ob. 1714.

III. 1714. 3. Henry Somerset, s. and h. ob. 1745, s. p.

IV. 1745. 4. Charles Noel Somerset, bro. and heir. He married Elizabeth, sister of Norborne Baron Botetourt, and who succeeded her brother as Baroness Botetourt in 1776; ob. 1756.

V. 1756. 5. Henry Somerset, s. and h. obtained a confirmation of the Barony of Botetourt, 4 June, 1803, having succeeded to it jure matris in 1799; K. G.; ob. 1803.

VI. 1803. 6. Henry Charles Somerset, s. and h. K. G. Pre-

DUKES.

sent Duke of Beaufort, Marquess and Earl of Worcester, Baron Botetourt, Baron Herbert of Chepstow (by Writ), and Baron Herbert of Chepstow, Ragland, and Gower (by Patent).

BEAUMONT.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1309. 1. Henry Beaumont, styled in 1307 "Consanguineus Regis." Summ. to Parl. from 4 March, 2 Edw. II. 1309, to 20 Oct. 6 Edw. III. 1332, as a Baron; and from 22 Jan. 7 Edw. III. 1334, to 16 Nov. 13 Edw. III. 1339, as "Henrico de Bello-monto, Comiti de Boghan," he having married Alice, dau. and at length heir, of Alexander Comin, Earl of Boghan, and Constable of Scotland; ob. 1340.

II. 1340. 2. John Beaumont, s. and h. who never used the title of Earl of Boghan. Summ to Parl. as "Johanni de Bello-monto," 25 Feb. 16 Edward III. 1342; ob. 1342.

III. 1342. 3. Henry Beaumont, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 14 Aug. 36 Edw. III. 1362, to 24 Feb. 42 Edw. III. 1368; ob. 1368.

IV. 1368. 4. John Beaumont, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 20 Aug. 7 Ric. II. 1383, to 13 Nov. 17 Ric. II. 1393; K. G.; ob. 1396.

V. 1396. 5. Henry Beaumont, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 25 Aug. 5. Heq. IV. 1404, to 22 March, 1 Henry V. 1413; ob. 1413.

VISC.

VI. 1413.—I. 1440.—6. John Beaumont, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 26 Feb. 10 Henry VI. 1432, to 26 Sept. 18 Henry VI. 1439. Created Viscount Beaumont 12 Feb. 1440; K. G.; ob. 1459.

VII. —II. 1459.—7. William Beaumont, s. and h. ob. 1507, s. p. when the Viscountcy became extinct, leaving the daughters of Joane, his only sister, wife

of John Lord Lovel, his coheirs, between whom this Barony fell into ABEYANCE.

The Barony of Beaumont was claimed in 1798 by Thomas Stapleton, of Carlton, Esq. who was son and heir of Nicholas, eldest son of Nicholas Errington (who assumed the name of Stapleton), s. and h. of Mark Errington, by Ann, dau. and at length sole heir, of Gilbert Stapleton, great-great-grandson and heir of Sir Brian, eldest son of Sir Brian Stapleton, by Joane, eldest dau. and at length coheir, of John Lord Lovel, by the abovementioned Joane Beaumont, sister and heir of William the last Viscount. Frideswide Lovel, the other dau. and coheir of John Lord Lovel and Joane Beaumont, married Sir Edward Norres, Knt. whose eldest son died s. p. and Henry Norreys, the 2d son, being attainted 1536, it is presumed that the moiety of this Barony, possessed by the said Henry Norreys, became vested in the Crown. The House of Peers, March 14, 1798, resolved, on Mr. Stapleton's Petition, "that the Barony remains in Abeyance between the coheirs of William Viscount Beaumont (in whom it was vested by descent from his father John Lord Beaumont, who was summoned to and sat in Parliament, 2 Henry VI. as a Barony in fee), descended from his sister Joan, and that the petitioner is one of these coheirs."

BEC.

Vide BEKE.

BEAULIEU.

BARON.	EARL.	
I. 1762.—1784.	1.	Edward Hussey (assumed the name of) Montagu; Created Baron Beaulieu of Beaulieu, co Southampton, 11 May, 1762, to him and his heirs male by Isabel his wife, dau. and coheir of John Duke of Montagu, and relict of William Duke of Manchester. Created Earl of Beaulieu in July 1784, K. B. ob. 1802, s. p. when his honours became Extinct.

BEDFORD.

EARLS.

I. 1150. Hugh de Bellomont, brother of Robert Earl of Leicester, obtained the Earldom of Bedford from King Stephen. "He fell," says Dugdale, "from the dignity of an Earl to the state of a Knight, and in the end to miserable poverty."

II. 1366 Ingelram de Courcy, son-in-law K. Edw. III. Created Earl of Bedford 1366, K. G.; ob. 1397, s. p. m. when the Title became

Extinct.

DUKES.

I. 1414. John Plantagenet, 3d son of King Henry IV. Created Duke of Bedford and Earl of Kendal 6 May, 1414, for life, but confirmed to him and his issue male in 1432. Regent of France and Constable of England, K. G.; ob. 1435, s. p. when his honours became

Extinct.

II. 1469. George Nevill, son of John Marquess of Montagu. Created Duke of Bedford January 5, 1469; degraded by Parliament 1477.

III. 1485.—Jasper Tudor, surnamed "of Hatfield," uncle of K. Henry VII. Earl of Pembroke. Created Duke of Bedford 27 Oct. 1485, K. G.; ob. 1495, s. p. when the the Title again became

Extinct.

III. 1550. 1. John Russell, 1st Baron Russell. Created Earl of Bedford 19 Jan. 1550, L. H. Steward 1547; K. G.; ob. 1554.

IV. 1554. 2. Francis Russell, s. and h. K. G. ob. 1585.

V. 1585. 3. Edward Russell, grandson and h. being son and h. of Francis Russell (ob. v. p.), eldest surviving son of the last Earl; ob. 1627, s. p.

VI. 1627. 4. Francis Russell, 2d Baron Russell of Thornhaugh, cousin and h. being s. and h. of William Russell 1st Baron Russell of Thornhaugh, 4th son of Francis, IV. Earl; ob. 1641.

EARLS. DUKES.

VII. 1641.—IV. 1694.—5. William Russell, s. and h. Created Marquess of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford 11 May, 1694, K. G.; ob. 1700.

VIII. ...—V. 1700.—6. Wriothesley Russel, 1st Baron Howland, grandson and heir; being s. and heir of the celebrated Lord William Russell, who was beheaded (v. p.) 1683, son of the last Duke, K. G.; ob. 1711.

IX. ....—VI. 1711.—7. Wriothesley Russel, s. and h. ob. 1732, s. p.

X. ....—VII. 1732.—8. John Russel, brother and h. K. G. ob. 1771.

XI. ....—VIII. 1771.—9. Francis Russel, grandson and h. being s. and h. of Francis (who died v. p.) eldest son of the last Duke; ob. 1802, s. p.

XII. ...—IX. 1802.—10. John Russel, brother and heir. Present Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquess of Tavistock, Baron Russell of Cheynies, Baron Russell of Thornhaugh and Baron Howland.

BEKE

BARONS BY TENURE. OF ERESBY.

I. Will. I. 1. Walter Beke, obtained the Manor of Eresby, co. Lincoln, from William the Conqueror.

II. H. I. 2. Hugh Beke, s. and h. ob. s. p.

III. H. I. 3. Henry Beke, brother and heir; but he being weak in his understanding, his younger brothers, Walter and John, enjoyed part of the inheritance.

IV. H. II. 4. Walter Beke, s. and h. ob. ...

V. John. 5. John Beke, s. and h. living 1207 *; to whom succeeded

VI. H. III. 6. Henry Beke, supposed to have been s. and h. of the last Baron.

VII. H. III. 7. Walter Beke, s. and h. ob. ..

* Some MS. authorities place the descent thus: Walter Beke, living temp. Henry II. left issue, Henry, father of John, who was first Summ. to Parl. Dugdale and Collins have, however, been followed in the text.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 8. John Beke, s. and h. Summ to Parl. 23 June, 20 Sept. and 2 Nov. 23 Edw. I. 1295, and 26 Aug. 24 Edw. I. 1296; ob. 1302.

II. 1302. 9. Walter Beke, s. and h. He was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. s. p. leaving Alice, wife of Robert de Willoughby, and Margaret, wife of Richard Harcourt, his sisters and heirs, between whose representatives the Barony is probably in ABEYANCE.

BELASYSE.

BARONS.

I. 1644. 1. John Belasyse, 2d son of Thomas 1st Viscount Fauconberg; Created Baron Belasyse of Worlaby, 27 Jan, 1644; ob. 1689.

II. 1689. 2. Henry Belasyse, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Sir Henry Belasyse (ob. v. p.), eldest son of the last Baron; ob. 1692, s. p. when the Title became

BARONESS. Extinct.

I. 1674. Susan, dau. and coheir of Sir William Armine, Bart. and widow of Sir Henry Belasyse (ob. v. p.), s. and h. of John 1st Baron Belasyse, and mother of Henry last Baron. Created Baroness Belasyse of Osgodby for life, 25 March, 1674; ob. 1713, when the dignity became Extinct.

BELET.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Steph. Hervey Belet, living 1139.

II. Hen. II. Robert Belet, living 1200; to whom succeeded

III. John. Michael Belet, who died ante 1218, s. p. m.

I. Hen. II. 1. Hervey Belet, living temp. Hen. II.

II. Rich. I. 2. John Belet, s. and h. living 1196, ob. s. p.

III. John. 3. Michael Belet, brother and heir, ob. ....

IV. H. III. 4. Hervey Belet, s. and h. ob. ..... s. p.

V. H. III. 5. Michael Belet, brother and h. living 1235, when he officiated as Butler to Henry III. but nothing farther is known of him or of his descendants.

BELGRAVE.

VISCOUNTCY, 5 July, 1784.
Vide GROSVENOR.

BELLA-AQUA, OR BELLEW.

John de Bella-Aqua, or Bellew, Lord of Carleton, co. York, in right of his wife Ladarina, dau. and coheir of Peter de Brus, Baron of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, was summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294, but it is very doubtful if it was a regular Writ of Summons to Parl. Vide "CLYVEDON." Nothing farther is recorded of him, excepting that he was summoned 16 Dec. 24 Edw. I. 1295, to be at Newcastle with horse and arms in the March following.

BENHALE.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1360. 1. Robert de Benhale, Summ. to Parl. 3 April, 34 Edw. III. 1360, but never afterwards, and nothing more is recorded of him, or of his descendants who were never ranked among the Barons of the Realm.

BERKELEY.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will.I. 1. Roger de Berkeley, living 1091.
II. Steph. 2 William de Berkeley, nephew and h. ob...
III. Hen.II.3. Roger de Berkeley, son and heir, ob. ..
IV. Hen.II.4. Roger de Berkeley, son and h. living 1165, ob. s. p. m. Alicia his dau. and h. married
V. Hen.II. Robert Fitz-Harding, who assumed the name of Berkeley; ob. 1170.
VI. Hen.II.5. Robert de Berkeley, s. and h. ob. 1219, s. p.
VII. H. III. 6. Thomas de Berkeley, bro. & h. ob. 1243.
VIII.H.III. 7. Maurice de Berkeley, s. and h. ob. 1281.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 8. Thomas de Berkeley, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 15 May, 14 Edw. II. 1321; ob. 1321.
II. 1308. 9. Maurice de Berkeley, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 6 August 2 Edw. II. 1308, to 15 May, 14 Edw. II. 1321; ob. 1326.

BARONS BY WRIT.

III. 1326. 10. Thomas de Berkeley, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 14 June, 3 Edw. III. 1329, to 20 Nov. 34 Edw. III. 1360, in the two last Writs, with the addition of "Seniori."

IV. 1342. 11. Maurice de Berkeley, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, to 26 Aug. 4 Rich. II. 1380, though it is certain that he died in 1368*.

V. 1380. 12. Thomas de Berkeley, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 16 July, 5 Ric. II. 1381, to 3 Sept. 5 Hen. V. 1417. He mar. Margaret, dau. and sole h. of Warine 2d Baron L'Isle; ob. 1416, s. p. m.†

VI. 1416. 13. James de Berkeley, neph. and h. being s. and h. of James, bro. of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 9 Oct. 9 Hen. V. 1421, to 23 May, 1 Edw. IV. 1461. He mar. Isabel, dau. and

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* Inq. Post Mort. 42 Edw. III.

† Elizabeth, his sole dau. and heir married Richard Beauchamp XIV.-12th Earl of Warwick, by whom she had three daughters and coheirs, viz. Margaret, wife of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; Eleanor, who mar. 1. Thomas Lord Roos, and 2. Edmund Duke of Somerset; and Elizabeth, wife of George Nevill, Lord Latimer. According to the usual descents of Baronies in fee, the Barony of Berkeley, Created by the Writ of Summons of the 23d Edw. I. devolved on the said Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Berkeley, instead of his heir male: but whether this anomaly arose from an idea then prevailing, that the tenure of the Castle of Berkeley conferred the Barony, or that the heir male had the greatest political influence, cannot now perhaps be ascertained: the inference which may be drawn from the relative situations of the husband of the said Elizabeth, who was one of the most powerful noblemen of the time, and that of James Berkeley who succeeded to the Barony, is, that the tenure of Berkeley Castle was *then* considered to confer the dignity of Baron on its possessor, and consequently that the said James was allowed that dignity as his right rather than by the favour of the Crown. If, however, modern decisions may be applied to the subject, the Barony of Berkeley, created by the Writ of Summons of the 23d Edw. I. is now in ABEYANCE between the descendants and representatives of the three dau. and coheirs of Elizabeth Countess of Warwick above mentioned; and the Barony possessed by the present Earl Berkeley is that created by the Writ of Summons to James de Berkeley, 9 Hen. V.

BARONS BY WRIT.

at length coheir of Thomas Baron Mowbray, 1st Duke of Norfolk; ob. 1463.

VISC. MARQ.

VII. 1463.--I. 1481.--I. 1488. 14. William de Berkeley, s. and h. Created Viscount Berkeley by Pat. 12 April, 1481; Created Earl of Nottingham, 28 June, 1483; Created Marquess of Berkeley in 1488; Created Earl Marshal of England, with limitation to the heirs male of his body, 1485; ob. 1492, s. p. when the Viscountcy and Marquisate of Berkeley and Earldom of Nottingham became Extinct; but the Barony of Berkeley, according to modern principles, devolved on

VIII. 1492. 15. Maurice Berkeley, his brother and heir, but he was never Summ. to Parl. ob. 1507.

IX. 1507. 16. Maurice Berkeley, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 14 Hen. VIII. and is said to have sat as junior Baron only; ob. 1523, s. p.

X. 1523. 17. Thomas Berkeley, brother and heir, Summ. to Parl. 3 Nov. 21 Hen. VIII. 1529; ob. 1532.

XI. 1532. 18. Thomas Berkeley, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 5 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII. 1534, and sat in the precedency of the ancient Barony; ob. 1534.

XII. 1534. 19. Henry Berkeley, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 5 Nov. 5 & 6 Ph. & Mary, 1558 (though he is recorded to have sat in the Parliament held in the 4th and 5th of that reign) to 5 April, 12 Jac. I. 1611; ob. 1613.

XIII. 1613. 20. George Berkeley, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Sir Thomas Berkeley (ob. v. p.), eldest son of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 12 Feb. 21 Jac. I. 1624, to 3 Nov. 15 Car. I. 1639; ob. 1658.

EARLS.

XIV. 1658.—I. 1679. 21. George Berkeley, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 8 May, 13 Car. II. 1661, to 17 Oct. 31 Car II. 1679; Created Visc. Dursley and Earl of Berkeley, both co. Gloucester, 11 Sept. 1679; ob. 1698.

XV. 1698.—II. 1698. 22. Charles Berkeley, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. vitâ patris, as Baron Berkeley of Berkeley Castle, 1689; ob. 1710.

XVI. 1710.—III. 1710. 23. James Berkeley, s. & h. K.G.; 1736.

BARONS. EARLS.

XVII. 1736.—IV. 1736. 24. Augustus Berkeley, s. and h. K. T. ob. 1755.

XVIII. 1755.—V. 1755. 25. Frederick Augustus Berkeley, s. and h. ob. 1810.

XIX. 1810.—VI. 1810. 26. Thomas Moreton Fitz-Hardinge Berkeley, s. and h.; present Earl and Baron Berkeley and Visc. Dursley*.

BERKELEY

BARONS. OF STRATTON.

I. 1658. 1. John Berkeley (younger brother of Charles 2nd Viscount Fitz-Hardinge in Ireland); Created Baron Berkeley of Stratton, 19 May, 1658; Lord Lieut. of Ireland, 1669, ob. 1678.

II. 1678. 2. Charles Berkeley, s. and h. ob. 1682, s. p.

III. 1682. 3. John Berkeley, broth. and heir, ob. 1697, s. p.

IV. 1697. 4. William Berkeley, brother and heir, ob. 1741.

V. 1741. 5. John Berkeley, s. and h. ob. 1773, s. p. when the Barony became Extinct.

BERESFORD.

BARON. VISCOUNT.

I. 1814.—I. 1823. 1. Wm. Carr Beresford, natural son of George 1st Marquess of Waterford in Ireland; Created Baron Beresford of Albuera and Dungarvon, co. Waterford, May 3, 1814; Created Viscount Beresford of Beresford, co. Stafford, 28 March, 1823.—Present Baron and Viscount Beresford, G. C. B.

BERKHAMSTED.

MARQUISATE, 27 July, 1726.—Extinct 1765.

Vide CUMBERLAND.

BERKSHIRE.

EARLS.

I. 1620. Francis Norris II. 2d Baron Norris of Rycote; Created Viscount Thame and Earl of Berkshire, Jan. 28, 1620, ob. 1620, s. p. m. when the Viscountcy and Earldom became Extinct.

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* As his Lordship is heir general of Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire, who was Created Earl of Ormond in Ireland, with remainder to *the heirs of his body*, 8 Dec. 1529, he probably must be considered to have also inherited that dignity.—See some observations on the Barony of Berkeley, p. xxi, *et seq.*

EARLS.

II. 1626. 1. Thomas Howard, 1st Viscount Andover; Created Earl of Berkshire, 5 Feb. 1626, K. G. ob. 1669.

III. 1669. 2. Charles Howard, s. and h. ob. 1679, s. p. m.

IV. 1679. 3. Thomas Howard, broth. and h. ob. 1706, s. p. m.

V. 1706. 4. Henry Bowes Howard, grand nephew and h. being s. and h. of Craven, eldest son of Wm. Howard, younger son of Thomas 1st Earl; on the death of his kinsman Henry Howard 10th Earl of Suffolk in 1745, he succeeded to that title, to which this Earldom has since been united. Vide SUFFOLK.

BERNERS.

In the reign of Hen. V. Richard Berners "had the reputation of a Baron of this realm, though nothing of his creation or summons to Parliament that I could ever see," says Dugdale, "doth appear thereof;" ob. 1421. s. p. m. Margery, his dau. and h. married to her second husband

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1455. 1. John Bourchier, fourth son of William Earl of Ewe by Anne dau. of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, sixth son of King Edw. III. Summ. to Parl. by the title of "John Bourchier de Berners, Chevalier," from 26 May, 33 Hen. VI. 1455, to 19 Aug. 12 Edw. IV. 1472, K. G. ob. 1474.

II. 1474. 2. John Bourchier, grandson and h. being s. and h. of John Bourchier (ob. v. p.), eldest son of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 14 Oct. 11 Hen. VII. 1495, to 9 Nov. 21 Hen. VIII. 1529*, ob. 1532, s. p. m. Jane, his dau. and

* In the 25th Henry VIII. 5 January 1534, the name of "Humphrido Bourchier de Berners, Chel'r," occurs in the Writs of Summons, but never afterwards. It is difficult to decide who was the person so described; it might either have been, that John the last Baron, was summoned in ignorance of his demise and the mistake in the Christian name, a misprint, or an erroneous entry on the Roll; or it might have been Humphrey Bourchier, the natural son of the last Baron, summoned from his bastardy not being then generally known: but this is unlikely from the said Humphrey being his *second* natural son, James his elder natural brother being then living, and whose descendants still exist.

sole heir, married Edmund Knyvet, Esq. Serjeant-Porter to King Hen. VIII. but the title lay dormant until allowed to

BARONESS.

I. 1720. Katherine Bokenham, sister and ultimately sole h. to her brother Thomas Knyvet, and dau. of Sir John Knyvet, K.B. (whose great-grandfather, Sir Thomas Knyvet, claimed the Barony, but died before the report had received the Royal confirmation), great-great-great grandson and heir of the above-mentioned Edmund Knyvet and Jane Bourchier, dau. and sole heir of the last Baron, and wife first of John Harris, Esq. and secondly of Richard Bokenham. By a judgment of the House of Lords, 30 May 1720, she was declared to be entitled to the ancient Barony of Berners, ob. 1743, s. p. when the Barony fell into Abeyance between Elizabeth, wife of Henry Wilson, Esq. and Lucy, wife, first, of Thomas Holt, Gent. and secondly of John Field, the daughters and coheirs of John Knyvet, son and heir of Thomas Knyvet, next brother of Sir John Knyvet, K. B. father of the last Baroness.

Robert Wilson, of Didlington and of Ashwellthorpe, in Norfolk, Esq. s. and h. of Henry William Wilson, son and h. of Henry Wilson by Elizabeth Knyvet, eldest dau. and coheir of the aforesaid John Knyvet, as eldest coheir and representative of the Barony of Berners has presented a petition to His Majesty, praying him to terminate the Abeyance of the said Barony in his favour.

BERTRAM

OF MITFORD.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. 1. William Bertram.

II. Hen. II. 2. Roger Bertram, s. and h. living 1171.

III. John. 3. William Bertram, s. and h. ob. circa 1205.

IV. H. III. 4. Roger Bertram, s. and h. ob. 1241.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1264. 5. Roger Bertram, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 14 Dec. 49 Hen. III. 1264, ob. ..

Roger Bertram his s. and h. was never Summ. to Parl. and died 1311, s. p. m.; his only dau. Agnes dying s. p. the issue of his four sisters, the aunts of the said Agnes, became his heirs.

BERTRAM

OF BOTHALL.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. II. Richard Bertram, living 1196; to whom succeeded
II. John. Robert Bertram; living 1203.
III. Hen. III. Richard Bertram, s. and h. living 1215; his successor was
IV. Hen. III. Roger Bertram, ob. 1261.
V. Hen. III. Robert Bertram, s. and h. ob. 1299, leaving Robert his grandson and heir; but as neither the said Robert nor his son Robert Bertram were ever Summ. to Parl. they cannot be deemed Peers of the Realm. Helen, the dau. and h. of the last Robert, married Sir Robert Ogle, Knt.

BERTRAM.

Vide a note under NEWCASTLE.

BERWICK.

DUKE.

I. 1687. James Fitz-James, natural son of K. James II. Created Baron of Bosworth, co. Leicester, Earl of Tinmouth, co. Northumberland, and Duke of Berwick-upon-Tweed, March 19, 1687; Attainted in 1695, when his honours became Forfeited.

BERWICK

OF ATTINGHAM.

BARONS.

I. 1784. 1. Noel Hill, Created Baron Berwick of Attingham, co. Salop, 19 May 1784, ob. 1789.
II. 1789. 2. Thomas Noel Hill, s. and h.; present Baron Berwick of Attingham =

BEVERLEY.

MARQUISATE, 26 May 1708.—Extinct 1778.
Vide DOVER.

EARLS.

I. 1790. 1. Algernon Percy, 2nd Baron Louvaine of Alnwick; Created Earl of Beverley, co. York, 2 Nov. 1790; present Earl of Beverley and Baron Louvaine

BIDUN.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. 1. Halerand de Bidun.

II. Hen. II. 2. John de Bidun, s. and h. living 1165, ob. s. p. when his five sisters became his heirs, of whom Amy married Gerard de Limesley.

BINDON.

VISCOUNTS.

I. 1559. 1. Thomas Howard Bindon, 2nd son of Thomas VIII.-3d Duke of Norfolk; Created Viscount Bindon, co. Dorset, 13 Jan. 1559, ob. 1582.

II. 1582. 2. Henry Howard, s. and h. ob. circa 1590, s. p. m.

III. 1590. 3. Thomas Howard, brother and heir, K. G. ob. 1619, s. p. when the title became Extinct.

EARLS.

I. 1706. 1. Henry Howard, s. and h. apparent of Henry X.-4th Earl of Suffolk; Created vita patris Baron Chesterford, co. Essex, and Earl of Bindon, co. Dorset, Dec. 30, 1706; succeeded as XI.-5th Earl of Suffolk, ob. 1718.

II. 1718. 2. Charles William Howard, s. and h. 5th Earl of Suffolk, ob. 1722, s. p. when the Barony of Chesterford and Earldom of Bindon became Extinct.

BINGLEY.

BARONS.

I. 1713. 1. Robert Benson; Created Baron of Bingley, co. York, July 21, 1713, ob. 1730, s. p. m. when the Barony became Extinct.

BARONS.

II. 1762. 1. George Fox (assumed the name of) Lane, husband of Harriet, only dau. and heiress of the last Baron; Created Baron Bingley of Bingley, co. York, 13 May 1762, ob. 1773, s. p. when the title again became

Extinct.

BIRKIN.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. II. III. 1. John de Birkin, ob. 1226.

II. II. III. 2. Thomas de Birkin, s. and h. ob. 1230, s. p. leaving Isabel his sister, wife of Robert de Everingham, his heir.

BISET.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Stephen. Manser Biset, living 1153.

II. Hen. II. Henry Biset, son and heir, ob. s. p.

III. Rich. I. Henry Biset, nephew and heir, living 1199; his successor was

IV. Hen. III. John Biset, ob. 1241, s. p. m. leaving his three daughters his heirs.

BLANDFORD.

MARQUISATE, 14 December 1702.

Vide MARLBOROUGH.

BLOUNT.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Robert le Blund.

II. Will. II. 2. Gilbert le Blund, son and heir.

III. Hen. I. 3. William le Blund, son and heir.

IV. Hen. II. 4. Gilbert le Blund, living 1165.

V. Hen. II. 5. William le Blund, s. and h. living 1185.

VI. H. III. 6. William le Blund, s. and h. killed at the battle of Lewes 1264, s. p. when his two sisters and heirs shared his lands.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1326. Thomas le Blount, supposed to have descended from the above family; Summ. to Parl. from 3 Dec. 20 Edw. II. 1326, to 15 June, 2 Edw. III.

BARONS BY WRIT.

1328; after which, Dugdale says, "I have seen no more of him."

I. 1330. William le Blount, Summ. to Parl. from 25 Jan. 4 Edw. III. 1330, to 18 Aug. 11 Edw. III. 1337, ob. 1337, s. p. when this Barony became Extinct.

BOCLAND.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. II. 1. Hugh de Bocland, living 1174; his successor was

II. John. 2. William de Bocland, ob. 1215, s. p. m.; Joane, his dau. and heir, married Robert de Ferrars.

BODMIN.

Viscountcy, 23 July 1679.—Extinct 1764.
Vide Radnor.

BODRIGAN.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1309. 1. Henry de Bodrigan, Lord of Bodrigan, co. Cornwall, Summ. to Parl. 26 Oct. 3 Edw. II. 1309, but never afterwards, nor any of his descendants, and who were no longer ranked among the Barons of the realm.

BOHUN.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Humphrey de Bohun came into England with the Conqueror.

II. Hen. I. 2. Humphrey de Bohun, s. and h. ob. . .

III. Hen. II. 3. Humphrey de Bohun, s. and h.; Steward to Henry I. married Margaret, dau. and ultimately coheir of Milo Earl of Hereford, ob. 1187.

IV. Hen. II. 4. Humphrey de Bohun, s. and h. styled Earl of Hereford.—Constable of England.

V. John. 5. Henry de Bohun, s. and h.; Created Earl of Hereford, anno 1199. Vide Hereford.

BOHUN
OF MIDHURST.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1363. 1. John de Bohun, Summ. to Parl. from 1 June, 37 Edw. III. 1363, to 20 Jan. 39 Edw. III. 1366, "Johanni de Bohun de Midhurst," ob. 1367; he left issue male, whose descendants continued until the reign of Henry VII. but they were never Summ. to Parl. or ranked as Barons of the Realm.

BOLEBEC
OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Hugh de Bolebec, ob. . . . .

II. Steph. 2. Hugh de Bolebec, s. and h.; living 1145, ob. . . . . s. p.

III. H. II. 3. Walter de Bolebec, brother and h. ob. ante 1185, s. p. m. Isabel, his dau. and heir, mar. Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford.

BOLEBEC
OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. 1. Hugh de Bolebec, presumed of the above family, ob. . . . .

II. H. II. 2. Walter Bolebec, s. and h. ob. ante 1186.

III. John. 3. Walter Bolebec, s. and h. ob. circa 1204. s. p.

IV. H. III. 4. Hugh Bolebec, brother and h. ob. 1261, s. p. m. leaving his four daughters his heirs.

BOLEBROKE.

BARONY, 11 February 1782.
Vide SACKVILLE.

BOLINGBROKE.

EARLS.

I. 1624. 1. Oliver St. John, 4th Baron St. John of Bletsho. Created Earl of Bolingbroke, 28 Dec. 1624; ob. 1646.

II. 1646. 2. Oliver St. John, grandson and h. being s. and h. of Sir Paulet St. John, K. B. (ob. v. p.) 2d

EARLS.

son (the eldest having died s. p. m.) of the the last Earl; ob. 1688, s. p.

III. 1688. 3. Paulet St. John, brother and h. ob. 1711, s. p. when the Earldom became

VISC. Extinct.

I. 1712. 1. Henry St. John, son of Henry I. Viscount St. John. Created Baron St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, co. Wilts, and Viscount Bolingbroke, co. Lincoln, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the issue male of his father, 7 July, 1712. Attainted 1714, when his honours became Forfeited. Restored in blood only 1725; ob. 1751, s. p.

II. 1751. 2. Frederick St. John, 3d Viscount St. John, nephew and heir; succeeded to his uncle's honours, in consequence of the limitation preventing the attainder affecting his interest in those dignities after his uncle's death, being s. and h. of John 2d Viscount St. John, son of Henry 1st Viscount, father of the last Visc. Bolingbroke; ob. 1787.

III. 1787. 3. George St. John, s. and h. Present Viscount Bolingbroke, Viscount St. John, and Baron St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, Baron St. John of Battersea, and a Baronet.

BOLLERS.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. 1. Baldwin de Bollers, living 1165.

II. Rich. I. 2. Robert de Bollers, s. and h. ob. 1203.

III. John. 3. Baldwin de Bollers, bro. and h. ob. 1209, s. p.

BOLTEBY.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. II. III. 1. Nicholas de Bolteby. Baron of Tindale jure uxoris; ob. 1272.

II. Edw. I. 2. Adam de Bolteby, s. and h. ob. 1281, s. p. m. Isabel, his dau. and h. married, first, Thomas de Molton, and secondly, William Tunstal.

BOLTON.

DUKES.

I. 1689. 1. Charles Paulet, 6th Marquess of Winchester. Created Duke of Bolton 9 April, 1689; ob. 1699.

DUKES.

II. 1699. 2. Charles Paulet, s. and h. Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1719; K.G.; ob. 1722.
III. 1722. 3. Charles Paulet, s. and h. K.G. ob. 1754, s.p.
IV. 1754. 4. Harry Paulet, brother and h. ob. 1759.
V. 1759. 5. Charles Paulet, s. and h. K.B. ob. 1765, s.p.l.
VI. 1765. 6. Harry Paulet, bro. and h. ob. 1794, s.p.m. when the Dukedom became

Extinct.

BARONS.

I. 1797. 1. Thomas Orde (assumed the name of) Paulet, husband of Jean Mary, natural dau. of Charles 5th Duke of Bolton. Created Baron Bolton of Bolton Castle, co. York, Oct. 20, 1797; ob. 1807.
II. 1807. 2. William Orde Paulet, s. and h. Present Baron Bolton.

BOLUM.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. II. 1. Gilbert de Bolum, living 1165.
II. H. II. 2. Walter de Bolum, ob. s.p.m. Alice, his daughter, being his heir.

BONVILE.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1449. William Bonvile; Sumn to Parl. from 23 Sept. 28 Henry VI. 1449, to 30 July, 38 Henry VI. 1460, as "Willielmo Boneville, Domino Boneville (& de Chuton), Ch'l'r;" ob. 1460, leaving Cecily, his great grand-dau. his heir; viz. dau. and heir of William Bonville, Lord Harrington jure matris (ob. vita avi), s. and h. of William Bonvile (ob. vita patris), eldest son of the Baron. The said Cecily married, 1st. Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset, by whom she had issue; and 2ndly, Henry Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire, who died s.p. This Barony continued merged in the Marquisate of Dorset and Dukedom of Suffolk until the attainder of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, in 1554, when, with his other honors, it became

Forfeited.

BORINGDON.

BARONS.

I. 1784. 1. John Parker. Created Baron Boringdon of Boringdon, co. Devon, 18 May, 1784; ob. 1788.

VISC.

II. 1788.—1. 1815. 2. John Parker, s. and h. Created Viscount Boringdon of North Molton, co. Devon, and Earl of Morley, 30 Sept. 1815. Present Viscount and Baron Boringdon, and Earl of Morley.

BOSCAWEN ROSE.

BARONY, 13 June, 1720.
Vide FALMOUTH.

BOSTON.

VISCOUNTCY, 24 December, 1698—Extinct 1754.
Vide GRANTHAM.

BARONS.

I. 1761. 1. Sir William Irby, 2d Baronet. Created Baron Boston of Boston, co. Lincoln, 10 April, 1761; ob. 1775.

II. 1775. 2. Frederick Irby, s. and h. Present Baron Boston.

BOSWORTH.

BARONY, 19 March, 1687—Forfeited 1695.
Vide BERWICK.

BOTELER

OF OVERSLEY AND WEMME.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen.I. 1. Ralph Boteler, called "Radulphus Pincerna de Legrecestriâ," being Butler to Robert Earl of Leicester. Settled at Oversley, co. Warwick; ob. . . . .

II. John. 2. Robert Boteler, s. and h. living 1225; ob. . . . .

III. H. III. 3. Maurice Boteler, s. and h. living 1245; ob. . . .

IV. H. III. 4. Ralph Boteler, s. and h. ob. ante 1277.

V. Edw. I. 5. William Boteler, s. and h. ob. 1283.

VI. Edw. I. 6. John Boteler, s. and h. ob. 1286, s. p.

VII. Edw. I. 7. Gawine Boteler, bro. and h. ob. s. p.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 8. William Boteler, bro. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 26 Aug. 24 Edw. I. 1296*, to 10 Oct. 19 Edw. II. 1325; ob. 1334.

II. 1334. 9. William Boteler, s. and h. was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. 1361.

III. 1361. 10. William Boteler, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 23 Feb. 42 Edw. III. 1368, and 6 April, 43 Edw. III. 1369; ob. 1369, s. p. m. Elizabeth, his sole dau. and heir, married, 1. Robert Ferrers; 2. Sir John Say; and 3. Thomas Molinton. Her said first husband, Robert Ferrers, appears to have possessed the Barony, as he was Summ. to Parl. as "Robert Ferrers de Wemme," from 1375 to 1379. On her marriage with Thomas Molinton, he styled himself "Baron of Wemme," but was never Summ. to Parl; nor does it appear that she had issue by either her second or third husband, so that this Barony is probably in Abeyance between the representatives of her two daughters by Robert Ferrers.

Vide Ferrers of Wemme.

BOTELER
OF SUDLEY.

William Boteler, a younger son of William II. 9th Baron Boteler of Wemme, having married Joan, sister, and ultimately sole h. of John Lord Sudley, is considered to have become Baron Boteler of Sudley, but neither he† nor his son and heir Thomas, or his grandson John, were ever summoned to Parliament.

BARON BY PATENT.

I. 1441. 1. Ralph Boteler, bro. and heir of John Boteler last mentioned, and grandson of the said William Boteler, by Joan Sudley. Created by Patent Baron Sudley of Sudley, co.

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* Vide note under Boteler of Werrington, relative to this Writ.

† Dugdale states that this William Boteler was Summ. to Parl. in the 42d and 43d Edward III. but on referring to his List of Summonses, it appears that it was his half-brother, William Boteler, of Wemme, who was summoned in those years; but that author's statement relative to the family of Boteler is very confused.

Gloucester, 10 Sept. 1441; ob. 1473, s. p. when the Title became Extinct.

BOTELER

OF WERINGTON.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. II. Robert le Boteler, so named from being Butler to Ralph Earl of Chester, living 1158. He left issue Robert, but nothing farther is known of them until

II. John. BY WRIT. I. 1295. William le Boteler, who was living temp. John; his successor was William le Boteler, who was Summ. to Parl. 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, and 26 Aug. 24 Edw. I. 1296*; ob. .... John le Boteler, his s. and h. is said by Dugdale, vol. i. p. 653, and in his "Index Baronum Summonitionibus," to have been Summ. to Parl. in the 14th Edward II. but his name does not occur in either of the Writs of Summons given in that Author's list in that year; after which they do not appear ever to have been considered as Barons of the Realm.

BOTETOURT.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1308. 1. John de Botetourt, Summ. to Parl. from 10 March, 1 Edw. II. 1308, to 13 Sept. 18 Edw. II. 1324; ob. 1324.

II. 1324. 2. John de Botetourt, grandson and heir, being s.

* He was also summoned 8 June, 22 Edward I. 1294, and 26 Jan. 25 Edward I. 1297; but it is doubtful if either Writ can be considered as a regular Summons to Parliament. Vide FITZ-JOHN and CLYVEDON. It is also stated, that both this William le Boteler, and William le Boteler of Wemme, were summoned 26 Jan. 24 Edw. I. 1296, (the other Writ of that year being merely a summons to be at Newcastle with horse and arms, in which, however, the name of Boteler does not occur,) but as the name is only to be found once in that Writ, and then without any descriptive addition, it is difficult to determine to which William le Boteler it was directed.

and h. of Thomas Botetourt (ob. v. p.), eldest s. of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, to 3 Feb. 9 Ric. II. 1385; ob. 1385, leaving Joyce, wife of Sir Hugh Burnell, Knt. his granddaughter and heir, viz. dau. and heir of John Botetourt (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron. The said Joyce died s. p. in 1406, when the Barony fell into ABEYANCE between the three daughters of John the last Baron (who died in 1385), viz. Alice, who married . . . . Kyriel; Joyce, wife of Sir Baldwin Frevil, and, secondly, of Sir Adam de Peshall; and Katherine, who married Maurice de Berkeley. It continued in that state until 1764, when the Crown was pleased to terminate the ABEYANCE in favour of

BARONS BY WRIT.

III. 1764. 3. Norborne Berkeley, the lineal descendant and heir of the said Maurice de Berkeley and Katherine Botetourt; he was Summ. to Parl. as Baron Botetourt April 13, 1764; ob. 1776, s. p. when the Barony again fell into ABEYANCE, and so continued until 1803, when it was terminated in favour of

IV. 1803. 4. Henry Somerset, 5th Duke of Beaufort, one of the coheirs; he being s. and h. of Charles, 4th Duke of Beaufort, by Elizabeth (who died in 1799), sister and sole heir of Norborne the last Lord. His Grace obtained a confirmation of the Barony of Botetourt to him and the heirs of his body by Patent, 4 June, 1803. K. G.; ob. 1803.

V. 1803. 5. Henry Charles Somerset, s. and h. 5th Duke of Beaufort, K. G. Present Baron Botetourt, &c.

BOTETOURT

OF LANGPORT.

BARONY, 17 March, 1664.—Extinct 1665.

Vide FALMOUTH.

BOTHAL.

Vide a Note under NEWCASTLE.

BOTREAUX.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. II. William de Botreaux, ob. ante 1194.

II. John William de Botreaux, s. and h. living 1220; his successor was

III. Hen. III. William de Botreaux, living 1232, ob. ... S. P.

IV. Hen. III. Reginald de Botreaux, bro. and h. ob. 1272; William de Botreaux, his s. and h. succeeded him, and died in 1301, but neither he nor William de Botreaux his son, who died in 1349, were ever summoned to Parl.

BY WRIT.

I. 1368. 1. William Botreaux, s. and h. of William de Botreaux, last mentioned (who died in 1349); Summ. to Parl. from 24 Feb. 42 Edw. III. 1368, to 7 Sept. 14 Ric. II. 1391*; ob. 1391.

II. 1391. 2. William Botreaux, s. and h. ob. 1392.

III. 1392. 3. William Botreaux, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 1 Dec. 14 Hen. IV. 1412, to 23 May, 1 Edw. IV. 1461; ob. 1462, S. P. M. leaving Margaret his dau. and heir, and who styled herself "Margareta Dn'a Botreaux." She married Robert, 2d Baron Hungerford, whose son succeeded to this Barony; but being attainted in 1463, it, together with his other honours, became Forfeited. Thomas Hungerford, his s. and h. was not only never restored to his father's honors, but he was likewise attainted in 1464; his daughter and heir Mary married Edward Hastings, and having obtained the reversal of the attainder of her father and grandfather; her said husband was Summ. to Parl. as Baron Hungerford, and succeeded his father in the Barony of Hastings in 1483. George, his son and heir, was created Earl of Hunting-

* Though Dugdale states that William I.-1st Baron, was Summ. to Parl. until the 16th Ric II. it is most probable that the Writ of that year, 7 Sept. 1391, was directed to his son; for this Baron died Thursday, Aug. 10, 1391, leaving William his son twenty-three years of age, who died on the 25th May, 1392, and, excepting this conjecture be correct, without having been Summ. to Parl. William his son was then only five years of age, and soon after coming of age he was summoned as is stated in the text.

don, in which dignity this Barony, with those of Hungerford, Hastings, and Molines, continued merged until the death of Francis, XXVII.-10th Earl, s. p. m. in 1789, when they devolved on Elizabeth, his sister and heir, and they are now vested in her son Francis, the present Marquess of Hastings, Baron Botreaux, Hastings, Hungerford, and Molines, &c. Vide HASTINGS and HUNTINGDON.

BOURCHIER.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1342. 1. Robert Bourchier, Summ. to Parl. from 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, to 10 March, 23 Edw. III. 1349; ob. 1349.

II. 1349. 2. John Bourchier, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 16 July, 5 Ric. II. 1381, to 30 Sept. 1 Hen. IV. 1399; ob. 1400.

III. 1400. 3 Bartholomew Bourchier, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 9 Sept. 1 Hen. IV. 1400, to 26 Oct. 11 Hen. IV. 1409; ob. 1409, s. p. m. Elizabeth Bourchier, his sole dau. and h. married first

IV. 1411. Sir Hugh Stafford, who was Summ. to Parl. from 21 Sept. 12 Hen. IV. 1411, to 22 Mar. 3 Hen. V. 1415, as "Hugoni Stafford," without any designation shewing that he was Summoned as Baron Bourchier; ob. .... s. p. and his widow, the said Elizabeth, dau. and h. of Bartholomew the last Baron, having remarried

V. 1425. Sir Lewis Robsert, K. G. he was Summ. to Parl. from 24 Feb. 3 Hen. VI. 1425, to 3 Aug. 7 Hen. VI. 1429, as "Lodowico Robessart, Ch'l'r" only; ob. 1431, s. p. and his widow Elizabeth above-mentioned dying in 1432, s. p. this Barony devolved upon

VI. 1435. 4. Henry Bourchier, Earl of Ewe in Normandy, s. and h. of William Earl of Ewe (by Ann Plantagenet, dau. and h. of Thomas Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of King Edw. III.), eldest son of William Bourchier, next bro. of John II.-2d Baron. Summ. to Parl. from 5 July, 13 Hen. VI. 1435, to 13 Jan. 23 Hen. VI.

1445, sometimes as "Henrico Bourgchier, Comiti de Ewe," and at others as "Henrico Bourgchier, Ch'l'r," or as "Henrico Bourghchier (de Bourghchier);" Summ. to Parl. as "Henrico Vicecomiti Bourghchier," from 14 Dec. 25 Hen. VI. 1446, to 23 May, 1 Edw. IV. 1461; Created Earl of Essex 30 June, 1461, K. G. in which dignity this Barony continued merged until the demise of Henry XV.-2d Earl of Essex, in 1539, when it devolved on Ann his sole dau. and h. who married William Parr, Earl of Essex. Her issue being illegitimated by Act of Parl. this Barony on her death devolved on Walter Devereux VIII. Baron Ferrers of Chartley, being s. and h. of John Devereux VII. Baron Ferrers of Chartley, by Cecily, sister and eventually sole h. of Henry the last Earl of Essex and VI.-4th Baron Bourchier. From that period the Barony of Bourchier may be considered to have been united to that of Ferrers of Chartley, and with it to have fallen into ABEYANCE on the death of Robert XI. Baron Ferrers of Chartley and Earl of Essex, in 1646, s. p. between his two sisters and coheirs, viz. Frances, wife of William Marquess of Hertford, and Dorothy, wife of Sir Henry Shirley, Bart. This Barony is now in ABEYANCE between the representatives of the said Frances and Dorothy; viz. Anne Eliza Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, as heir general of Frances the eldest coheir, and the Marquess Townshend, the representative of Dorothy the younger coheir. The late Marquess Townshend being heir general of Sir Robert Shirley, grandson of the said Dorothy, succeeded as Baron Ferrers of Chartley, the Crown having, in 1677, terminated the Abeyance of *that* Barony in favour of the said Sir Robert; but the Barony of Bourchier does not appear to have been taken out of Abeyance on that occasion, though it is generally so considered; and this dignity is therefore often erroneously attributed to the Marquess Townshend.

The Viscountcy of Bourchier is presumed to have become EXTINCT on the death of Henry XV.-2d Earl of Essex, when the heirs male of the first Viscount failed.

BOYLE.

BARONS.

I. 1711. 1. Charles Boyle, 4th Earl of Orrery in Ireland; Created Baron Boyle of Marston, co. Somerset, 5 Sept. 1711; ob. 1747.

BARONS.

II. 1737. 2. John Boyle, s. and h. Earl of Orrery, in Ireland; Succeeded as 5th Earl of Cork in Ireland; ob. 1762.

III. 1762. 3. Hamilton Boyle, 2d son (Charles the eldest s. having died v. p. s. p. m.), Earl of Cork and Orrery in Ireland; ob. 1764, s.p.

IV. 1764. 4. Edmund Boyle, half bro. and heir, Earl of Cork and Orrery in Ireland, ob. 1798.

V. 1798. 5. Edmund Boyle, s. and h. Present Baron Boyle, also Earl of Cork and Orrery in Ireland.

BRACKLEY.

VISCOUNTS.

I. 1616. 1. Thomas Egerton; Created Baron of Ellesmere, July 17, 1603, and Viscount Brackley of Brackley, co. Northampton, Nov. 7, 1616, L. H. Chanc. 1596; ob. 1616.

II. 1616. 2. John Egerton, s. and h.; Created Earl of Bridgewater 27 May, 1617; ob. 1649.

III. 1649. 3. John Egerton, s. and h. Earl of Bridgewater; ob. 1686.

IV. 1686. 4. John Egerton, s. and h. Earl of Bridgewater; ob. 1701.

MARQ.

V. 1701.—I. 1720. 5. Scroope Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater; Created Marquess of Brackley and Duke of Bridgewater, June 18, 1720.

The Marquisate of Brackley became Extinct in 1803, but the Viscountcy devolved on John William VIII. 7th Earl of Bridgewater.

Vide Bridgewater.

BRADESTON.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1342. Thomas de Bradeston, Summ. to Parl. from 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, to 3 April, 34 Edw. III. 1360, when he died, leaving his grandson Thomas his heir, who did not long survive, leaving a dau. and h. wife of Walter de la Pole; in whose descendants this Barony is vested.

BRADFORD.

EARLS.

I. 1694. 1. Francis Newport, 1st Viscount Newport; Created Earl of Bradford, 11 May, 1694; ob. 1708.
II. 1708. 2. Richard Newport, s. and h. ob. 1723.
III. 1723. 3. Henry Newport, s. and h. ob. 1734, s. p. l.
IV. 1734. 4. Richard Newport, bro. and h. ob. .... s. p.
V. 17... 5. Thomas Newport, bro. and h. ob. 1762, s. p. when all his honors became

Extinct.

BARONS.

I. 1794. 1. Sir Henry Bridgeman, 2d Bart. s. and h. of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, by Ann Newport, sister and eventually sole heir of Thomas the last Earl; Created Baron Bradford, co. Salop, 13 Aug. 1794; ob. 1800.

EARLS.

II. 1800. VI. 1815. 2. Orlando Bridgeman, s. and h.; Created Viscount Newport and Earl of Bradford, both co. Salop, Sept. 30, 1815. Present Earl and Baron Bradford, Viscount Newport, and a Baronet.

BRAIBROCK.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. John 1. Robert de Braibroc, ob. 1213.
II. Hen. III. 2. Henry de Braibroc, s. and h. ob. 1233, having married the dau. and h. of Wyschard Ledet; his eldest son
III. Hen. III. 3. Wyschard assumed the name of Ledet, ob. 1241.
IV. Hen. III. 4. Walter Ledet, s. and h. ob. s. p. m. his two daughters being his heirs.

BRANCEPETH.

Barony. 3d November, 1613.

Extinct 1645.

Vide Rochester.

BRANDON.

Viscountcy, 23 July, 1679.
Extinct 1702.
Vide Macclesfield.

DUKES.

I. 1711. 1. James Hamilton, 4th Duke of Hamilton in Scotland; Created Baron of Dutton, co. Chester, and Duke of Brandon, co. Suffolk, Sept. 10, 1711, K. G.; ob. 1712.
II. 1712. 2. James Hamilton, s. and h. Duke of Hamilton in Scotland, K. T. ob. 1742.
III. 1742. 3. James Hamilton, s. and h. Duke of Hamilton in Scotland, ob. 1758.
IV. 1758. 4. James George Hamilton, s. and heir, Duke of Hamilton in Scotland, ob. 1769, s. p.
V. 1769. 5. Douglas Hamilton, bro. and heir, Duke of Hamilton in Scotland, ob. 1799, s. p.
VI. 1799. 6. Archibald Hamilton, uncle and h. being next brother of James 3d Duke. Duke of Hamilton in Scotland, ob. 1819.
VII. 1819. 7. Alexander Hamilton, s. and h. Present Duke of Brandon, and Baron Dutton in England; Duke of Hamilton, &c. in Scotland; and Duke of Chatelherault in France.

BRAOSE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. William de Braose, living 1075.
II. Hen. II. 2. Philip de Braose, s. and heir, dispossessed of his lands for treason, 1163.
III. Rich. I. 3. William de Braose, s. and h. ob. 1210.
IV. John. 4. Giles de Braose, Bishop of Hereford, 2d son, ob. 1215, s. p.
V. H. III. 5. Reginald de Braose, bro. and h. ob. 1221.
VI. H. III. 6. William de Braose, s. and h. ob. 1229, s. p. m. leaving his four daughters his heirs.

BRAOSE

of Gower.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. John. 1. John de Braose, neph. of Giles Bishop of Hereford, above mentioned, ob. 1231.
II. H. III. 2. William de Braose, s. and h. ob. 1290.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 3. William de Braose, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 29 Dec. 28 Edw. I. 1299, to 18 Sept. 16 Edw. II. 1322. He was also Summ. 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294, and 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297, but for the reasons assigned under "CLYVEDON" and "FITZ-JOHN," it is doubtful if either of those Writs can be considered as a regular Summons to Parl.; ob. 1322, S. P. M. leaving Aliva, wife of John de Mowbray, and Joan, wife of John de Bohun, of Midherst, his daughters and heirs, between whose descendants and representatives this Barony is presumed to be in ABEYANCE.

BY WRIT.

I. 1342. 1. Thomas de Braose, bro. and h. of Peter, next bro. and heir male of William the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, to 15 July, 27 Edw. III. 1353; ob. 1361, leaving two sons, John and Thomas, the former then 22 years of age, but who dying S. P. soon afterwards, the said Thomas, his brother, became his heir: he died infra ætatem, leaving Joane, his sister, his heir, upon whose death, S. P. this Barony became

Extinct.

BRAY.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1529. 1. Edmund Bray, Summ. to Parl. from 3 Nov. 21 Hen. VIII. 1529, to 8 June, 28 Hen. VIII. 1536; ob. 1539.

II. 1539. 2. John Bray, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 3 Nov. 37 Hen. VIII. 1545, to 21 Oct. 2 Mar. 1555; ob. 1557, S. P. leaving his six sisters his heirs, viz. Anne, wife of George Lord Cobham; Elizabeth, who married 1. Sir Ralph Vernon, and 2. Sir Richard Catesby; Fridiswide, wife of Sir Percival Hart; Mary, who mar. Robert Peckham, Esq.; Dorothy, wife, first of Edmund Lord Chandos, and secondly of William Lord Knollys; and Frances, who mar. Thomas Lifield, Esq. between whose descendants and representatives this Barony is in ABEYANCE.

BRAYBROOKE.

BARONS.

I. 1788. 1. John Griffin Griffin, 4th Baron Howard de Walden; Created Lord Braybrooke, Baron of Braybrooke, co. Northampton, Sept. 5, 1788, with remainder, failing his issue male, to Richard Aldworth Neville, Esq.; ob. 1797.

II. 1797. 2. Richard Aldworth Neville (assumed the name of) Griffin. Present Baron Braybrooke.

BREADALBANE.

BARON.

I. 1806. 1. John Campbell, 4th Earl of Breadalbane in Scotland; Created Baron Breadalbane of Tamworth Castle, co. Perth, Nov. 4, 1806. Present Baron Breadalbane; also Earl of Breadalbane, &c. in Scotland.

BREANT.

BARON BY TENURE.

I. John. Foulke de Breant, ob. circa, 1228, S. P. M.: Eve, his sole dau. and heir, married Llewleyn Prince of North Wales.

BRECKNOCK.

EARLS.

I. 1660. 1. James Butler, 1st Marquess of Ormond in Ireland; Created Baron Butler, of Lanthony, co. Monmouth, and Earl of Brecknock in Wales, 20 July, 1660; Created Duke of Ormond in Ireland in 1661; Created Duke of Ormond, 9 Nov. 1682, K. G.; ob. 1688. Vide ORMOND.—Forfeited 1715.

EARLDOM, 15 Aug. 1812.
Vide CAMDEN.

BRENTFORD.

EARL.

I. 1644. 1. Patrick Ruthyn or Ruthven, Earl of Forth in Scotland; Created Earl of Brentford, co. Middlesex, May 27, 1644; ob. 1651, S. P. M. when the Earldom became
Extinct.

Earldom, 10 April, 1689—Extinct 1719.
Vide Schomberg.
Baroness, 1722—Extinct 1730.
Vide Darlington.

BRIDPORT.

BARON. VISC.
I. 1796.—1801. 1. Alexander Hood, 1st Baron Bridport in Ireland; Created Baron Bridport of Crickit St. Thomas, co. Somerset, June 13, 1796, and Viscount Bridport, of the same place, June 10, 1801, K. G.; ob. 1814, s. p. when his English honors became
Extinct.

BRIDGEWATER.

EARLS.
I. 1583. 1. Henry D'aubeney II.-2d Baron Daubeney; Created Earl of Bridgewater, co. Somerset, 19 July, 1538, K. G.; ob. 1548, s. p. when honors became
Extinct.

II. 1617. 1. John Egerton, 2d Visc. Brackley; Created Earl of Bridgewater 27 May, 1617; ob. 1649.
III. 1649. 2. John Egerton, s. and h. ob. 1686.
IV. 1686. 3. John Egerton, s. and h. ob. 1701.

DUKES.
V. 1701.—I. 1720. 4. Scroop Egerton, s. and h. Created Marquess of Brackley and Duke of Bridgewater 18 June, 1720; ob. 1745.
VI. II. 1745. 5. John Egerton, s. and h. ob. 1748, s. p.
VII. III. 1748. 6. Francis Egerton, bro. and heir, ob. 1803, when the Dukedom and the Marquisate of Brackley became Extinct; but the Earldom and his other honors devolved on his next heir male
VIII. 1803. 7. John William Egerton, s. and h. of John, eldest son of Henry Egerton, younger son of John IV.-3d Earl; ob. 1823, s. p.
IX. 1823. 8. Francis Henry Egerton, brother and heir. Present Earl of Bridgewater, Viscount Brackley, and Baron of Ellesmere.

BRISTOL.

EARLS.

I. 1622. 1. John Digby, 1st Baron Digby; Created Earl of Bristol Sept. 15, 1622; ob, 1653.

II. 1653. 2. George Digby. s. and h. K. G. ob. 1676.

III. 1676. 3. John Digby, s. and h. ob. 1698. S. P. when all his honors became

Extinct.

IV. 1714. 1. John Hervey, 1st Baron Hervey of Ickworth; Created Earl of Bristol 10 Oct. 1714; ob. 1751.

V. 1751. 2. George William Hervey, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of John Hervey (ob. v. P.) eldest son of the last Earl. Lord-Lieut. of Ireland. ob. 1755, S. P.

VI. 1755. 3. Augustus John Hervey, brother and heir, ob. 1779, S. P.

VII. 1779. 4. Frederick Augustus Hervey, bro. and heir; succeeded in 1797, as 5th Baron Howard de Walden. Bishop of Derry. ob. 1803.

VIII. 1803. 5. Frederick William Hervey, 2d son and heir male; (John Augustus Hervey, the eldest son, died v. P. leaving a dau. and sole heir, who carried the Barony of Howard de Walden to the family of Ellis). Present Earl of Bristol and Baron Hervey.

BRITANNIA.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1305. 1. John, a younger son of John Earl of Richmond and Duke of Britany; Summ. to Parl. as "Johanni de Britannia, Juniori," 13 June, 33 Edw. I. 1305; Created Earl of Richmond in 1303; ob. soon afterwards, S. P. when his honors became

Extinct.

BRIWERE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. John. 1. William Briwere, ob 1226.

II. H. III. 2. William Briwere, s. and h. ob. 1232, S. P. leaving his five sisters his heirs.

BRODRICK.

BARON.

I. 1796. 1. George Brodrick, 4th Viscount Middleton in Ireland; Created Baron Brodrick of Pepper Harrow, co. Surrey, with remainder, failing issue male, to the heirs male of his father, May 28, 1796. Present Baron Brodrick; also Viscount Middleton in Ireland.

BROME.

VISCOUNTCY, 30 June, 1753.
Vide CORNWALLIS.

BROMFLETE*.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1449. Henry Bromflete, s. and h. of Thomas Bromflete, by Anastatia, dau. and heir of Sir Edward St. John, by Anastatia, dau. and coheir of William de Aton, Baron of Vesci; Summ. to Parl. as "Henrico Bromflet, Militi, Domino de Vessy," by a Special Writ, dated 24 Jan. 27 Hen. VI. 1449, with limitation of that honour to the heirs male of his body, being the first and only instance of the kind; Summ. to Parl. from the above year till 28 Feb. 6 Edw. IV. 1466. Ob. 1468, s. p. m. when the Barony became
Extinct.

BROOKE.

BARONS.

I. 1620. 1. Fulke Greville, s. and h. of Fulke, eldest son of Sir Fulke Greville, by Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Edward Willoughby (ob. v. p.) son and

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* Although it has been usual for genealogical writers to consider this Barony as that of *Bromflete* of Vesey, it is almost certain from the first Writ of Summons, that *Vesey* is the proper title of this dignity.

BARONS.

heir of Robert, 2d Baron Willoughby de Broke; Created Baron Brooke of Beauchamp's Court, co. Warwick, with remainder, failing his issue male, to Robert Greville, son and heir of Fulke, only son of Robert Greville his uncle, 9 Jan. 1620; ob. 1620, s.p.

II. 1620. 2. Robert Greville, above mentioned, succeeded, agreeable to the said limitation: ob. 1642.

III. 1642. 3. Francis Greville, s. and h. ob. 16.., s. p.

IV. 16... 4. Robert Greville, bro. and heir, ob. 1676, s.p.m.

V. 1676. 5. Fulke Greville, bro. and heir, ob. 1710.

VI. 1710. 6. Fulke Greville, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Francis Greville (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron, ob. 1711, s. p.

VII. 1711. 7. William Greville, bro. and heir, ob. 1727.

EARLS.

VIII. 1727. I. 1746. 8. Francis Greville, s. and h.; Created Earl Brooke of Warwick Castle, 7 July, 1746, and Earl of Warwick 27 Nov. 1759, K.T.; ob. 1773.

IX.....—II. 1773. 9. George Greville, s. and h. Earl of Warwick, ob. 1816.

X. ....—III. 1816. 10. Henry Richard Greville, son and heir. Present Earl and Baron Brooke, and Earl of Warwick.

BROWNLOW.

BARONS. EARLS.

I. 1776.—..... 1. Sir Brownlow Cust, 4th Baronet. Created Baron Brownlow of Belton, co. Lincoln, 20 May, 1776; ob. 1807.

II. 1807.—I. 1815. 2. John Cust, s. and h. Created Viscount Alford of Alford, co. Lincoln, and Earl Brownlow, Sept. 30, 1815. Present Earl and Baron Brownlowe, Viscount Alford, and a Baronet.

BRUCE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Robert de Brus, Lord of Skelton and Annandale; ob 1141.

II. Steph. 2. Adam de Brus, s. and h. ob. 1161

BARONS BY TENURE.

III. H. II. 3. Adam de Brus, s. and h. ob. 1185.
IV. H. II. 4. Peter de Brus, s. and h. ob. 1211.
V. John. 5. Peter de Brus, s. and h. ob. circa 1221.
VI. H. III. 6. Peter de Brus, s. and h. ob. 1240.
VII. H. III. 7. Peter de Brus, s. and h. ob. 1271, s. p. when his four sisters became his heirs.

BRUCE

OF ANANDALE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Ric. I. 1. Robert de Brus, 2d son of Robert 1st Baron, and brother of Adam 2d Baron, above mentioned, to whom his father gave Anandale, in Scotland; living 1196.
II. John. 2. William de Brus, s. and h. living 1197.
III. John. 3. Robert de Brus, s. and h. living 1216.
IV. H. III. 4. Robert de Brus, s. and h. Was one of the competitors for the Crown of Scotland in 1286, in right of his mother, Isabel, dau. of David, brother of William, King of Scotland; and refusing to do homage to Baliol, to whom the Crown of that Kingdom was adjudged, he gave the Lordship of Anandale to his eldest son Robert, who also refusing to do the said homage, he gave Anandale to his younger son,
V. Edw. I. 5. Robert Brus, who did homage accordingly; ob. 1294.
BY WRIT.
I. 1295. 6. Robert Brus, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edward I. 1295, to 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297, though it is somewhat doubtful if the last Writ can be deemed a regular summons to Parl. Vide "FITZ-JOHN." Ob. 1304, s. p. when this Barony became

Extinct.

Robert Bruce, the brother and heir of the last Baron, was crowned King of Scotland 25 March, 1305.

BRUCE

OF WHORLTON, SKELTON, AND AMPTHILL.

BARONS.

I. 1641. 1. Thomas Bruce, 1st Earl of Elgin in Scotland. Created Baron Bruce of Whorlton, co. York, 1st August, 1641; ob. 1643.

BARONS. VISC.
II. 1643.—I. 1664. 2. Robert Bruce, s. and h. Created Baron Bruce of Skelton, co. York, Viscount Bruce of Ampthill, co. Bedford, and Earl of Ailesbury, 18 March, 1664. Extinct 1747. Vide AILESBURY.

BRUCE
OF TOTTENHAM.

BARONY, 17 April, 1746.
Vide AILESBURY.

BRUCE.
EARLDOM, 14 July, 1821.
Vide AILESBURY.

BRUDENELL.

BARONS.
I. 1627. 1. Sir Thomas Brudenell, 1st Bart. Created Baron Brudenell of Stanton Wivill, co. Leicester, April 26, 1627. Created Earl of Cardigan, April 20, 1661. Vide CARDIGAN.

V. 1790. 5. James Brudenell, 2d son of George 3d Earl of Cardigan; Created Baron Brudenell of Deene, co. Northampton, 17 Oct.
BRUDENELL OF DEENE.
I. 1780. 1780; succeeded his brother George 4th Earl of Cardigan, and 4th Baron Brudenell of Stanton Wivill, and Duke of Montagu, in the Barony of Brudenell of Stanton Wivill, and Earldom of Cardigan, in 1790; ob. s. p. when the Barony of Brudenell of Deene became Extinct; but the Barony of Brudenell of Stanton Wivill, and the Earldom of Cardigan, devolved on his nephew, the present Earl of Cardigan. Vide CARDIGAN.

BRUNE.

BARON BY WRIT.
I. 1313. 1. Maurice le Brune. Summ. to Parl. from 8 January, 6 Edw. II. 1313, to 14 March, 15 Edw. II. 1322; and, excepting that he was summoned on the 5th of April, 1327, to be at

Newcastle with horse and arms, to serve against Robert Bruce, nothing farther is known of him.

Dugdale gives no account of this Baron in his Baronage.

BRYAN.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1350. 1. Guy de Bryan. Summ. to Parl. from 25 Nov. 24 Edw. III. 1350, to 6 Dec. 13 Rich. II. 1389. K. G. ob. 1390, leaving Philippa and Elizabeth, daughters and coheirs of Guy de Bryan, his eldest son (ob. v. p.) his grand-daughters and heirs. The said Philippa married, first, John Devereux; and secondly, Sir Henry le Scrope; but died s. p. 8 Henry IV.; and Elizabeth became the wife of Sir Robert Lovell, Knt. by whom she had a daughter and sole heir, Maud, who married, first, John Earl of Arundel, and by him had Humphrey Earl of Arundel, who died infra ætatem, s. p.: the said Maud married, secondly, Sir Richard Stafford, Knt. and had issue Avice, who became the wife of James Butler, Earl of Ormond, but died s. p. 35 Henry VI. 1456, when the Barony of Bryan is presumed to have become

Extinct.

It is to be observed that the Earls of Northumberland, from having married Eleanor, grand-dau. and heiress of Robert Lord Poynings, styled themselves Barons Poynings, Fitz-Payne, and Bryan, probably from the statement given by Dugdale, and other good authorities, that Richard Lord Poynings, father of the said Robert Lord Poynings, married "Isabel, dau. and heir of Robert Baron Fitz-Payne, by Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Sir Guy de Bryan, Knt." On a reference, however, to a pedigree lately compiled on unquestionable evidence, it does not appear that any alliance ever took place between the descendants of Guy de Bryan, who was Summ. to Parl. in the 24th Edward III. and the family of Fitz-Payne, and hence that the Earls of Northumberland never had the slightest pretensions to the Barony of Bryan, created by that Writ, or to any other Barony of Bryan, until

BARON BY PATENT.

I. 1557. 1. Thomas Percy (s. and h. of Sir Thomas Percy, next brother of Henry Algernon XVIII.-6th Earl of Northumberland, and Baron Poynings, and who was likewise erroneously styled Baron BRYAN and Fitz-Payne; but who dying s. p. in 1537, all his honors became Extinct, in consequence of the Attainder of his brother and heir, the said Sir Thomas Percy,) was Created by Patent, 30 April, 1557, Baron Percy of Cockermouth and Petworth, Baron Poynings, Lucy, and (probably in consequence of the said assumption of his ancestors) Baron BRYAN and Fitz-Payne, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brother Henry Percy, and his issue male. Created Earl of Northumberland, with the same remainder, May 1, 1557; all of which dignities in 1670, on the death of Joscelaine XXII.-11th Earl of Northumberland, s. p. m. became Extinct.

Vide POYNINGS, PERCY, and NORTHUMBERLAND.

BUCKHURST.

BARON.

I. 1567. 1. Thomas Sackville; Created Baron of Buckhurst, co. Sussex, June 8, 1567; Created Earl of Dorset March 13, 1603, K. G.

Vide DORSET.

BUCKINGHAM.

EARLS.

I. 1066. 1. Walter Giffard; Created Earl of Buckingham by William the Conqueror; ob. 1102.

II. 1102. 2. Walter Giffard, s. and h. ob. 1164, s. p.

III. Hen. I. Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, being descended from Rohais, sister and coheir of the last Earl, styled himself Earl of Buckingham; ob. 1126, s. p. m.

IV. 1377. 1. Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of King Edward III. Created Earl of Buckingham 1377, K. G. Lord High Constable; ob. 1397.

V. 1397. 2. Humphrey Plantagenet, s. and h. ob. 1400, s. p. when his honors became Extinct.

EARLS. DUKES.

VI. 1400.—I. 1441. 1. Humphrey Stafford, 4th Earl of Stafford, son of Edmond Earl of Stafford, by Ann Plantagenet, sister and heir of Humphrey the last Earl, styled Earl of Buckingham jure matris. Created Duke of Buckingham 14 September, 1441, Lord High Constable, K. G.; ob. 1459.

VII. —II. 1459. 2. Henry Stafford, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Humphrey Stafford (ob. v.p.) eldest son of the last Duke. Lord High Constable; ob. 1483.

VIII. —III. 1483. 3. Edward Stafford, s. and h. Lord High Constable, K. G. beheaded 1521, and being attainted, all his honors became Forfeited.

MARQ. DUKES.

IX. 1617.—I 1618.—IV. 1623. 1. George Villiers, 1st Viscount Villiers; Created Earl of Buckingham 5 Jan. 1617, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brothers John and Christopher; Created Marquess of Buckingham 1st Jan. 1618, and Duke of Buckingham and Earl of Coventry 18 May, 1623. He married Katherine Manners, dau. and sole heir of Francis 6th Earl of Rutland and Baron Roos, who succeeded her father in that Barony in 1632, and died in 1666. K. G. L. H. Admiral; assassinated 1629.

X. —II. —V. 1629. 2. George Villiers, s. and h. Succeeded as Baron de Roos jure matris in 1666. K. G. Mary, his only sister and heir, had by letters patent 31 Aug. 1628, the dignity of *Duchess of Buckingham* limited to her in the event of her surviving the male issue of her father. She died 1685, having been thrice married, but

had issue only by her second husband, Esme Duke of Richmond, viz. Esme, who succeeded his father, and died s. p. and Mary, wife of Richard Earl of Arran, who likewise died s. p. Ob. 1687, s. p. when his honors became Extinct.

COUNTESS.

I. 1618. Mary Villiers, dau. of Anthony Beaumont, and widow of Sir George Villiers, and mother of George Villiers, 1st Duke; Created Countess of Buckingham for life 1 July 1618; ob. 1632, when the dignity became Extinct.

DUKES.

VI. 1703. 1. John Sheffield, 1st Marquess of Normanby; Created Duke of Normanby March 9, and Duke of the County of Buckingham March 23, 1703, K. G. ob. 1720.

VII. 1720. 2. Edmund Sheffield, s. and h. ob. 1735, s. p. when his honors became Extinct.

MARQ.

III. 1784.— 1. George Grenville (assumed the names of) Nugent-Temple; 2d Earl Temple. Created Marquess of the town of Buckingham, co. Bucks, Nov. 30, 1784; ob. 1813.

IV. 1813.—VIII. 1822. 2. Richard Grenville (assumed the names of) Brydges-Chandos, s. and h. Created Marquess of Chandos and Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Jan. 12, 1822. Present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Marquess of Buckingham, Marquess of Chandos, Earl Temple, Viscount and Baron Cobham; also Earl Nugent in Ireland; K. G.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

EARLS.

I. 1746. 1. John Hobart, 1st Baron Hobart; Created Earl of Buckinghamshire 5 Sept. 1746, K. B. ob. 1756.

II. 1756. 2. John Hobart, s. and h. ob. 1793, s. p. m.

EARLS.

III. 1793. 3. George Hobart, half-brother and heir; ob. 1804.
IV. 1804. 4. Robert Hobart, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. v. p. in his father's Barony, 1798; ob. 1816, s. p. m.
V. 1816. 5. George Robert Hobart (assumed the name of) Hampden, nephew and heir, being s. and h. of George Vere Hobart, next brother of the last Earl. Present Earl of Buckinghamshire and Baron Hobart. ═

BUISLI.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Roger de Buisli, living 1088.
II. Steph. 2. Richard de Buisli, (presumed) s. and h. living 1147.
III. H. II. 3. Richard de Buisli, s. and h. living 1164.
IV. John. 4. John de Buisli, s. and h. ob. ante 1213, s. p. m. leaving Idonea his daughter and heir, who married Robert de Vipount.

BULKELEY.

BARON.

I. 1784. Thomas James Warren Bulkeley, 7th Viscount Bulkeley in Ireland, Created Baron Bulkeley of Beaumaris, in the Isle of Anglesey, 14 May, 1784; ob. 1822, s. p. when all his honors became Extinct.

BULMER.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. II. Bertram de Bolemer, living 1162; his successor was,
II. H. II. Stephen de Bolemer, living 1167.
III. H. II. Thomas de Bulemer, s. and h. living 1171; to whom succeeded
IV. Ric. I. Robert de Bulemer, living 1180; he was succeeded by
V. John. Bertram de Bulmer, who died s. p. m. Emma, his dau. and heir, married Geoffrey de Nevill.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1342. Ralph de Bulmer; Summ. to Parl. from 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, to 10 March, 23 Edw. III. 1349; ob. 1357, leaving a son and heir; but none of this family were ever afterwards Summ. to Parl. or ranked as Barons of the Realm.

BURFORD.

EARL.

I. 1676. 1. Charles Beauclerk, natural son of K. Charles II. Created Baron of Hedington and Earl of Burford, both co. Oxford, 27 Dec. 1676; Created Duke of St. Alban's Jan. 10, 1684. Vide ST. ALBAN'S.

BURGH.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. John. 1. Hubert de Burgh; Created Earl of Kent; ob. 1243.

II. H.III. 2. John de Burgh, s. and h. had livery of his father's lands, but did not enjoy the title of Earl of Kent; living 1263, ob. ....

III. H.III. 3. John de Burgh, s. and h. ob. 1279, S. P. M. leaving his three daughters his heirs.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1327. 1. William de Burghe; Summ. to Parl. from 10 Dec. 1 Edward III. 1327, to 15 June, 2 Edward III. 1328, but never afterwards, nor any of his descendants.

BURGH, OR BOROUGH.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1487. 1. Thomas Burgh, or Borough, descended from Hubert de Burgh, a younger son of Hubert Earl of Kent. Summ. to Parl. from 1 Sept. 3 Hen. VII. 1487, to 14 October, 11 Hen. VII. 1495, as "Thomæ Burgh, Chl'r." ob. 1496.

II. 1496. 2. Edward Burgh, s. and h. was never Summ. to Parl ob. ....

III. 15... 3. Thomas Burgh, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 3 Nov. 21 Henry VIII. 1529, to 8 Sept. 6 Edward VI. 1552; ob. 1552.

IV. 1552. 4. William Burgh, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 14 Aug. 1 Mary, 1553, to 23 Jan. 1 Eliz. 1559; ob. 15...

V. 1563. 5. Thomas Burgh, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 11 Jan. 5 Eliz. 1563, to 24 Oct. 39 Eliz. 1597; K. G. ob. 1597.

BARONS BY WRIT.

VI. 1597. 6. Robert Burgh, s. and h. living 1598, ob. infans, leaving Elizabeth, who mar. George Brooke, 4th son of Lord Cobham; Anne, who became the wife of Sir Drew Drury; Frances, who mar. Francis Coppinger; and Katharine, who became the wife of Thomas Knevet, Esq. his sisters and coheirs, between whose descendants and representatives this Barony is in ABEYANCE.

BURGH

CO. CUMBERLAND.

BARONY, 11 May, 1784—Extinct 1802.

Vide LONSDALE.

BURGHERSH.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1303. 1. Robert de Burghersh; Summ. to Parl. from 12 Nov. 32 Edw. I. 1303, to 13 June, 33 Edw. I. 1305; but the objection stated under FITZ-JOHN to the Writ of 23 Edw. I. also occurs to the Writ of 12 Nov. 1303, viz. that the Spiritual Peers were not Summoned; ob. 1305.

II. 1305. 2. Sephen de Burghersh, s. and heir; was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. .....

III. 1330. 3. Bartholomew de Burghersh, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 25 Jan. 4 Edw. III. 1330, to 15 March, 28 Edw. III. 1354, latterly with the addition of "Senior;" ob. 1355.

IV. 1355. 4. Bartholomew de Burghersh, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 15 Dec. 31 Edward III. 1357, to 24 Feb. 42 Edw. III. 1368, K. G.; ob. 1369, s. p. m. Elizabeth, his sole dau. and heir, married Edward V.-6th Baron Despenser, to which Barony this dignity has since been united, and though the title is not assumed, the dignity is unquestionably possessed by Thomas Stapleton, present Baron Despenser.

BARON BY PATENT.

I. 1624. 1. Francis Fane, s. and h. apparent of Mary, (wife of Sir Thomas Fane, Knt.) who was allowed the Barony of Despenser in 1603, and who was also Baroness Burghersh; Created Baron Burghersh, with remainder to his heirs male,

and Earl of Westmoreland 29 Dec. 1624; succeeded his mother as Baron Despencer, and in the ancient Barony of Burghersh in 1626; which dignities continued merged in the Earldom of Westmoreland until the death of John Fane, XIII.-7th Earl of Westmoreland in 1762, S. P. when the *ancient* Barony of Burghersh, with that of Despenser, fell into Abeyance, but which, as is fully stated under "DESPENCER," at length devolved on Thomas Stapleton, the present Baron; but the Barony of Burghersh created by the Patent of 29th Dec. 1624, descended to the next heir male, and is now vested in the present Earl of Westmoreland.

Vide DESPENCER and WESTMORELAND.

BURLEIGH.

BARON.

I. 1571. 1. William Cecil, Created Baron Burleigh, co. Northampton, Feb. 25, 1571, K. G. ob. 1598.

II. 1598. 2. Thomas Cecil, s. and heir; Created Earl of Exeter 4 May, 1605, K. G.

Vide EXETER.

BURLINGTON.

EARLS.

I. 1664. 1. Richard Boyle, 2d Earl of Cork in Ireland, and 1st Baron Clifford of Lanesborough, co. York; Created Earl of Burlington, co. York, 20 March, 1664; ob. 1697.

II. 1697. 2. Charles Boyle, grands. and h. being s. and h. of Charles Boyle (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Earl. Earl of Cork in Ireland; ob. 1704.

III. 1704. 3. Richard Boyle, s. and h. Earl of Cork, in Ireland. K. G.; ob. 1735, S. P. M. when his English honours became

Extinct.

BURNELL.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1311. 1. Edward Burnell, Summ. to Parl. from 19 Dec. 5 Edw. II. 1311, to 24 Oct. 8 Edw. II. 1314; ob. 1315, S. P. when the Barony became

Extinct.

Maud, his sister and heir, mar. first, John Lovel, and secondly, John de Handlo, which John Handlo was Summ. to Parl. 16 Edw. III.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1350. 1. Nicholas Burnell, 2d son of John Handlo above mentioned, and Maud his wife, sister, and heir of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 25 Nov. 24 Edw. III. 1350, to 7 Jan. 6 Rich. II. 1383; ob. 1383.

II. 1383. 2. Hugh Burnell, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 20 Aug. 7 Ric. II. 1383, to 21 Oct. 8 Hen. V. 1420; ob. 1420, leaving Joyce, wife of Thomas Erlington, Junr; Margery, wife of Edward Hungerford; and Katherine, wife of Sir John Ratcliffe, the daughters of Edward Burnell (ob. v. p.) his only son, his granddaughters and heirs, between whose descendants and representatives this Barony is in ABEYANCE.

BURTON.

BARON.

I. 1711. 1. Henry Paget, s. and h. apparent of Thomas 6th Lord Paget; Created, vita patris, Dec. 31, 1711, Baron Burton of Burton, co. Stafford; succeeded his father in the Barony of Paget in 1713; Created Earl of Uxbridge, ob. 1743.

II. 1743. 2. Henry Paget, grands. and h. Earl of Uxbridge and Baron Paget; ob. 1769, s. p. when the Earldom of Uxbridge and this Barony became EXTINCT.

BURY.

VISCOUNTCY, 10 Feb. 1696.

Vide ALBEMARLE.

BUSSEL.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. 1. Richard Bussel, ob. s. p.

II. Steph. 2. Albert Bussel, bro. and heir, ob. .....

III. H. II. 3. Bussel, s. and h. living 1202. His Barony was granted in 1205 to Roger de Laci.

BUTE.

MARQUESSES.

I. 1796. 1. John Stuart, 4th Earl of Bute in Scotland, 1st Baron Cardiff, and 1.-2d Baron Mount Stuart; Created Visc. Montjoy in the Isle of Wight, Earl of Windsor, co. Berks. and Marquess of Bute, co. Bute, 20 Feb. 1796; ob. 1814.

II. 1814. 2. John (assumed the name of) Crichton-Stuart, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of John Stuart (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Marquess. Present Marquess of Bute, Earl of Windsor, Viscount Montjoy, Baron Mountjoy Stuart, and Baron Cardiff in England, also Earl of Bute, &c. in Scotland.

BUTLER

OF BRAMFIELD.

BARONS.

I. 1628. 1. Sir John Butler, 1st Bart.; Created Baron Butler of Bramfield, co. Hertford, 20 Sept. 1628; ob. 1637.

II. 1637. 2. William Butler, s. and h. ob. 1647, s. p. when this Barony became

Extinct.

BUTLER

OF LANTHONY.

Barony, 20 July, 1660—Forfeited 1715.

Vide Brecknock and Ormonde.

IV. 1801. Walter Butler, 17th Earl of Ormonde and Marquess of Ormonde in Ireland; Created Baron Butler of Lanthony, co. Monmouth, Jan. 13, 1801; ob. 1820, when this Barony became Extinct.

BUTLER

OF MORE PARK.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1679. 1. Thomas Butler, eldest son of James 1st Duke of Ormonde; Summ. to Parl. (vita patris) 5 March, 31 Car. II. 1679, as Baron Butler of More Park, co. Hertford; ob. v. p. 1680.

BARONS BY WRIT.

II. 1680. 2. James Butler, s. and h. succeeded his grandfather, as Duke of Ormond, &c. in 1688; attainted in 1715, when all his honors became
Forfeited.
Vide ORMONDE and BRECKNOCK.

BUTLER
OF WESTON.

BARONS.

I. 1673. Richard Butler, 2d son of James 1st Duke of Ormond; Created Earl of Arran in Ireland; and in 1673, Baron Butler of Weston, co. Huntingdon; ob. 1685, s. p. m. when the Title became Extinct.

II. 1693. Charles Butler, 2d son of Thomas 1st Baron Butler of More Park (ob. v. p.) eldest son of James 1st Duke of Ormond, and nephew to the last Baron; Created Earl of Arran in Ireland, and Baron Butler of Weston, co. Huntingdon, 8 March, 1693; ob. 1759, s. p. when his honors became
Extinct.

BYNG.

BARONY, 9 Sept. 1721.
Vide TORRINGTON.

BYRON OR BURUN.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. Ernisius Burun, held thirty-two Lordships, co. York.

I. Will. II. 1. Ralph de Burun, held eight Lordships, co. Notts. and five co. Derby, from whom descended

II. Steph. 2. Hugh de Burun, to whom succeeded

III. Hen. II. 2. Roger de Burun, liv. 1194, whose Barony was given by King John to William de Briwere.

I. 1643. 1. Sir John Byron, K. B. descended from the above family; Created Baron Byron of Rochdale, co. Lancaster, with limitation, failing his issue male, to his brothers and their issue male, 24 Oct. 1643; ob. 1652, s. p.

II. 1652. 2. Richard Byron, brother and heir, ob. 1679.

BARONS.

III. 1679. 3. William Byron, s. and h. ob. 1695.
IV. 1695. 4. William Byron, s. and h. ob. 1736.
V. 1736. 5. William Byron, s. and h. ob. 1798, s. p.
VI. 1798. 6. George Gordon Byron (assumed the name of) Noel, grand-nephew and heir, being s. and h. of John Byron, eldest son of John Byron, 2d son of William 4th Baron; ob. 1824. s. p. m.
VII. 1824. 7. George Anson Byron, first cousin and heir male, being s. and h. of George-Anson Byron, 2d son of John Byron, 2d son of William 4th Baron. Present Baron Byron.

CADOGAN.

BARONS.		EARLS.	
I.	1716.—I. 1718.	1718.	1. William Cadogan, Created Baron Cadogan of Reading, co. Berks. 21 June, 1716; Created Baron Cadogan of Oakley, co. Bucks. Viscount Caversham, co. Oxford, and Earl of Cadogan, with limitation of the Barony, failing his issue male, to his brother Charles Cadogan, May 8, 1718, K. T.; ob. 1726, s. p. m. when the Barony of Cadogan of Reading, the Viscountcy of Caversham, and Earldom of Cadogan became Extinct; but the Barony of Cadogan of Oakley devolved, agreeably to the above limitation, on
II.	1726.		2. Charles Cadogan, brother and heir of the last Baron; ob. 1776.
III.	1776.	II. 1800.	3. Charles Sloane Cadogan, s. and heir; Created Viscount Chelsea, co. Middlesex, and Earl Cadogan, Dec. 27, 1800; ob. 1807.

BARON. EARL.

IV. 1807. III. 1807. 4. Charles Henry Sloane Cadogan, s. and h. Present Earl of Cadogan, Viscount Chelsea and Baron Cadogan of Oakley.

CAILLI.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1309. Thomas de Cailli, Summ. to Parliament from 4 March, 2 Edw. II. 1309, to 16 June, 4 Edw. II. 1311, s. p. when the Barony became Extinct.

CALNE AND CALNSTON.

Viscountcy, 30 Nov. 1784.
Vide Lansdowne.

CALTHORPE.

BARONS.

I. 1796, 1. Sir Henry Gough (assumed the name of) Calthorpe, 2d Bart.; Created Baron Calthorpe of Calthorpe, co. Norfolk, June 15, 1796; ob. 1798.

II. 1798. 2. Charles Calthorpe, s. and h. ob. 1807, s. p.

III. 1807. 3. George Gough Calthorpe, bro. and heir. Present Baron Calthorpe, and a Baronet.

CAMBRIDGE.

EARLS.

I. 1139. William de Meschines, a younger son of Ralph Earl of Chester, is by some authorities styled Earl of Cambridge, but nothing of his marriage or issue is recorded.

II. 1340. John de Avesnes, uncle or brother of Philippa Queen of King Edward III.; Created Earl of Cambridge 1340, but was very soon afterwards deprived of that dignity.

III. 1340. William Marquess of Juliers; advanced to the title of Earl of Cambridge 7 May, 1340, by King Edw. III. whose niece, Mary, dau. of the Duke of Guelders, by Eleanor Plantagenet, sister of that Monarch, he had married. He surrendered this Earldom into the King's hands.

EARLS.

IV. 1362. Edmund Plantagenet, surnamed of Langley, 5th son of King Edw. III.; Created Earl of Cambridge Nov. 13, 1362; Created Duke of York in 1385, K. G.; ob. 1402. His eldest son, Edward Plantagenet, who succeeded him as Duke of York, bore this title for some time during his life; but his younger brother,

V. 1414. Richard Plantagenet, of Conisburgh, was Created Earl of Cambridge in 1414; ob. 1415, vita fratris.

VI. 1415. Richard Plantagenet, s. and h. restored to the Titles of his uncle Edward Duke of York, who died 1415, s. p. in 1425; ob. 1460.

VII. 1460. Edward Plantagenet, s. and h. Ascended the Throne as King Edward IV. in 1461, when this Title became merged in the Crown.

VIII. 1619. 1. James Hamilton, Marquess of Hamilton in Scotland; Created Baron of Ennerdale, co. Cumberland, and Earl of Cambridge, June 16, 1619; ob. 1624.

IX. 1624. 2. James Hamilton, s. and h. Marquess of Hamilton in Scotland, K. G. ob. 1648, s. p. m.

X. 1648. 3. William Hamilton, brother and heir, Earl of Lanark in Scotland; Marquess of Hamilton in Scotland; ob. 1651, s. p. m. when his English honors became

Extinct.

XI. 1659. Henry Stuart, surnamed of Oatlands, 3d son of King Charles I. Created Earl of Cambridge and Duke of Gloucester 13 May, 1659, K. G. ob. 1660, s. p. m. when his honors became

Extinct.

DUKES.

I. 1661. Charles Stuart, s. and h. of James Duke of York, afterwards King James II. Created Duke of Cambridge June 1661; ob. 1661, infans, when this Title again became

Extinct.

II. 1663. James Stuart, 2d son of the said Duke of York; Created Duke of Cambridge 1663; ob. 1667, infans, when the dignity became

Extinct.

DUKES.

III. 1667. Edgar Stuart, 4th son of the said Duke of York; Created Duke of Cambridge 1667; ob. 1671, infans, when the Title again became
Extinct.

IV. 1667. Charles Stuart, 1st son by his 2d wife of the said Duke of York; Created Duke of Cambridge 1677; ob. 1677, infans, when this Dukedom again became Extinct.

MARQ.

I. 1706. V. 1706. George Augustus, Prince Electoral of Hanover; Created Baron of Tewskbury, co. Gloucester, Viscount Northallerton, co. York, Earl of Milford Haven in Wales, and Marquess and Duke of Cambridge, Nov. 9, 1706; Created Prince of Wales 22 Sept. Sept. 1714; ascended the Throne as King George II. 11 June, 1727, when all these dignities became merged in the Crown.

VI. 1801. Adolphus Frederick, 5th and youngest surviving son of King George III. bro. of his present Majesty; Created Baron of Culloden in North Britain, Earl of Tipperary in Ireland, and Duke of Cambridge, Nov. 27, 1801. Present Duke of Cambridge, and Baron of Culloden; also Earl of Tipperary in Ireland, K. G. G. C. B. ⚶

CAMDEN.

BARON. EARLS.

I. 1765. I. 1786. 1. Charles Pratt, Created Baron Camden of Camden Place, co. Kent, 17 July, 1765; Created Viscount Bayham of Bayham Abbey, co. Sussex, and Earl Camden, May 13, 1786, L. H. Chanc.; ob. 1794.

MARQ.

II. II. 1794. I. 1812. 2. John Jefferys Pratt, s. and h. Created Earl of Brecknock in

Wales, and Marquess Camden, Aug. 15, 1812. Present Marquess, Earl, and Baron Camden, Earl of Brecknock, and Viscount Bayham, K. G.

CAMELFORD.

BARONS.

I. 1784. 1. Thomas Pitt, s. and h. of Thomas, eldest son of Robert Pitt, brother of William 1st Earl of Chatham; Created Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnock, co. Cornwall, 5 Jan. 1784; ob. 1793.

II. 1793. 2. Thomas Pitt, s. and h. ob. 1804, s. p. when his honors became

Extinct.

CAMOIS.

BARON BY TENURE.

I. H. III. 1. Ralph de Camois, Senior, ob. 1258.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1264. 2. Ralph de Camois, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 14 Dec. 49 Hen. III. 1264; ob. 1276.

II. 1276. 3. John de Camois, s. and h. living 1281; he was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. ante 1299.

III. 1313. 4. Ralph de Camois, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 26 Nov. 7 Edw. II. 1313, to 1 April, 9 Edw. III. 1335; "but after that time," says Dugdale, "I have not found farther mention of him."

I. 1383. Thomas de Camois, Summ. to Parl. from 20 Aug. 7 Ric. II. 1383, to 26 Feb. 8 Hen. V. 1421, K. G.; ob. 1421, leaving his grandson, Hugh Camois, son of Richard (ob. v. p.) his eldest son, his next heir, which Hugh dying soon after, s. p. his sisters, Margaret and Eleanor, became his heirs, the former of whom married Ralph Rademill, and the latter Roger Lewknor; between whose descendants and representatives this Barony is probably in Abeyance.

CAMPDEN.

VISCOUNTS.

I. 1628. 1. Baptist Hicks, Created Baron Hicks of Ilmington, co. Warwick, and Viscount Campden of Campden, co. Gloucester, 5th May, 1628; with remainder, failing his issue male, to his son-in-law Edward Baron Noel, husband of Juliana Hicks, his eldest dau. and coheir, ob. 1629, s. p. m.

II. 1629. 2. Edward Noel, 1st Baron Noel, of Redlington; succeeded agreeable to the above limitation; ob. 1643.

III. 1643. 3. Baptist Noel, Baron Noel, s. and h. ob. 1682.

IV. 1682. 4. Edward Noel, Baron Noel, s. and h. Created Baron Noel of Titchfield, with special limitation, vita patris; Created Earl of Gainsborough 1 Dec. 1683.

Extinct 1798.

Vide GAINSBOROUGH.

CAMVILLE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Steph. 1. Gerard de Camville, living 1139; his successor was

II. Hen. II. 2. Richard de Camville, living 1189.

III. John. 3. Gerard de Camville, s. and h. living 1208.

IV. H. III. 4. Richard de Camville, s. and heir, living 1217, ob. s. p. m. Idonea, his dau. and heir, mar. William de Longspee, Earl of Salisbury.

CAMVILLE

OF CLIFTON.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 1. Geoffrey de Camville, s. and h. of William, brother of Gerard Camville, 2d Baron by Tenure; Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 22 Feb. 35 Edw. I. 1307; he was also Summ. 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294, but it is very doubtful if that Writ can be considered as a regular Summons to Parliament, Vide "CLYVEDON;" ob. 1308.

II. 1308. 2. William de Camville, s. and h. Summ. to

BARONS BY WRIT.

Parl. 4 March, 2 Edw. II. 1309, and 16
4 Edw. II. 1311, but never afterwards, a
whom Dugdale adds, "but farther of
cannot say." According to some auth
he left two daughters his coheirs, viz.
wife of Sir Richard Stafford, of Pipe, c
ford; and Margery, wife of Sir Richa
non. Other writers state, that he
daughters his coheirs; whilst othe
assert, that he had but one daug
Maud, who married, first, Richar
and secondly, Sir Richard Staff
Barony is, however, probably in
between the descendants and repr
of whatever issue he really left.

CANCI.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Steph. 1. Walter de Canci, living 1139.
II. Ric. I. 2. Anfrid de Canci, s. and h. ob. 11
his heir a minor.

I. John. Simon de Canci, had his lands sei

CANTILUPE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. John. 1. William de Cantilupe, ob. 1238
II. H. III. 2. William de Cantilupe, s. and h.
III. H. III. 3. William de Cantilupe, s. and h.
Eve, dau. and coheir of Willi
he obtained the lordship of
Castle of Abergavenny.
Vide Abe

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 1. William de Cantilupe, s. an
Cantilupe, Lord of Gres
jure uxoris, younger son of
by Tenure; Summ. to Par
Edw. I. 1299, to 5 Aug. 2
1309.

ONS BY WRIT.

1309. 2. William de Cantilupe, s. and h. He was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. ....., s. p. and probably infra ætatem.

337. 3. Nicholas de Cantilupe, bro. and heir; Summ. to Parl. from 23 April, 11 Edw. III. 1337, to 13 March, 28 Edw. III. 1354; ob. 1355, according to one Inquisition; but according to another, he died 21st Feb. 1371; the former however appears to be correct, for in 1358 Joane, his widow, is said to have founded a Chantry for the good of his soul. Neither William his son and heir, nor any of the descendants of this Baron, were ever Summoned to Parliament, or considered as Barons of the Realm.

CANTELUPE.

Viscountcy, 18 March, 1761.

Vide De la Warr.

CAPEL.

. Arthur Capel, Created Baron Capel of Hadham, co. Hertford, 6 Aug. 1641; beheaded 1648.

Arthur Capel, s. and heir; Created Viscount Malden and Earl of Essex 20 April, 1661.

Vide Essex.

CAPEL

OF TEWKSBURY.

Henry Capel, 2d son of Arthur 1st Baron Capel of Hadham; Created Baron Capel of Tewksbury, co. Gloucester, 11 April, 1692, Lord Lieut. of Ireland; ob. 1696, s. p. when the Title became

Extinct.

CARDIFF.

BARON.

I. 1766. 1. John Stuart, eldest son of John, 3d Earl of Bute in Scotland; Created, vita patris, Baron Cardiff of Cardiff Castle, May 20, 1766; succeeded his mother in the Barony of Mount Stuart 1794, and his father in the Earldom of Bute in Scotland in 1792; Created Marquess of Bute, &c. 1796.

Vide BUTE.

CARDIGAN.

EARLS.

I. 1661. 1. Sir Thomas Brudenell, 1st Baron Brudenell of Stanton Wivill; Created Earl of Cardigan 20 April 1661; ob. 1664.

II. 1664. 2. Robert Brudenell, s. and h. ob. 1703.

III. 1703. 3. George Brudenell, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Francis Brudenell (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Earl; ob. 1732.

IV. 1732. 4. George Brudenell, assumed the name of Montagu, (from his marriage with Mary, dau. and coheir of John Montagu, Duke of Montagu, by Mary, dau. and coheir of the celebrated John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough,) son and heir; Created 5 Nov. 1766, Marquess of Montbermer and Duke of Montagu, K. G.; ob. 1790, s. p. m. when the said Dukedom and Marquisate became Extinct; but this Earldom and the Barony of Brudenell of Stanton Wivill devolved on

V. 1790. 5. James Brudenell, 1st Baron Brudenell of Deane, bro. and heir; ob. 1811, s. p. when the Barony of Brudenell of Deane became Extinct; but this Earldom and the Barony of Brudenell of Stanton Wivill devolved on

VI. 1811. 6. Robert Brudenell, neph. and heir, being s. and heir of Robert Brudenell, next brother to James, last Earl. Present Earl of Cardigan and Baron Brudenell of Stanton Wivill.

CAREW.

BARON.

I. 1605. 1. George Carew, descended from Nicholas de Carew, who was present at the Parliament held at Lincoln in 1300, as "Nicholas de Carew (de Molesford);" Created Baron Carew of Clopton, co. Warwick, 4 June, 1625; Created Earl of Totness 5 Feb. 1625; ob. 1629, s. p. m. when all his honors became
Extinct.

CAREY.

BARONS.

I. 1622. 1. Robert Carey, Created Baron Carey of Leppington, co. York, 6 Feb. 1622; Created Earl of Monmouth 5 Feb. 1626.
Extinct 1661.
Vide MONMOUTH.

CARLETON.

BARONS.

I. 1714. Henry Boyle, brother of Charles, 2d Earl of Burlington; Created Baron Carleton of Carleton, co. York, 20 Oct. 1714; ob. 1725, s. p. when the Title became
Extinct.

II. 1786. 1. Richard Boyle, 2d Earl of Shannon in Ireland; Created Baron Carleton, co. York, Aug. 6, 1786, K. P.; ob. 1807.

III. 1807. 2. Henry Boyle, s. and h. Present Baron Carleton, also Earl of Shannon in Ireland, K. P.

CARLISLE.

EARLS.

Ranulph de Meschines, afterwards Earl of Chester, is by many writers called Earl of Carlisle, though there is but little, if any, authority, for the statement.

I. 1322. Andrew Baron Harcla, Created Earl of Car-

EARLS.

lisle 25 March, 1322; degraded and beheaded 1323, when his honors became
Forfeited.

John Plantagenet, Duke of Bedford, 3d son of King Henry IV. is by some authorities called Earl of Carlisle; but from Dugdale's account of him, it does not appear that he either received or used that Title; he died in 1345, s.p.

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, bro. of King Edward IV. afterwards King Richard III. He has by some writers been considered Earl of Carlisle, but there appears to be little ground for ascribing that title to him.

II. 1622. 1. James Hay, 1st Viscount Doncaster; Created Earl of Carlisle 13 Sept. 1622, K. G. ob. 1636.

III. 1636. 2. James Hay, s. and h. ob. 1660, s. p. when all his honors became
Extinct.

IV. 1661. 1. Charles Howard, great-grandson of William Howard, (by Elizabeth, sister and coheir of George Lord Dacre, of Gillesland,) 2d son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk; Created Baron Dacre of Gillesland, co. Cumberland, Visc. Howard of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, and Earl of Carlisle, 30 April, 1661; ob. 1686.

V. 1686. 2. Edward Howard, s. and h. ob. 1692.

VI. 1692. 3. Charles Howard, s. and h. ob. 1738.

VII. 1738. 4. Henry Howard, s. and h. K. G. ob. 1758.

VIII. 1758. 5. Frederick Howard, s. and h. K. G. Present Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, and Baron Dacre of Gillesland.

CARLTON.

BARON.

I. 1628. Dudley Carlton, Created Lord Carlton, Baron of Imbercourt, co. Surrey, 22 May, 1628; Created Viscount Dorchester, co. Oxford, 25 July, 1628; ob. 1631, s. p. M. when his Titles became Extinct.

CARNARVON.

EARLS.

I. 1628. 1. Robert Dormer, 2d Baron Dormer; Created Viscount Ascott, co. Herts. and Earl of Carnarvon 2 Aug. 1628; ob. 1643.

II. 1643. 2. Charles Dormer, s. and h. ob. 1709, S.P.M. when this Earldom and the Viscountcy of Ascott became Extinct.

MARQ.

III. 1714. 1. 1719. James Brydges, 9th Baron Chandos; Created Viscount Wilton, co. Hereford, and Earl of Carnarvon, Oct. 19, 1714; Created Marquess of Carnarvon and Duke of Chandos April 30, 1719. Extinct 1789.

Vide CHANDOS.

VII. 1793. 1. Henry Herbert, 1st Baron Portchester; Created Earl of Carnarvon July 3, 1793; ob. 1811.

VIII. 1811. 2. Henry George Herbert, s. and h. Present Earl Carnarvon and Baron Portchester.

CARMARTHEN.

MARQUESS.

I. 1689. Thomas Osborne, II.-1st Earl of Danby; Created Marquess of Carmarthen April 6, 1689; Created Duke of Leeds 1694.

Vide LEEDS.

CARRICK.

EARLDOM.

Vide ROTHESAY.

CARRINGTON.

BARONS.

I. 1643. 1. Charles Smith; Created Lord Carrington, Baron of Wotton-Waven, co. Warwick, 31 October, 1643; Created Viscount Carrington in Ireland 4 Nov. following; ob. 1664.

II. 1664. 2. Francis Smith, s. and h. ob. 1705, S.P. when his honors became Extinct.

CARRINGTON
OF UPTON.

BARON.

I. 1797. 1. Robert Smith, 1st Baron Carrington in Ireland; Created Baron Carrington of Upton, co. Notts, Oct. 20, 1797. Present Baron Carrington, also Baron Carrington in Ireland.

CARTERET.

BARONS.

I. 1681. 1. Sir George Carteret, Bart.; Created Baron Carteret of Hawnes, co. Bedford, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brothers Philip and Edward, 19 October, 1681; ob. 1695. His widow,

VISCOUNTESS.

I. 1714. 1. Grace Granville, dau. and coheir of John Granville, Earl of Bath, was Created Viscountess Carteret and Countess Granville, with remainder in the Viscountcy of Carteret, failing her heirs male, to her husband's brother Edward, 1 Jan. 1714; ob. 1744.

VISC.

II. 1695.—I. 1744. 2. John Carteret, s. and h. succeeded his father in the Barony 1695, and his mother in the Viscountcy of Carteret, and Earldom of Granville, in 1744; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1724; K. G.; ob. 1763.

III. —II. 1763. 3. Robert Carteret, s. and h. Earl Granville, ob. 1776, s. p. when the Barony and Viscountcy of Carteret and Earldom of Granville became

Extinct.

IV. 1784.— 1. Henry Frederick Thynne (assumed the name of) Carteret, 2d son of Thomas 2d Viscount Weymouth, by Louisa, dau. of John Carteret, Earl Granville, and sister and coheir of Robert the last Earl Granville, Viscount and Baron Carteret. Created Baron Carteret of Hawnes, co. Bed-

ford, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the 2d, 3d, 4th, and every other son of his brother, Thomas Thynne, 1st Marquess of Bath, and their heirs male, January 29, 1784. Present Baron Carteret.

CARYSFORT.

BARON.

I. 1801. 1. John Joshua Proby, 1st Earl of Carysfort, in Ireland; Created Baron Carysfort of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon, Jan. 13, 1801. Present Baron Carysfort.

CASTLETON.

VISC. EARL.

I. 1716.—I. 1720. 1. James Saunderson, 1st Baron Saunderson in England, and 1st Viscount Castleton in Ireland; Created Viscount Castleton of Sandbeck, co. York, ... 1716, and Earl of Castleton, co. York, ... 1720; ob. 1723, s. p. when all his honors became Extinct.

CATHCART.

VISC. EARL.

I. 1807.—I. 1814. 1. William Shaw Cathcart, 10th Baron Cathcart in Scotland; Created Viscount Cathcart Nov. 3, 1807; Created Baron Greenock and Earl Cathcart June 18, 1814. Present Earl and Viscount Cathcart, and Baron Greenock in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; also Baron Cathcart in Scotland, K. T.

CAUZ.

BARON BY TENURE.

Hen. II. Robert de Cauz, living 1165, ob. ante 1216, s. p. m. Maud, his dau. and heir, married, 1st. Adam Fitz Peter, and 2dly. Ralph Fitz-Stephen.

CAVENDISH.

BARONS.

I. 1604. 1. William Cavendish; Created Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, co. Derby, 4 May, 1604; Created Earl of Devonshire 7 August, 1618.

Vide DEVONSHIRE.

CAVENDISH

OF BOLSOVER.

BARONS.

I. 1628. 1. William Cavendish, 1st Viscount Mansfield; Created Baron Cavendish of Bolsover, co. Notts, and Earl of Newcastle, 1628.

Extinct 1691.

Vide NEWCASTLE.

CAVERSHAM.

VISCOUNTCY, 8 May, 1718—Extinct 1726.

Vide CADOGAN.

CAWDOR.

BARONS.

I. 1696. 1. John Campbell; Created Baron Cawdor of Castlemain, co. Pembroke, June 21, 1796; ob. 1821.

II. 1821. 2. John Frederick Campbell, s. and h. Present Baron Cawdor.

CECIL.

BARONS.

I. 1603. 1. Sir Robert Cecil, 2d son of William 1st Baron Burghley; Created Baron Cecil of Essendon, co. Rutland, May 13, 1603; Created Viscount Cranborne 20 August, 1604, K. G.

Vide CRANBORNE and SALISBURY.

CECIL

OF PUTNEY.

BARON.

I. 1625. 1. Edward Cecil, younger son of Thomas 1st

Earl of Exeter; Created Baron Cecil of Putney Nov. 9, 1625; Created Viscount Wimbledon, July 25, 1626; ob. 1638, S. P. M. when both these Titles became

Extinct.

CHAMPVENT, OR CHAVENT.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1300. Peter de Champvent; Summ. to Parl. 29 Dec. 28 Edw. I. 1299, and 26 Sept. 28 Edw. I. 1300, but never afterwards, nor any of his posterity.

CHANDOS.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. Robert de Chandos, living 1124; his successor was

II. Hen. II. Robert de Chandos; ob. 1173.

III. Rich. Robert de Chandos, s. and h. living 1196: he was succeeded by

IV. John. Robert de Chandos; ob. ante 1220.

V. Hen. III. Roger de Chandos, s. and h. living 1262.

VI. Edw. I. Robert de Chandos, s. and h. ob. 1301; his son and heir Roger de Chandos, was living in 1330, "but farther," says Dugdale, "I am not able to continue a direct series of successors; I come, therefore, to"

BY WRIT.

I. 1337. Roger de Chandos (probably son of the last Roger), brother and heir of Thomas de Chandos; Summ. to Parl. from 20 December, 11 Edward III. 1337, to 22 October, 29 Edw. III. 1355; ob. circa 1355, leaving a son and heir, Thomas, who was a Knight, and died in 1375, but was never Summ. to Parl. Dugdale gives no account of his descendants; but in Banks' Extinct Peerage, vol. i. p. 260, it is stated that this Sir Thomas Chandos left issue Sir John Chandos, Knt. who died in 1430, leaving Margaret his sister and heir, which Margaret married Sir Thomas Berkeley, of Coberley, Knt. and by him had two daughters and coheirs, viz. Margaret, the

wife of Nicholas Mattesden; and Alice, who married Thomas Bruges.

BARONS.

I. 1554. 1. John Bruges, said to be descended from the above-mentioned Thomas Bruges, and Alice his wife, great grand-daughter of Roger Chandos, the last Baron; Created Baron Chandos of Sudley Castle, co. Gloucester, April 8, 1554; ob. 1557.

II. 1557. 2. Edmund Bruges, s. and h. K. G. ob. 1573.

III. 1573. 3. Giles Bruges, s. and h. ob. 1593, s. p. m.

IV. 1593. 4. William Bruges, brother and heir; ob. 1602.

V. 1602. 5. Grey Bruges, s. and h. ob. 1621.

VI. 1621. 6. George Bruges, s. and h. ob. 1654, s. p. m.

VII. 1657. 7. William Bruges, bro. and heir, ob. 1676, s. p. m.

VIII. 1676. 8. James Brydges, cousin and heir, being s. and h. of Sir John, eldest son of Sir Giles Brydges, 1st Baronet, s. and h. of Charles Bruges, 2d son of John 1st Baron; ob. 1714.

DUKES.

IX. 1714.—I. 1729. 9. James Brydges, s. and h.; Created Viscount Wilton, co. Hereford, and Earl of Carnarvon, 19 Oct. 1714; Created Marquess of Carnarvon and Duke of Chandos 30 April, 1729; ob. 1744.

X. —II. 1744. 10. Henry Brydges, 2d son and heir male (John, his elder brother, having died v. p. 1729, s. p. m.) ob. 1771.

XI. —III. 1771. 11. James Brydges, s. and h. ob. 1789, s. p. m. when the Dukedom of Chandos, Marquisate and Earldom of Carnarvon, and Viscountcy of Wilton, became Extinct. The Barony of Chandos was claimed by the Rev. Edward Tymewell Brydges, as heir male of Anthony, 3d son of John 1st Baron Chandos, but the House of Lords resolved, June 13, 1803, "that he had not made out his claim to the said Barony," and which is therefore presumed to be Extinct.

MARQUESS.

I. 1822. 1. Richard Grenville (assumed the names of) Brydges-Chandos, 2d Marquess of Bucking-

ham; having married Anne Eliza Brydges, dau. and sole heir of James the last Duke, he was Created Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and Marquess of Chandos, Jan. 12, 1822. Present Marquess of Chandos, and Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Earl Temple, &c. K.G.

CHATHAM.

BARONY, 26 Nov. 1705—Extinct 1743.
Vide GREENWICH.

BARONESS.

I. 1761. 1. Hester, dau. of Richard Grenville, and wife of William Pitt, Esq. (afterwards Earl of Chatham); Created Baroness Chatham of Chatham, co. Kent, with remainder of the Barony to her heirs male by her said husband, 4 Dec. 1761; ob. 1803.

EARLS.

I. 1766. 1. William Pitt, husband of the said Baroness; Created Viscount Pitt of Burton Pynsent, co. Somerset, and Earl Chatham, in Kent, 4 August, 1766; ob. 1778.

BARON.

I. 1803.—II. 1778. 2. John Pitt, s. and h. succeeded his mother in the Barony of Chatham in 1803. Present Earl and Baron Chatham, and Viscount Pitt, K.G. =

CHAWORTH.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Patrick de Cadurcis, or Chaworth.
II. Hen. II. 2. Patrick de Chaworth, s. and h. living 1194; to whom succeeded
III. John. 3. Pain de Chaworth; ob. ....
IV. Hen. III. 4. Patrick de Chaworth, s. and h. ob. 1257.
V. Hen. III. 5. Pain de Chaworth, s. and h. ob. 1278, s. p.
VI. Edw. I. 6. Patrick de Chaworth, brother and h. ob. 1282, s. p. m. Maud, his dau. and heir, married Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster.

I. Rich. I. 1. William de Chaworth, son of Robert, brother of Patrick 1st Baron; living 1200.

II. John. 2. Robert de Chaworth, s. and h. living 1204, ob. s. p.

III. II. III. 3. William de Chaworth, bro. and heir; ob. ....

BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 4 Thomas de Chaworth, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 6 Feb. 27 Edward I. 1299, living 1300. He was also summoned 8 June, 22 Edward I. 1294, and 26 Jan. 25 Edward I. 1297; but it is somewhat uncertain if either were regular Writs of Summons to Parliament. Vide "CLYVEDON and FITZ-JOHN." Neither he nor any of his posterity were afterwards Summ. to Parliament.

CHEDWORTH.

BARONS

I. 1741. 1. John Howe; Created Baron of Chedworth, co. Gloucester, 12 May, 1741; ob. 1742.

II. 1742. 2. John Thynne Howe, s. and h. ob. 1762, s. p.

III. 1762. 3. Henry Frederick Howe, brother and heir; ob. 1781, s. p.

IV. 1781. 4. John Howe, nephew and heir, being s. and h. of Thomas Howe, next brother of the last Baron; ob. 1804, s. p. when the Title became

Extinct.

CHELSEA,

VISCOUNTCY, 27 December, 1800.

Vide CADOGAN.

CHENEY.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1487. 1. John Cheney; Summ. to Parl. from 1 Sept. 3 Henry VII. 1487, to 14 Oct. 11 Henry VII. 1495, K. G. ob. circa 1496, s. p. when his honors became

Extinct.

CHENEY

OF TODINGTON.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1572. 1. Henry Cheney, s. and h. of Sir Thomas Che-

ney, K.G. nephew of the last Baron, Summ. to Parl. from 8 May, 1572, to 15 Oct. 1586, as "Henrico Cheney de Todington, Chl'r." He is said to have died s.p. in 1587, when the Title became

Extinct*.

CHERLETON.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1313. 1. John de Cherleton, Lord of Powis; Summ. to Parl. from 26 July, 7 Edw. II. 1313, to 25 July, 27 Edward III. 1353, as "Johanni de Cherleton," and from 25 Aug. 12 Edward III. 1338, to 30 July, 20 Edward III. 1346, with the addition of "Seniori;" ob. 1353.

II. 1353. 2. John de Cherleton, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 15 March, 28 Edward III. 1354, to 20 Nov. 34 Edward III. 1360, as "Johanni de Cherleton;" and from 14 Aug. 36 Edw. III. 1362, to 4 Oct. 47 Edw. III. 1373, as "Johanni de Chereleton de Powys;" ob. 1374.

III. 1374. 3. John de Cherleton, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 9 Aug. 6 Rich. II. 1382, to 3 Oct. 2 Henry IV. 1400, as "Johanni de Charleton de Powys;" ob. 1400, s.p.

IV. 1400. 4. Edward de Cherleton, brother and heir; Summ. to Parl. from 2 Dec. 3 Henry IV. 1401, to 26 Feb. 9 Henry V. 1421, as "Edwardo Charleton de Powys;" ob. 1422, s.p.m. leaving his two daughters his heirs, viz. Joan, his eldest daughter, who married Sir John Grey, Knt.; and Joyce, who became the wife of Sir John Tiptoft, which Sir John Tiptoft, Dugdale says, was Summ. to Parl. in consequence of this marriage, and bore the title of Lord Powis: it is certain he was Summ. to Parl. in 1426, but never with the designation of "Powis."

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* In Dugdale's Summonses to Parliament, it is stated, that on the 15th February, 29 Eliz. 1587, and 4th Feb. 31 Eliz. 1589. "*Thomæ* Cheney de Todington, Chl'r." was Summ. to Parl. but it is probably either a misprint or an error on the Rolls, or of the transcriber, for the above-mentioned *Henry*, who though stated to have died in 1587, might have been living in 1589, or if dead his demise might not have been known.

The Lordship of Powis became the property of Joane, her eldest sister, whose great grandson, John Grey, was Summ. to Parl. in 1482, as "Johanni Grey de Powes." It is, however, very doubtful if this Barony has ever been taken out of the ABEYANCE into which it fell on the death of Edward the last Baron in 1422; for although the descendants of the eldest coheir, and the husband and descendants of the younger, were Summ. to Parl. yet it is most probable that both the Baronies in question must be considered as new Creations. The claim of John Kynaston, Esq. in 1731, which is more fully noticed under Grey of Powis, appears to have been made under the presumption that John Grey, who was summoned in 22 Edward IV. had this Barony as sole heir, in consequence of the attainder of John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester (the other coheir), in October 1470, or that the Abeyance was terminated by the Crown in his favour. The former could not have been the fact, for the attainder would have vested that moiety in the Crown; and with respect to the second conjecture, that the Abeyance was terminated by the Writ of Summons to John Grey in 22 Edward IV. the Editor acknowledges himself incompetent to speak decisively, though, if no other evidence of the fact can be adduced, than the addition of "de Powes" to his name in that Writ, he presumes, from the numerous examples of such additions without any inference of a similar nature being deducible therefrom, that little stress in favour of such a supposition can be laid on that circumstance; for if it be conceded that John Grey was summoned on that occasion as "*Lord Powis*," it is much more likely that he was *then created* to that title, than that it was intended to give him the Barony created by the Writ of 7 Edward II. to John Charleton; as his proper designation, if such was the intention, would have been Lord *Cherleton*, for the appellation of *Powis* was not adopted until the 36th Edward III. forty-nine years after the creation of this Barony, and then, in all probability, merely as a distinction, without its being intended to form the title of the dignity. Of this assertion the following instances afford strong proof. John Beauchamp, younger son of Guy Earl of Warwick, was Summ. to Parl. from 25 Nov. 24 Edw. III. 1350, to 15 Dec. 31 Edw. III. 1357 (when he died s.p.) as "Johanni Bello-Campo *de Warrewyk*," probably to distinguish him from John

Beauchamp of Hache, in Somersetshire, who is described in the Writs as John Beauchamp "*de Somerset;*" but it cannot for a moment be contended that either Somerset in the one instance, or Warwick in the other, formed the titles of either of these Barons, and that, instead of being Barons Beauchamp, they were Barons of *Warwick* and of *Somerset*. These additions are to be found in the original Writs by which those dignities were created, whilst this Barony existed for nearly fifty years before the words "de Powes" occur in the Writs of Summons; the presumption is, therefore, more strongly in favour of the Baronies in question being those of *Warwick* and *Somerset*, than that this dignity should be that of Powis. But in order to obtain as much information as was possible on the proper title of this Barony, the Rolls of Parliament have been carefully consulted, for the purpose of ascertaining the designation of the Barons therein, and the result fully confirms the opinion here expressed on the subject. On no occasion where the names of the Lords Cherleton occur, until the 46th Edward III. is the addition of Powes to be found, but in that year "Monsr Johan de Charleton *de Powys*" was appointed a Trier of Petitions. Among the Lords present in 1397 were the "Sire de Camoys," "le *Sire de Powys*," "le Sire de Fitz-Wauter," "Wm Beauchamp Sire de Bergavenny," "le Sire de Grey de Codnore," "le Sire de Grey de Ruthyn," &c. After this period, however, viz. in the 1st Henry IV. 1399, he is described among the Peers present on that occasion as "le Sr de Cherlton," and again in the following year as "Johan Sire de Cherleton," about which time he died. The name does not occur again until the 6th of Henry IV. when the Earl of Arundel and "les Sires des Powys and de Furnyvell" were appointed to observe a certain ordinance. In the 8th of Henry IV. we find the name of "Edwardo de Charlton de Powys," among those of several other Barons, present at the settlement of the succession of the Crown. No further notice is given of these Barons until the reign of Henry V. and then the name occurs but three times, but always as "Sire de Powys." The Barony fell into Abeyance in 1422, and consequently no more information is to be gained on the subject. It is presumed that this examination strengthens the opinion that the original and proper designation of this Barony was and still is that of CHERLETON, and that the subse-

quent alteration should not be adopted in preference to the title of the first creation; for it is evident that the original title of this Barony was not totally abandoned until, for a few years, in the reign of Henry V. by Edward the 4th and last Baron, whilst of the three preceding Barons, the first never bore any other appellation than CHERLETON; the second, for about twenty years, bore the same title without any alteration whatever, but afterwards adopted that of "Cherleton de Powes," which addition was retained by his son and successor, the third Baron, who though sometimes described as "Sire de Powes," was nevertheless, as is stated above, on the two last occasions when his name occurs in the Rolls of Parliament, expressly called "Sire de Cherleton."

Whilst alluding to the Barony of Powis, if in fact there was such a Barony at that period, it is to be observed, that in the Rolls of Parliament 33 Henry VI. 1455, the "Dominus de Powes" is said to have been present in Parliament. This appellation could not possibly be used to describe John de Tibetot, Earl of Worcester, mentioned below, who is said by Dugdale to have been Baron Powes jure matris, for this is the first mention in the Rolls of a Lord Powis after 1420, his father having been summoned as "John Tiptofte," and he himself was created Earl of Worcester six years before, and, moreover, on that occasion his name appears by his proper title of "Comes Wygorn;" it must, therefore, the Editor presumes, apply to Richard Grey, father of John Grey, who was Summ. to Parl. as "Johanni Grey de Powis," 22 Edw. IV. but no account of the said Richard having been Summ. to Parl. is recorded.

Although these remarks have been made on the supposition that no act ever took place in favour of Edward Tiptoft, s. and h. of John Earl of Worcester, the other coheir of the Barony, who was attainted in 1470, yet there appears much doubt whether the heirs of the said Earl of Worcester have not since been rendered capable of inheriting the moiety of this Barony possessed by the Earl. The Rolls of Parliament give no account either of the attainder, or of any subsequent proceedings on the subject of it. That he was so attainted does not appear to admit of a question; but Dugdale and Brooke expressly state that his son was restored in blood, whilst other writers have considered that he

was fully restored to his father's honours. If such was the fact, the moiety of the Barony of Cherleton, to which he was heir, devolved on his death, infra ætatem, s. p. on his aunts, viz. Philippa, who married Thomas Lord Roos; Johanna, the wife of Sir Robert Ingoldesthorp; and Joyce, who married Edmund Sutton, son and heir apparent of Lord Dudley, or more properly Lord Sutton of Dudley.

CHESTER.

EARLS.

I. 1086. Georbodus; Created Earl of Chester by King William the Conqueror; but being soon after taken by his enemies and imprisoned, this dignity was conferred on

II. 1070. 1. Hugh de Abrincis, surnamed Lupus, nephew of King William I. being his sister's son; Created Earl of Chester 1070; ob. 1101.

III. 1101. 2. Richard, s. and h. ob. 1119, s. p.

IV. 1119. 3. Ranulph de Meschines, son of Ralph de Meschines, by Maud, sister of Hugh, 2d Earl; ob. 1128.

V. 1128. 4. Randle, surnamed de Gernons, s. and h. ob. 1153.

VI. 1153. 5. Hugh Cyvelioc, s. and h. ob. 1180.

VII. 1180. 6. Ranulph, surnamed Blundevil, s. and h. ob. 1231, s. p.

VIII. 1231. 7. John le Scot, son of David Earl of Huntingdon (brother of William the Lion, King of Scotland), by Maud, sister and coheir of the last Earl; ob. 1244, s. p. In the 31st Hen. III. anno 1246, this Earldom was annexed to the Crown for ever; but King Henry III. conferred it on his younger son,

IX. 1253. Edmund Plantagenet; Created Earl of Chester 1253, and afterwards Earl of Leicester and Lancaster. Many writers state that the title of Earl of Chester was revoked, and conferred on his elder brother, Edward, who became King Edward I. Dugdale says that this Edmund, in 13 Edward I. as Earl of Chester, obtained a grant "from the King of divers liberties."

EARLS.

X. 1264. Simon de Montfort, the celebrated Earl of Leicester, extorted from Prince Edward, after the battle of Lewes, a grant of the inheritance of the Earldom and Honor of Chester, under the colour of an exchange, and obtained two patents from King Henry III. confirming the same, the one dated 24 Dec. 1264, and the other May 20, 1265; killed at the battle of Evesham, in August 1265. The Earldom of Chester, was, by Act of Parl. 21 Ric. II. united to the Principality of Wales, and has ever since been borne by the heir apparent to the Throne. Vide WALES.

CHESTERFIELD.

EARLS.

I. 1628. 1. Philip Stanhope, 1st Baron Stanhope of Shelford; Created Earl of Chesterfield, co. Derby, 4 August, 1628; ob. 1656.

II. 1656. 2. Philip Stanhope, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Sir Henry Stanhope (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Earl; ob. 1713.

III. 1713. 3. Philip Stanhope, s. and h. ob. 1726.

IV. 1726. 4. Philip Dormer Stanhope, s. and h. K.G. Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1745; ob. 1752, s. p. l.

V. 1752. 5. Philip Stanhope, cousin and heir male, being s. and h. of Arthur Charles, eldest son of Michael, s. and h. of Charles, eldest son of Arthur Stanhope, younger son of Philip 1st Earl, K.G. ob. 1815.

VI. 1815. 6. George Augustus Frederick Stanhope, s. and h. Present Earl of Chesterfield, and Baron Stanhope of Shelford.

COUNTESS.

I. 1660. Katherine, dau. and coheir of Thomas Lord Wotton, and widow of Sir Henry Stanhope (ob. v. p.) son and heir apparent of Philip 1st Earl. She married, secondly, John Poliander Kirkhoven, Lord of Hemfleet, in Holland; and after his death she remarried Colonel O'Neale. Created Countess Chesterfield for life 29 May, 1660; ob. 1667, when the Title became Extinct.

CHESTERFORD.

BARONY, 30 December, 1706—Extinct 1722.
Vide BINDON.

CHEWTON.

VISCOUNTCY, 13 September, 1729.
Vide WALDEGRAVE.

CHICHESTER.

EARLS.

I. 1644. 1. Francis Leigh, 1st Baron Dunsmore: Created Earl of Chichester, with remainder, failing his issue male, to Thomas Earl of Southampton, and his heirs male begotten on Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the said Francis Leigh, 3d June, 1644; ob. 1653, S. P. M.

II. 1653. 2. Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, succeeded his father-in-law as Earl of Chicester, K. G. *ob.* 1667, S. P. M. when the said Earldom became

Extinct.

III. 1674. 1. Charles Fitz-Roy, natural son of K. Charles II. Created Earl of Chichester and Duke of Southampton, 10 Sept. 1674, succeeded his mother in the Dukedom of Cleveland, in 1709, K. G. ob. 1730.

IV. 1730. 2. William Fitz-Roy, s. and h. ob. 1774, S. P. when his honors became

Extinct.

V. 1801. 1. Thomas Pelham, 2d Baron Pelham of Stanmer; Created Earl of Chichester June 23, 1801; ob. 1805.

VI. 1805. 2. Thomas Pelham, s. and h. Present Earl of Chichester, and Baron Pelham of Stanmer.

CHOLMONDELEY.

BARONS.

I. 1645. 1. Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Viscount Cholmondeley in Ireland; Created Baron Cholmondeley of Wiche Malbank, alias Nampt-

wich, co. Chester, 1 Sept. 1645; Created Earl of Leinster, in Ireland, 5 March, 1646; ob. 1659, s. p. when all his honors became Extinct.

BARONS. EARLS.

II. 1689.—I. 1706. 1. Hugh Cholmondeley, 2d Visc. Cholmondeley in Ireland; s. and h. of Robert, who was Created Viscount Cholmondeley in Ireland 29 March, 1661, eldest son of Hugh, next brother of the last Baron; Created Baron Cholmondeley of Namptwich, co. Chester, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brother George, 10 April, 1689; Created Viscount Malpas, and Earl of Cholmondeley, both co. Chester, with the same limitation, 27 December, 1706; ob. 1725, s. p.

III. —II. 1725. 2. George Cholmondeley, 1st Baron Newburgh in England, and 1st Baron Newburgh in Ireland; brother and heir; ob. 1733.

IV. —III. 1733. 3. George Cholmondeley, s. and h. K.B. ob. 1770.

MARQ.

V. —IV. 1770.—I. 1815. 4. George James Cholmondeley, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of George Cholmondeley (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Earl; Created Earl of Rocksavage, and Marquess of Cholmondeley, .. ember, 1815. Present Marquess, Earl, and Baron Cholmondeley, Earl of Rocksavage, Viscount Malpas, and Baron Newburgh, in England, also Viscount Cholmon[redacted] n Newburgh in Ireland, K.G. [redacted]

CHURCHILL.

BARON.

I. 1685. John Churchill, 1st Baron Churchill of Eyemouth in Scotland; Created Baron Churchill of Sandridge, co. Herts, May 14, 1685; Created Earl of Marlborough April 9, 1689.

Vide MARLBOROUGH.

CHURCHILL

OF WHICHCOTE.

BARON.

I. 1815. Francis-Almarick Spencer, 2d son of George Spencer, 3d Duke of Marlborough, K. G. Created Baron Churchill of Whichcote, co. Oxford, July 18, 1815. Present Baron Churchill of Whichcote.

CIRENCESTER.

BARONY, 9th April, 1689.

Vide PORTLAND.

CIOCHES.

BARONS BY TENURE.

Will. I. Gunfrid de Cioches; his successor was
II. Steph. Anselme de Cioches, living 1139.
III. Hen. II. Robert de Cioches, s. and h. living 1194.
IV. John. Peter de Cioches, living 1205, after which nothing farther is known of this family.

CLANBRASSIL.

BARON.

I. 1821. 1. Robert Jocelyn, 3d Earl of Roden in Ireland; Created Baron Clanbrassil of Hyde Hall, co. Herts, July 14, 1821. Present Baron Clanbrassil; also Earl of Roden, &c. in Ireland, K. P.

[illegible]NCARTY.

VISCOUNT.

I. 1823. Henry le [illegible]rench, 2d Earl of Clancarty in Ireland, [illegible]st Baron Trench in England; Created [illegible]count Clancarty of the County of Cork 17 Nov. 1823. Present Viscount Clancarty and Baron Trench in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; also Earl of Clancarty, &c. in Ireland, G.C.B.

CLARE AND CLARENCE.

EARLS.

I. Will. I. 1. Richard Fitz-Gilbert, Lord or Earl of Clare, temp. King William the Conqueror.

EARLS.

II. Hen.I. 2.Gilbert de Tonebruce, s. and h.

III. Steph. 3.Richard de Clare, s. and h. Earl of Hertford: ob. 1139.

IV. 1139. 4.Gilbert de Clare, s. and h. Earl of Hertford; ob. 1151, S.P.

V. 1151. 5.Roger de Clare, brother and heir, Earl of Hertford; ob. 1173.

VI. 1173. 6.Richard de Clare, s. and h. Earl of Hertford: he mar. Amicia, dau. and at length sole heir, of William Earl of Gloucester, and was one of the celebrated 25 Barons appointed to enforce the observance of MAGNA CHARTA; ob. 1218.

VII. 1218. 7.Gilbert de Clare, s. and h. Earl of Hertford and Earl of Gloucester jure matris. He was also one of the 25 Barons appointed to enforce the observance of MAGNA CHARTA; ob. 1229.

VIII. 1229. 8.Richard de Clare, s. and h. Earl of Hertford and Gloucester; ob. 1262.

IX. 1262. 9.Gilbert de Clare, s. and h. Earl of Hertford and Gloucester; he mar. Joan Plantagenet, daughter of King Edward I.; ob. 1295.

X. 1295. 10.Gilbert de Clare, s. and h. Earl of Hertford and Gloucester; ob. 1313, S.P. when these Earldoms became

Extinct.

CLARENCE.

DUKES.

I. 1362. Lionel Plantagenet, 3d son of K. Edward III. having married Elizabeth, dau. and heir, of William Earl of Ulster, s. and h. of John de Burgh, by Elizabeth de Clare, sister and coheir of Gilbert the last Earl, obtained with her the honour of Clare, and having been Created Earl of Ulster jure uxoris, was Created Duke of Clarence 15th September, 1362, K. G. Philippa, his dau. and heir, married Edmond, Earl of March, and through her the house of York derived its claim to the Throne; ob. 1368, S.P.M. when the Dukedom became

Extinct.

DUKES.

II. 1411. Thomas Plantagenet, 2d son of K. Henry IV. Created Earl of Albemarle and Duke of Clarence 9 July, 1411, K.G.; ob. 1421, s.p. when the Title again became
Extinct.

III. 1461. George Plantagenet, brother of K. Edward IV. Created Duke of Clarence 1461, K.G.; ob. 1477, and being attainted, this Dukedom became Forfeited.

IV. 1789. William Henry, 3d son of King George III. and brother of his present most gracious Majesty; Created Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews, and Earl of Munster in Ireland, May 19, 1789. Present Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews; also Earl of Munster in Ireland, K.G. K.T. G.C.B. =

CLARE.

EARLS.

XI. 1624. 1. John Holles, 1st Baron Houghton: Created Earl of Clare, co. Sussex, 2d November, 1624; ob. 1637.

XII. 1637. 2. John Holles, s. and h. ob. 1665.

XIII. 1665. 3. Gilbert Holles, s. and h. ob. 1689.

MARQ.

XIV. 1689.—I. 1694. 4. John Holles, s. and h. Created Marquess of Clare and Duke of Newcastle 14 May, 1694, K.G.; ob. 1711, s.p.m. when all his honors became
Extinct.

XV. 1714.—II. 1715. 1. Thomas Pelham (assumed the name of) Holles, 2d Baron Pelham of Loughton, s. and h. of Thomas 1st Baron Baron Pelham of Laughton, by Grace Holles, sister of the last Marquess of Clare; Created Viscount Pelham of Houghton and Earl of Clare Oct. 26, 1714; Created Marquess of Clare and Duke of Newcastle, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brother Henry, August 2, 1715; Created Duke of Newcastle-

under-Lyne, with a special limitation 1756, and Baron Pelham of Stanmer, co. Sussex, with a special remainder 1762, K. G. ob. 1768, s. p. and his brother Henry having died in his life time, s. p. m. the Earldom and Marquisate of Clare became

Extinct.

CLARE

OF .....

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1309. Richard de Clare, Summoned to Parl. 26 Oct. 3 Edw. II. 1309, but never afterwards. Dugdale gives no account of this Baron in his Baronage, nor is there any thing farther known of him.

CLARENDON.

EARLS.

I. 1661. 1. Edward Hyde, 1st Baron Hyde; Created Visc. Cornbury, co. Oxford, and Earl of Clarendon, 20 April, 1661, L. H. Chanc.; ob. 1674.

II. 1674. 2. Henry Hyde, s. and h. ob. 1709.

III. 1709. 3. Edward Hyde, s. and h. ob. 1723, s. p. m.

IV. 1723. 4. Henry Hyde, 2d Earl of Rochester, cousin and heir, being s. and h. of Lawrence, 1st Earl of Rochester, younger son of Edward, 1st Earl of Clarendon; ob. 1753, s. p. m. when his honors became

Extinct.

V. 1776. 1. Thomas Villiers, 2d son of William, 2d Earl of Jersey, having mar. Charlotte Capel, eldest dau. of William, 3d Earl of Essex, by Jane Hyde, dau. and coheir of Henry, the last Earl of Clarendon (which Charlotte was coheir to her mother) was Created Baron Hyde of Hindon in 1756, with a special remainder, and Earl of Clarendon June 14, 1776; ob. 1786.

VI. 1786. 2. Thomas Villiers, s. and h. ob. 1824, s. p.

VII. 1824. 3. John Charles Villiers, bro. and h. Present Earl of Clarendon and Baron Hide of Hindon; also a Count in the Kingdom of Prussia.

CLAVERING.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. II. 1. Roger Fitz-Richard, living 1165.
II. John. 2. Robert Fitz-Roger, s. and h. ob. 1214.
III. 1214. 3. John Fitz-Robert, s. and h. ob. 1240.
IV. 1240. 4. Roger Fitz-John, s. and h. ob. 1249.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 5. Robert Fitz-Roger, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 2 Nov. 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 16 June, 4 Edw. II. 1311; ob. circa, 1311.

II. 1299. 6. John Fitz-Robert (assumed the name of) Clavering, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 10 April, 28 Edw. I. 1299, to 20 Nov. 5 Edw. III. 1331; ob. 1332, S. P. M. Eve, his dau. and heir, mar. 1st Ralph de Ufford, and 2. Thomas de Audley, and left issue by both, and among their descendants and representatives this Barony is probably in ABEYANCE.

CLEVELAND.

EARL.

I. 1626. Thomas Wentworth, 4th Baron Wentworth; Created Earl of Cleveland, co. York, 5 Feb. 1626; ob. 1667, S. P. M. when the Earldom became

Extinct.

DUTCHESS.

I. 1670. 1. Barbara Villiers, dau. and heir of William, 2d Viscount Grandison in Ireland, Mistress of King Charles II.; Created Baroness Nonsuch, co. Surrey, Countess of Southampton, and Dutchess of Cleveland, with remainder to her natural sons, by King Charles II. viz. Charles Fitz Roy and George Fitz-Roy, 3d Aug. 1670; ob. 1709.

DUKES.

II. 1709. 2. Charles Fitz Roy, Duke of Southampton, eldest son of the Duchess, K. G. ob. 1730.

III. 1730. 3. William Fitz-Roy, s. and h. Duke of Southampton, ob. 1774, S. P. when this dignity became

Extinct.

CLIFFORD.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. II. 1. Walter de Clifford, living 1165.

II. H. III. 2. Walter de Clifford, s. and h. ob. 1222.

III. 1222. 3. Walter de Clifford, s. and h. 1263, S. P. M.

IV. 1263. 4. Roger Clifford, neph. and heir, being s. and h. of Roger (ob. v. f.) next brother of the last Baron; ob. 1285.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 5. Robert Clifford, grandson and heir, being son and heir of Roger Clifford, (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 29 Dec. 28 Edw. I. 1299, to 26 Nov. 7 Edw. II. 1313; Earl Marshal 1307; ob. 1314.

II. 1314. 6. Roger de Clifford, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 6 Nov. 13 Edw. II. 1319, to 15 May, 14 Edw. II. 1321; ob. 1327, S. P.

III. 1327. 7. Robert de Clifford, bro. and heir; Summ. to Parl. from 10 Dec. 1 Edw. III. 1327, to 20 April, 17 Edw. III. 1343; ob. 1344.

IV. 1344. 8. Robert de Clifford, son and heir; he was never Summ. to Parl. as he died under age in 1357, S. P.

V. 1357. 9. Roger de Clifford, bro. and heir; Summ. to Parl. from 15 Dec. 31 Edw. III. 1357, to 28 July, 12 Ric. II. 1388; ob. 1390.

VI. 1390. 10. Thomas de Clifford, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 6 Dec. 13 Ric. II. 1389, to 7th Sept. 15 Ric. II. 1391; ob. 1392.

VII. 1392. 11. John de Clifford, s. and h.; Summ. to Parl. from 21 Sept. 12 Hen. IV. 1411, to 26 Feb. 8 Hen. V. 1421, K. G.; ob. 1422.

VIII. 1422. 12. Thomas de Clifford, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 19 Dec. 15 Hen. VI. 1436, to 20 Jan. 31 Hen. VI. 1453; ob. 1454.

IX. 1454. 13. John de Clifford, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 30 July, 38 Hen. VI. 1460; ob. 1461, and having been attainted, his honors became

Forfeited.

X. 1461. 14. Henry de Clifford, s. and h. Restored in blood and honors, and Summ. to Parl. from 15 Sept. 1 Hen. VII. 1485, to 16 Jan. 12 Hen. VII. 1497; ob. 1523.

BARONS BY TENURE.

XI. 1523.15. Henry Clifford, s. and h. Created Earl of Cumberland 18 June, 1525, K. G.; ob. 1542.

XII. 1542.16. Henry Clifford, s. and h. Earl of Cumberland, ob. 1569.

XIII. 1569.17. George Clifford, s. and h. Earl of Cumberland, K. G. ob. 1605, S.P.M. Ann Clifford, his dau. and sole heir, was twice married, 1. to Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and 2. to Philip Earl of Pembroke, but had issue only by her first husband. She claimed the Barony in 1628, and the hearing of her petition was appointed for the following Session, but there was no further proceedings on it. Her Ladyship died in 1675

XIV. 1691.18. Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, claimed and was allowed the Barony by the House of Peers, Dec. 12, 1691, as great-grandson and heir of the last Baron, being son and ultimately heir of John, 2d Earl of Thanet, by Margaret, dau. and eventually (on the failure of the issue of her sister Isabella, wife of James Earl of Northampton,) sole heir of Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, by Ann Clifford, dau. and sole heir of George Earl of Cumberland, the last Baron; ob. 1729, S.P.M. when the Barony fell into ABEYANCE between his daughters and coheirs, viz. Catharine, wife of Edward Viscount Sondes; Ann, wife of James Earl of Salisbury; Margaret, wife of Thomas Earl of Leicester; Mary, who mar. 1. Anthony Grey, son of Henry Duke of Kent, and 2. John Earl Gower; and Isabella, who mar. 1. Lord Nassau Paulet, and 2. Sir Francis Delaval, K. B. until 1734, when the Crown was pleased to terminate the Abeyance, and confirm the Barony by Patent, 13 Aug. 1734, to

BARONESS.

I. 1734. 19. Margaret, 3d dau. and coheir of the last Baron, wife of Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester; ob. 1775, S. P. when the Barony again fell into ABEYANCE among the descendants of the sisters of the Baroness, who are mentioned above; in which state it continued until 1776, when the Abeyance was again terminated in favour of

BARONS.

XV. 1776.20. Edward Southwell, s. and h. of Edward Southwell, by Catharine, dau. and heir of Edward Viscount Sondes, by Catherine Tufton, 1st dau. and coheir of Thomas Tufton, Earl of Thanet, XIV. 18th Baron, and eldest sister of the late Baroness; ob. 1777.

XVI. 1777.21. Edward Southwell-Clifford, s. and h. Present Baron Clifford.

CLIFFORD

OF LANESBOROUGH.

BARON.

I. 1644. Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, having marr. Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Henry Clifford, 5th Earl of Cumberland, was Created Baron Clifford of Lanesborough, co. York, 4 Nov. 1644; Created in March, 1664, Earl of Burlington.

Extinct 1735.

Vide BURLINGTON.

CLIFFORD

OF CHUDLEIGH.

BARONS.

I. 1672. 1. Thomas Clifford, descended from Sir Lewis Clifford, K. G. 3d son of Roger V.—9th Baron Clifford; Created Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, co. Devon. April 22, 1672, L. High Treasurer; ob. 1673.

II. 1673. 2. Hugh Clifford, s. and h. ob. 1730.

III. 1730. 3. Hugh Clifford, s. and h. ob. 1732.

IV. 1732. 4. Hugh Clifford, s. and h. ob. 1783.

V. 1783. 5. Hugh Edward Henry Clifford, s. and h. ob. 1793, S. P.

VI. 1793. 6. Charles Clifford, bro. and heir; he married Eleanor-Mary, youngest dau. and coheir of Henry, 8th Baron Arundel of Wardour; her Ladyship is youngest coheir of one moiety of the Barony of Fitz-Payne. Present Baron Clifford of Chudleigh.

CLIFTON.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1376. 1. John de Clifton, Summ. to Parl. from 1 Dec. 50 Edw. III. 1376, to 28 July, 12 Ric. II. 1388; ob. 1388.

II. 1388. 2. Constantine Clifton, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 13 Nov. 17 Ric. II. 1393, and 20 Nov. 18 Ric. II. 1394, but never afterwards; "wherefore," says Dugdale, "I shall here put a period to my discourse of him;" but it appears that he died in 1395, and had issue a son John, and a daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir John Knevit, Knt.: the said John Clifton was one year old at his father's death, and though afterwards Knighted, was never Summoned to Parliament; Margaret, his sole daughter and heir, was the wife of Sir Andrew Ogard, Knt. but died s. p. when this Barony became vested in John Knevit, the son and heir of Elizabeth Lady Knevit above mentioned, daughter of Constantine II. Baron; among whose descendants and representatives it is probably now in ABEYANCE.

CLIFTON

OF LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1608. 1. Gervase Clifton, Summ. to Parl. from 9 July, 7 Jac. I. 1608, to 5 April, 12 Jac. I. 1614, as "Gervasio Clifton de Layton Bromswold Ch'l'r;" ob. 1618, s. p. m.

BARONESS.

I. 1674. 2. Catherine, wife of Henry O'Brien (s. and h. apparent of Henry Earl of Thomond, ob. v. p.) claimed and was allowed the Barony 7 Feb. 1674, being dau. and eventually heir of George Stewart, s. and h. apparent of Esme Duke of Richmond (ob. v. p.) by Catherine Clifton, dau. and heir of the last Baron; ob. 1702.

BARON BY WRIT.

II. 1702. 3. Edward Hyde, grandson and heir, being son and heir of Katherine (ob. vita matris), wife of Edward Hyde, 3d Earl of Clarendon, and dau. and sole heir of the last Baroness; ob. vita patris, 1713, s. p.

BARONESS.

II. 1712. 4. Theodosia Bligh, sister and heir; ob. 1722. She mar. John Bligh, who was Created Baron Clifton in Ireland Sept. 14, 1721, and afterwards Viscount and Earl of Darnley in Ireland, and died 1728.

BARONS BY WRIT.

III. 1722. 5. Edward Bligh, s. and h. succeeded his father as Earl of Darnley, &c. in Ireland, 1728; ob. 1747, s. p.

IV. 1747. 6. John Bligh, bro. and heir, Earl of Darnley in Ireland, ob. 1781.

V. 1181. 7. John Bligh, s. and h. Present Baron Clifton of Leighton Bromswold; also Earl of Darnley, &c. in Ireland.

CLINTON.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. 1. Geoffrey de Clinton, Chamberlain to King Hen. I. living 1129.

II. H. II. 2. Geoffrey de Clinton, s. and h. Chamberlain to King Hen. II. living 1165.

III. John. 3. Henry de Clinton, s. and h. living 1212.

IV. H. III. 4. Henry de Clinton, s. and heir, ob. 1232, s. p. when his sisters became his heirs.

I. H. II. 1. Osbert de Clinton, nephew of Geoffrey the 1st Baron, living 1161.

II. John. 2. Osbert de Clinton, s. and h. ob. 1222.

III. H. III. 3. Thomas de Clinton, s. and h. living 1264.

IV. Edw. I. 4. Thomas de Clinton, s. and h. living 1283.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 5. John de Clinton, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299; ob. 1314.

II. 1314. 6. John de Clinton, . s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 27 Jan. 6 Edw. III. 1332, to 1st April, 9 Edw. III. 1335; to the last Writ the words "mortuus est" are added; ob. 1335.

III. 1335. 7. John de Clinton, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 15 Dec. 31 Edw. III. 1357, to 5 Nov. 21 Ric. II. 1397; he married Idonea, sister and coheir of Lord William Say; ob. 1397.

IV. 1397. 8. William de Clinton, grandson and heir, being

BARONS BY WRIT.

s. and h. of William Clinton (ob. v. p.), eldest son of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 19 Aug. 23 Ric. II. 1399, to 27 Nov. 9 Hen. VI. 1430; ob. 1432.

V. 1432. 9. John de Clinton, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 4 Sept. 29 Hen. VI. 1450, to 30 July 38 Hen. VI. 1460; attainted 1460, when his honors became Forfeited. Restored in blood and honors, and Summ. to Parl. from 23 May, 1 Edw. IV. 1461, to 28 Feb. 2 Edw. IV. 1463; ob. circa, 1465.

VI. 1465.10. John de Clinton, s. and h. was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. 1514.

VII. 1514.11. Thomas de Clinton, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 23 Nov. 6 Hen. VIII. 1514; ob. 1517.

VIII. 1517.12. Edward de Clinton, s. and h. Created Earl of Lincoln 4 May, 1571, K. G., L. H. Admiral; ob. 1584.

IX. 1584.13. Henry de Clinton, s. and h. Earl of Lincoln, ob. 1616.

X. 1616.14. Thomas de Clinton, s. and h. Earl of Lincoln, ob. 1618.

XI. 1618.15. Theophilus de Clinton, s. and h. Earl of Lincoln, ob. 1667.

XII. 1667.16. Edward Clinton, grandson and heir, being son and heir of Edward (ob. v. p.), eldest son of the last Baron; ob. 1692, s. p. when the Barony fell into Abeyance between his aunts and coheirs, until the Abeyance was terminated by the Crown, in the person of

EARL.

XIII. 1721. I. 1746.17. Hugh Fortescue, son and heir of Hugh Fortescue, by Bridget, dau. and heir of Hugh Boscawen, by Margaret Clinton, dau. of Theophilus XI.-15th Baron, and aunt and coheir of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. 16 March, 1721, in this Barony, and Created Earl Clinton and Baron Fortescue of Castle Hill 5 July, 1746, with a special remainder of the Barony; ob. 1751, s. p. when the Earldom of Clinton became Extinct, and this Barony again fell into Abeyance, between Margaret Fortescue his sister and heir, and Margaret Countess of

Orford; but on the death of the said Margaret Fortescue unmarr. in 1760, the dignity devolved on

BARONESS.

I. 1760.18. Margaret, widow of Robert, 2d Earl of Orford, and wife of the Hon. Sewallis Shirley, as heir-general of Theophilus Earl of Lincoln, XI.-15th Baron; she being dau. and sole heir of Samuel Rolle, son and heir of Robert Rolle, by Arabella, eldest daughter of the said Theophilus; ob. 1781.

BARONS BY WRIT.

XIV. 1781.19. George Walpole, Earl of Orford, s. and h.; ob. 1791, s. p. when the Barony of Clinton devolved on

XV. 1791.20. Robert George William Trefusis, he being s. and h. of Robert Cotton Trefusis, eldest son of Robert Trefusis, son and heir of Samuel Trefusis, eldest son of Francis Trefusis by Bridget, aunt of Margaret, the last Baroness, and dau. of Robert Rolle, by Arabella Clinton above mentioned; claimed and was allowed the Barony in 1794, as heir-general of Theophilus Earl of Lincoln XI.-15th Baron; ob. 1797.

XVI. 1797. 21. Robert Cotton St. John Trefusis, s. and h. Present Baron Clinton, and eldest coheir of the Barony of Say.

CLINTON

OF .....

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1330. William de Clinton, brother of John de Clinton, II.-6th Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 6 Sept. 4 Edw. III. 1330, to 14 Jan. 10 Edw. III. 1337; Created Earl of Huntingdon 16 March, 1337; ob. 1354, s. p. when his honors became Extinct.

CLIVE.

BARON. VISC.

I. 1794. I. 1804. 1. Edward Clive, 2d Baron Clive in Ireland; Created Baron Clive of Walcot, co.

Salop, Aug. 12, 1794; Created Viscount Clive, of Ludlow, Baron Herbert of Cherbury and Earl of Powis, May 12, 1804. Present Baron Viscount Clive, &c.

CLUN AND OSWALDESTRE.

Alan, the son of Flathald, obtained from William the Conqueror the Castle of Oswaldestre, in the county of Salop; his descendant William Fitz-Alan (grandfather of John Fitz-Alan, who by marrying Isabel, sister and heiress of Hugh de Albini, Earl of Arundel, acquired the Castle of Arundel, and whose posterity by tenure thereof became Earls of Arundel,) married Isabel, dau. and heir of Helias de Say, who brought him the Lordship of Clun; but from the time of Edw. I. neither of these possessions were considered to confer any title of Peerage until 1627, when

BARONS.

1. 1627. 1. Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, son and heir of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, who was attainted 32 Eliz. the heir-general of the family of Fitz-Alan above mentioned, was by Act of Parl. 3 Car. I. Created Baron Fitz-Alan, CLUN and OSWELDESTRE, and Maltravers and these Baronies were then annexed to the title and honor and dignity of Earl of Arundel, and settled upon the said Thomas Howard and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to the heirs of his body; remainder to his uncle Lord William Howard and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to the heirs of his body; remainder to the aforesaid Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey and his heirs for ever; and in consequence of this entail, these Baronies are now possessed by his Grace Bernard Edward Howard, Duke of Norfolk, the present Earl of Arundel, &c.

Vide ARUNDEL and NORFOLK.

CLYVEDON.

Reginald de Clyvedon was, with about sixty other persons, Summoned on the 8th June, 22 Edw. I. 1294, to attend the King, wherever he might be, to advise on the affairs of the Realm; but there is very considerable doubt if that Writ can be considered as a regular Writ of Summons to Parliament, as none of the higher Temporal Nobility nor any of the Spiritual Peers were included in it; nor was there any day fixed for the meeting. It is also to be observed, that the Writ in question is the earliest on record, excepting that of the 49th Hen. III.; that the majority of the persons Summoned in the 22 Edw. I. were never again Summoned excepting in the 25 Edw. I.*; that several of those persons were not considered as Barons by Tenure; and that of those who were Barons by Tenure, and summoned on those occasions, many were never included in any subsequent Summons to Parliament. The Writ of the 22 Edw. I. has however on one occasion been admitted as a Writ of Summons to Parliament at the Bar of the House of Lords†; but the last "General Report of the Lords' Committee appointed to search for matters touching the dignity of a Peer of the Realm," appears to confirm the objections here expressed.

Reginald de Clyvedon was never afterwards Summoned to Parliament, nor does Dugdale or any other genealogical writer give an account of him.

COBHAM

OF KENT.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1313. 1. Henry de Cobham, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 8 Jan. 6 Edw. II. 1313, to 22 Jan. 9 Edw. III. 1336; ob. 1339.

II. 1339. 2. John de Cobham, s. and h.‡; Summ. to Parl.

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* Vide some observations on this Writ of 25 Edw. I. under "Fitz-John."

† In the case of the Barony of Roos.

‡ Banks, on the authority of Hollinshed, and in which he is supported by Vincent, makes this John to be *grandson* of Henry.

BARONS BY WRIT.

from 12 Sept. 16 Edw. III. 1342, to 26 Aug. 8 Hen. IV. 1407, sometimes with the addition of "de Kent; ob. 1407, s. p. M. leaving Joane, his grand-dau. (dau. and heir of his dau. Joane de Cobham, by Sir John de la Pole), his next heir; she married to her third husband,

III. 1409. John Oldcastle, who was Summ. to Parl. from 26 Oct. 11 Hen. IV. 1409, to 22 March, 1 Hen. V. 1413, jure uxoris, though without any other designation than as "Johanni Oldcastle, Chev^r;" ob. circa 1417, s. p. By her 2d husband, Sir Reginald Braybrooke, the said Joane Cobham had a dau. and heir, Joane, the wife of Sir Thomas Brooke, Knt. their eldest son and heir.

IV. 1445. 3. Edward Brooke, was Summ. to Parl. as "Edwardo Broke de Cobham, Chivalier," from 13 Jan. 23 Hen. VI. 1445, to 30 July, 38 Hen. VI. 1460; ob. 1464.

V. 1464. 4. John Brooke, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 19 Aug. 12 Edw. IV. 1472, to 16 Jan. 12 Hen. VII. 1497; ob. 1506.

VI. 1506. 5. Thomas Brooke, s. and h. apparently Summ. to Parl. from 17 Oct. 1 Hen. VIII. 1509, to 12 Nov. 7 Hen. VIII. 1515, though each Writ in those years is directed to *John* Cobham; ob. 1529.

VII. 1529. 6. George Brooke, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 3 Nov. 21 Hen. VIII. 1529, to 20 Jan. 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, 1558; ob. 1558.

VIII. 1558. 7. William Brooke, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, 1558, to 19 Feb. 35 Eliz. K. G. ob. 1596.

IX. 1596. 8. Henry Brooke, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 24 Oct. 39 Eliz. 1597; ob. 1619, s. p. William Brooke, son of George his brother, who was

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viz. son of John who is said to have died 28 Edw. III.; but on looking into the point, it is most probable that Dugdale's statement, from which the above is taken, is correct.

executed and ATTAINTED, was his next heir; which William Cobham was restored in blood in 1610, but "not to enjoy the title of Lord Cobham without the King's special grace," which was never conferred on him; he left issue two daughters and coheirs, viz.... wife of Sir John Denham; and Hill Brooke, who mar. Sir William Boothby; but the ancient Barony does not appear to have been ever restored, and became Extinct on the death of Henry the last Baron.

BARONS BY PATENT.

I. 1645. John Brooke, s. and h. of Henry, younger son of George Brooke, VIII.-6th Baron and next heir *male* of Henry, last Baron; Created by Letters Patent 3 Jan. 1645, Lord Cobham, to him and his heirs male, "to enjoy that title in as ample a manner as any of his ancestors had done." This however was evidently a new Barony, and on his death in 1651, s. p. became Extinct.

VISC.

II. 1714.
I. 1718. I. 1718. 1. Sir Richard Temple, 4th Bart. (descended from Margaret Cobham, sister of Henry IX.-8th Baron, and of George his brother, who was attainted); Created Baron Cobham of Kent, 19 Oct. 1714; Created Viscount and Baron Cobham of Kent, May 23, 1718; with remainder, failing his issue, of the dignities of Viscountess and Baroness Cobham, to his sister Hester Grenville and her issue male; and failing such issue, to his other sister Christian Lyttleton and her heirs male, ob. 1749, s. p. when the Barony of 1714 became Extinct; but that of 1718, and the Viscountcy devolved on

BARONESS. VISCOUNTESS.

I. II. 2. Hester, sister and heir, wife of Richard Grenville, Esq.; Created

Countess Temple, with remainder of the dignity of Earl Temple to her issue male, 18 Oct. 1749; ob. 1752.

BARON. VISCOUNT.

XII. II. 1752. 3. Richard Grenville (assum. the name of) Temple, s. and h. Earl Temple; Created Marquess of Buckingham.

Vide TEMPLE and BUCKINGHAM.

COBHAM

OF STERBOROUGH.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1342. 1. Reginald de Cobham, younger son of John Cobham, 2d Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, to 20 Nov. 34 Edw. III. 1360; ob. 1361.

II. 1361. 2. Reginald de Cobham, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 8 Jan. 44 Edw. III. 1371, and 6 Oct. 46 Edw. III. 1372; ob. 1375, leaving Reginald Cobham, his son and heir; but neither he nor any of his descendants, who continued for several generations in the male line, were ever Summ. to Parliament.

COBHAM

OF RUNDALL.

I. 1326. Stephen de Cobham, son of Henry Cobham, half brother to Reginald, 1st Baron Cobham of Sterborough; Summ. to Parl. from 3 Dec. 20 Edw. II. 1326, to 20 Jan. 7 Edw. III. 1334; ob. 1334, leaving issue male, but they were never Summoned to Parliament.

COBHAM

OF .....

I. 1324. Ralph de Cobham, brother of the last mentioned Stephen de Cobham of Rundall;

Summ. to Parl. 30 Dec. 18 Edw. II. 1324, and 20 Feb. 18 Edw. II. 1325, but never afterwards, nor any of his descendants.

COCKERMOUTH.

BARONY, 3 Oct. 1749.
Vide EGREMONT.

COKE.

VISCOUNTCY, 9 May, 1744.—Extinct 1759.
Vide LEICESTER.

COLCHESTER.

VISCOUNTS.

I. 1621. 1. Thomas Darcy, 3d Baron Darcy of Chiche; Created Viscount Colchester, co. Essex, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his son-in-law Sir Thomas Savage (afterwards Created Viscount Savage), 5 July, 1621; Created Earl Rivers, with the same limitation, 1626; ob. 1639, s. p. m.

II 1639. 2. John, 2d Viscount Savage, grandson of the last Viscount, being s. and h. of Thomas, 1st Viscount Savage above mentioned, by Elizabeth, eldest dau. and coheir of the last Viscount Colchester and Earl Rivers; Earl Rivers. Extinct 1728.
Vide RIVERS.

BARON.

I. 1817. Charles Abbot, Created Baron Colchester of Colchester, co. Essex, June 3, 1817. Present Baron Colchester.

COLEPEPER.

BARONS.

I. 1644. 1. John Colepeper, Created Lord Colepeper, Baron of Thoresway, co. Lincoln, 21st Oct. 1644; ob. 1660.

BARONS.

II. 1660. 2. Thomas Colepeper, s. and h. ob. 1688, s. p. m.
III. 1688. 3. John Colepeper, half-brother and heir, ob. 1719, s. p.
IV. 1719. 4. Cheney Colepeper, brother and heir, ob. 1725, s. p. when the Title became
Extinct.

COLESHILL.

VISCOUNTCY, 1 Nov. 1790.
Vide DIGBY.

COLLINGWOOD.

BARON.

I. 1805. 1. Cuthbert Collingwood, Created Baron Collingwood of Caldburne and Hethpoole, co. Northumberland, Nov. 20, 1805; ob. 1810, s. p. m. when the title became
Extinct.

COLUMBERS.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. II. 1. Philip de Columbers, ob. circa, 1186.
II. H. II. 2. Philip de Columbers, s. and h. ob. 1216.
III. John. 3. Philip de Columbers, s. and h. ob. 1256.
IV. H. III. 4. Philip de Columbers, s. and h. ob. 1276, s. p.
V. Edw. I. 5. John de Columbers, brother and heir; Summ. to Parl. 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294, but it is very doubtful if that Writ was a regular Summons to Parl. vide "CLYVEDON;" ob. 1305.

BY WRIT.

I. 1314. 6. Philip de Columbers, s. and h. Summ to Parl. from 29 July, 8 Edw. II. 1314, to 3 March, 18 Edw. III. 1341; ob. 1342, s. p. when the Barony became
Extinct.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. John. Matthew de Columbers, presumed of the same family; ob. 1272, s. p.

COLVILL.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. II. 1. Philip de Colevill, living 1174; his successor was

II. John. 2. William de Colevill, living 1216.

III. H. III. 3. Robert de Colevill, son and heir, ob. .... ; to whom succeeded

BY WRIT.

I. 1264. 4. Walter de Colevill, Summ. to Parl. 14 Dec. 49 Hen. III. 1264; ob. 1276.

II. 1276. 5. Roger de Colevill, s. and h. ob. 1287.

III. 1287. 6. Edmund de Colevill, son and heir; was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. 1315.

IV. 1342. 7. Robert de Colevill, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, to 20 Jan. 39 Edw. III. 1366; ob. 1368, leaving Walter his son and heir, who was never Summ. to Parl. The said Walter de Colevill had issue a son Robert, who died s. p. leaving Ralph Basset of Sapcote, and John Gorman, sons of the sisters of Edmund III-6th Baron, his next heirs.

A William de Colevill was Summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294; but it is very doubtful for the reasons assigned under "CLYVEDON," if it was a regular Writ of Summons to Parliament. Neither he nor any of his descendants were ever afterwards Summoned.

COMBERMERE.

BARON.

I. 1814. 1. Sir Stapleton Cotton, 6th Bart. Created Baron Combermere of Combermere, co. Chester, May 3, 1814. Present Baron Combermere, and a Baronet. G. C. B.

COMPTON.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1572. 1. Henry Compton, Summ. to Parl. from 8 May,

BARONS BY WRIT.

14 Eliz. 1572, to 4 Feb. 31 Eliz. 1589, as "Henrico Compton de Compton, Chevr;" ob. 1589.

II. 1589. 2. William Compton, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 19 Feb. 35 Eliz. 1593, to 5 April, 12 Jac. 1614; Created Earl of Northampton 2 Aug. 1618, in which title this Barony was merged, until the death of James, 5th Earl of Northampton, and 6th Baron Compton,

BARONESS.

I. 1754. 7 Charlotte Compton, his dau. and eventually sole heir, succeeded to the Barony. She succeeded in 1741, jure matris, as Baroness Ferrers of Chartley. Her Ladyship married George, 1st Marquess of Townshend; ob. 1770.

BARONS BY WRIT.

VII. 1770. 8. George Townshend, s. and h. succeeded his father as Marquess Townshend 1807; ob. 1811; when the Baronies of Compton and Ferrers of Chartley became merged in that Marquesate.

Vide TOWNSHEND.

COMPTON.

EARLDOM, 7 Sept. 1812.

Vide NORTHAMPTON.

COMYN.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. II. Richard Comyn, living 1175.

II. H. II. Walter Comyn, living 1185.

III. John. William Comyn, living 1219.

IV. H. III. David Comyn, living 1241.

V. Edw. I. 1. Alexander Comyn, Earl of Boghan in Scotland; ob. 1289.

VI. Edw. I. 2. John Comyn, s. and h. Earl of Boghan; ob. ....., s. p.

COMYN

OF BADENAGH.

BARON BY TENURE.

1. Edw. I. 1. John Comyn, Competitor for the Crown of Scotland in 1291. He was succeeded in his lands by John Comyn, his son and heir, whose eldest son, John Comyn, died 1325, S. P. but none of this family were ever Summ. to Parl.

CONINGSBY.

BARON. EARL.

1. 1715. I. 1719. 1. Thomas Coningsby, 1st Baron Coningsby in Ireland; Created Baron Coningsby of Coningsby, co. Lincoln, with remainder to Margaret, his eldest dau. by his 2d wife (having had three sons and four daughters by his first wife, and Richard, the son of Thomas, the eldest of the said sons, succeeded him in the Irish Barony,) and her issue male, 18 June, 1715; Created Earl of Coningsby, co. Linc. with the same limitation of the dignity of Countess Coningsby, 30 Apr. 1719; ob. 1729.

BARONESS. VISC'ESS. COUNTESS.

1. 1716. I. 1716. I. 1729. 2. Margaret, dau. of the last Earl, and wife of Sir Michael Newton, K. B.; Created, v. p. Baroness and Viscountess Coningsby of Hampton Court, co. Hereford, with remainder to her issue male, 26 Jan. 1716; ob. 1761, s. p. m. when all her honors became

Extinct.

CONWAY.

BARON. VISCOUNT.

1. 1624. 1627. 1. Edward Conway, Created Baron Conway of Ragley, co. Warwick, 22 Mar. 1624; Created Viscount Killutagh in Ireland 1626, and Viscount Conway of Conway Castle, co. Carnarvon, 6 June 1627; ob. 1630.

BARONS. VISC.

II. II. 1630. 2. Edward Conway, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. v. p. 1628; ob. 1655.

EARL.

III. III. 1655. I. 1679. 3. Edward Conway, son and heir; Created Earl of Conway Dec. 3, 1679; ob. 1683, s. p. when his honors became

Extinct.

BARONS.

I. 1703. 1. Francis Seymour, (2d son of Sir Edward Seymour, Bart. the ancestor of the Dukes of Somerset,) having, under the will of the last Earl, succeeded to his estates, he assumed the name and arms of Conway, and was Created Baron Conway of Ragley, co. Warwick, and of Killultagh in Ireland, 17 March, 1703; ob. 1732.

II. 1732. 2. Francis Seymour Conway, s. and h. Created Earl of Hertford. Vide HERTFORD.

CONYERS.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1509. 1. William Conyers, son and heir of Sir John Conyers, K. G. eldest son of Sir John Conyers by Margery, second daughter and coheir of Philip Baron Darcy. He bore the title of Lord Conyers in 1506, and was Summ. to Parl. from 17 Oct. 1 Hen. VIII. 1509, to 23 Nov. 6 Hen. VIII. 1514, as "Willielmo Conyers de Conyers, Chivaler;" ob. 1524.

II. 1524. 2. Christopher Conyers, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 3 Nov. 21 Hen. VIII. 1529, and 5 Jan. 25, Hen. VIII. 1534; ob. 1538.

III. 1538. 3. John Conyers, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 30 Jan. 36 Hen. VIII. to 21 Oct. 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, 1555; ob. 1557, s. p. m. when the Barony fell into ABEYANCE between his daughters and coheirs, but their issue had all failed in 1640, excepting of Elizabeth, the eldest, who married Thomas Darcy; their son, Conyers Darcy became Baron Conyers, jure matris, and being also, jure matris, one of the coheirs of the Barony of Darcy, was by Patent Created Baron Darcy, with remainder to his

issue male. Conyers Darcy, Baron Darcy and Conyers, his son and heir, was in the Parliament 32 Car. II. 1682, Summoned as Baron Darcy and Meynill, and his eldest son as Baron Conyers. Vide "DARCY." In 1628 he was Created Earl of Holderness, and this Barony continued merged in that Earldom until the demise of Robert Darcy VI. 4th Earl, in 1778, S. P. M. when the Barony of Conyers devolved on his sole daughter and heir.

BARONESS.

I. 1778. 8. Amelia Darcy. She married, first, Francis Godolphin, 5th Duke of Leeds, from whom she was divorced in 1779; and secondly, John Byron, Esq.; ob. 1784.

BARON BY WRIT.

IX. 1784. 9. William Frederick Osborne, s. and h. by her first husband; succeeded his father in the Dukedom of Leeds, &c. in 1799. Present Baron Conyers, and one of the coheirs of the Barony of Darcy created by the Writ of Summons to John Darcy, 27 Jan. 6 Edw. III. 1332; Duke of Leeds, &c.

COOPER.

VISCOUNTCY, 23 April, 1672.
Vide SHAFTESBURY.

CORBET.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. II. 1. Robert Corbet, Lord of Caus, &c. ob. 1221.

II. H. III. 2. Thomas Corbet, s. and h. ob. 1273.

BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 3. Peter Corbet, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 26 Sept. 28 Edw. I. 1300. He was likewise Summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294, but it is very doubtful if that Writ can be considered as a regular Summons to Parl. Vide "CLIVEDON," ob. 1300.

II. 1300. 4. Peter Corbet, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 13 Sept. 30 Edw. I. 1302, to 14 March, 15

Edw. II. 1322; ob. 1322, S. P. John Corbet his brother, was his heir, who died S. P. leaving the descendants of his aunts his co-heirs, when, as the descendants of Peter the first Baron by Writ failed, this Barony became Extinct.

VISCOUNTESS.

I. 1679. 1. Sarah, dau. of Sir Robert Monson, and widow of Sir Vincent Corbet, Bart. Created Viscountess Corbett of Linchdale, co. Salop, for life, ... 1679; ob. 16.., when the title became Extinct.

CORMEILES.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. Ainsfrid de Cormeiles; to whom succeeded

II. Hen. I. Richard de Cormeiles, ob. circa, 1176; his successor was

III. John. Walter de Cormeiles, ob. 1217, S. P. M. leaving his three daughters or their issue his heirs.

CORNBURY.

VISCOUNTCY, 20 April, 1661—Extinct 1753.
Vide CLARENDON.

CORNWALL.

EARLS.

I. 1068. 1. Robert de Moreton, half-brother to William the Conqueror, by whom he was created Earl of Cornwall in 1068; ob. ....

II. Will. II. 2. William de Moreton, s. and h. dispossessed of the Earldom by King Henry II. 1104.

III. 1140. Reginald de Dunstanvill, natural son of King Hen. I. Created Earl of Cornwall 1140; ob. 1175, S. P. L.

IV. Ric. I. John Plantagenet, 2d son of King Henry II. bore the title of Earl of Cornwall during the life time of his brother King Richard I.; became King of England 1199.

EARLS.

V. 1226. 1. Richard Plantagenet, younger son of King John; Created Earl of Cornwall 30 May, 1226; Elected King of the Romans; ob. 1272.

VI. 1272. 2. Edmund Plantagenet, s. and h. ob. 1300, s. p. when the Earldom became

Extinct.

VII. 1308. Piers de Gaveston, Created Earl of Cornwall, circa, 1308; ob. 1314, s. p. m. when the dignity again became

Extinct.

VIII. 1328. John Plantagenet of Eltham, 2d son of King Edw. II. Created Earl of Cornwall 1328; ob. 1336, s. p. when this Earldom became

Extinct.

DUKE.

I. 1337. 1. Edward Plantagenet, eldest son of King Edward III. Created Duke of Cornwall 1337, by Patent, with the following limitation: "Habend. et tenend. sibi et hæred. ac hæredu. suor. regum Angliæ filiis primogenitis, et ejusdem loci ducibus in regno Angliæ hereditario ut predicitur successoris."

He was afterwards created Prince of Wales, when the Dukedom merged in that title, and has been ever since vested in the heir apparent to the Crown, who becomes Duke of Cornwall immediately after his birth, and who has always been Created Prince of Wales. Vide WALES.

CORNWALLIS.

BARONS.

I. 1661. 1. Sir Frederick Cornwallis, Bart. Created Baron Cornwallis of Eye, co. Suffolk, 20 Apr. 1661; ob. 1662.

II. 1662. 2. Charles Cornwallis, s. and h. K. B. ob. 1673.

III. 1673. 3. Charles Cornwallis, s. and h. ob. 1698.

IV. 1698. 4. Charles Cornwallis, s. and h. ob. 1722.

EARLS.

V. 1722. 1. 1753. 5. Charles Cornwallis, s. and h. Created Viscount Brome, co. Suffolk and Earl Cornwallis 30 June, 1753; ob. 1762.

MARQ.

VI. 1. 1762. 1. 1792. 6. Charles Cornwallis, s. and h. Created Marquess Cornwallis Aug. 15, 1792; Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1799, K. G.; ob. 1805.

BARONS. EARLS. MARQ.

VII. ....III.....II. 1805. 7. Charles Cornwallis, s. and h. ob. 1823, s.p.m. when the Marquisate became Extinct; but the Earldom and Barony of Cornwallis, and Viscountcy of Brome, devolved on

VIII.....IV. 1823. 8. James Cornwallis, uncle and heir, being next brother of Charles 2d Earl; Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry; ob. 1824.

IX. ....V. 1824. 9. James Cornwallis (assumed the name of) Mann only in 1814, s. and h. Present Earl and Baron Cornwallis, and Viscount Brome.

COTTINGTON.

BARON.

I. 1631. Sir Francis Cottington, Bart. Created Lord Cottington, Baron of Hanworth, co. Middlesex, 10 July, 1631, ob. 1653, s.p. when the Title became Extinct.

COURCI.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. Richard de Courci; his successor was

II. Steph. Robert de Courci, Sewer to the Empress Maud.

III. Hen. II. William de Courci, Sewer to Henry II. ob. ante 1172, leaving Alice, his dau. his heir.

I. Steph. Richard de Courci, living 1137.

I. Hen. II. William de Courci, of the same family, Justice of Ireland; ob. 1174.

I. Rich. I. William de Courci.

I. Hen. II. John de Courci; Created Earl of Ulster in Ireland; ancestor of the Barons of Kinsale in Ireland.

COURTENAY.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Rich.I. 1. Reginald de Courtenay; ob. 1194.

II. John. 2. William de Courtenay, s. and h. living 1207, ob. ante 1241, s. p.

III. H.III. 3. Robert de Courtenay, son of Reginald 1st Baron Courtenay, by Hawyse, dau. and heir of Robert de Abrincis, by Maud, Baroness of Oakhampton; ob. 1242.

IV. H.III. 4. John de Courtenay, s. and h. ob. 1273.

V. Edw.I. 5. Hugh de Courtenay, s. and h. ob. 1291.

BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 6. Hugh de Courtenay, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299, to 24 July, 8 Edw. III. 1334, in the latter Writs with the addition of "Seniori." Created Earl of Devon 22 February, 1335; ob. 1340.

Hugh de Courtenay, son and heir apparent; Summ. to Parl. as "Hugh de Courtenay, Juniori," 23 April, 11 Edw. III. 1337; succeeded as Earl of Devon in 1340.

Hugh de Courtenay, son and heir apparent; Summ. to Parl. 8 Jan. 44 Edw. III. 1371, as "Hugh de Courtenay le Fitz." K.G. ob. 1374, vita patris, leaving Hugh his s. and h. his only child, who died vita avi, s. p.

According to modern decisions, the two last Barons must be considered as merely summoned in their father's Barony; but the original Barony, created by the Writ of 6 Feb. 1299, continued vested in the Earldom of Devon until the attainder of Thomas XIV.-6th Earl of Devon, in 1461, when, with his other honors, it became

Forfeited.

COURTENAY

OF POWDERHAM.

VISCOUNTS.

I. 1762. 1. William Courtenay, heir male of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham Castle, co. Devon, 5th son of Hugh Courtenay, X. 2d Earl of Devon. Created Viscount Courtenay of Pow-

VISCOUNTS.

derham Castle, co. Devon, 6 May, 1762; ob. 1762.

II. 1762. 2. William Courtenay, s. and h. ob. 1788.

III. 1788. 3. William Courtenay, s. and h. Present Viscount Courtenay.

COVENTRY.

EARLS.

I. 1623. 1. George Villiers, 1st Marquess of Buckingham; Created Earl of Coventry and Duke of Buckingham, 18 May, 1623; K. G. ob. 1628.

II. 1621. 2. George Villiers, s. and h. Duke of Buckingham, K. G.; ob. 1687, s. p. when his honors became Extinct.

COVENTRY OF AYLESBOROUGH.

BARONS.

I. 1628. 1. Thomas Coventry; Created Baron Coventry of Aylesborough, co. Worcester, 10 April, 1628; ob. 1640.

II. 1640. 2. Thomas Coventry, s. and h. ob. 1661.

III. 1661. 3. George Coventry, s. and h. ob. 1680.

IV. 1680. 4. John Coventry, s. and h. ob. 1685, s. p.

EARLS.

V. 1685.—III. 1697. 5. Thomas Coventry, uncle and heir, being next brother of George, 3d Baron; Created Viscount Deerhurst, co. Gloucester, and Earl of Coventry, with limitation, failing his issue male, to the grandsons of Walter Coventry, next brother to Thomas 1st Baron, 26 April, 1697; ob. 1699.

VI. .... —IV. 1699. 6. Thomas Coventry, s. and h. ob. 1710.

VII. .... —V. 1710. 7. Thomas Coventry, s. and h. ob. 1712, s. p.

VIII. ...—VI. 1712. 8. Gilbert Coventry, uncle and heir, being next brother of Thomas 2d Earl, ob. 1719, s. p. m. when the Barony became Extinct, but his other honors devolved on

EARLS.

VII. 1719. 5. William Coventry, s. and h. of Walter, eldest son of Walter, s. and h. of Walter Coventry, brother of Thomas 1st Baron, succeeded to the Viscountcy of Deerhurst and Earldom of Coventry, agreeable to the limitation, as is before recited; ob. 1751.

VIII. 1751. 6. George William Coventry, s. and h. ob. 1809.

IX. 1809. 7. George William Coventry, s. and h. Present Earl of Coventry and Viscount Deerhurst.

COWPER.

BARONS. EARLS.

I. 1706.—I. 1718. 1. Sir William Cowper, 3d Bart.; Created Baron Cowper of Wingham, co. Kent, 9 Nov. 1706; Created Viscount Fordwich, co. Kent, and Earl Cowper, 18 March, 1718; Lord Chancellor 1707; ob. 1723.

II. ....—II. 1723. 2. William (assumed the name of) Clavering Cowper, s. and h. ob. 1764.

III.....—III. 1764. 3. George Nassau Clavering Cowper, s. and h. ob. 1789.

IV.....—IV. 1789. 4. George Augustus Cowper, s. and h. ob. 1799, s. p.

V. .... —V. 1799. 5. Peter Leopold Louis Francis Cowper, brother and heir. Present Earl and Baron Cowper, and Viscount Fordwich

CRANBORNE.

VISCOUNTS.

I. 1604. 1. Robert Cecil, 1st Baron Cecil of Essingdon; Created Viscount Cranborne, co. Dorset, August 20, 1604; Created Earl of Salisbury 4 May, 1605, K. G. Vide SALISBURY.

CRANFIELD.

BARONS.

I. 1621. Lionel Cranfield; Created Baron Cranfield of Cranfield, co. Bedford, 9 July, 1621, and Earl of Middlesex 16 September, 1622.
Extinct 1674.
Vide MIDDLESEX.

IV. 1675. 1. Charles Sackville, 6th Earl of Dorset; his mother being sister and heir of the last Earl of Middlesex and Baron Cranfield, he was Created Baron Cranfield of Cranfield, co. Bedford, and Earl of Middlesex, April 4, 1675, K. G.; ob. 1706.

V. 1706. 2. Lionel Cranfield Sackville, s. and h. Earl of Dorset. Created Duke of Dorset, K. G.
Vide DORSET.

CRANLEY.

BARONS. VISC.

I. 1776.—I. 1801. 1. George Onslow; Created Baron Cranley of ImberCourt, co. Surrey, May 14, 1776, succeeded as 4th Baron Onslow 9th October following; Created Viscount Cranley of Imber-Court aforesaid, and Earl of Onslow, 19 June, 1801; ob. 1814.

II. .....—II. 1814. 2. Thomas Onslow, s. and h. Present Baron and Viscount Cranley, and Baron and Earl of Onslow.
Vide ONSLOW.

CRAVEN.

BARON. VISC. EARL.

I. 1626.—I. 1663.—I. 1663 1. William Craven; Created Baron Craven of Hampsted-Marshall, co. Berks, 12 March, 1626; with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brothers. Created Viscount Craven of Uffington, co. Berks, and Earl of Craven, co. York, with a new Creation of the Barony of Craven, failing his issue male,

BARONS. EARLS.

(his brothers having died s. p.) to his 2d cousin, Sir William Craven, of Lenchwyke; with remainder to Sir Anthony, brother of the said Sir William, and their heirs male respectively, 15 March, 1663. The said Sir William Craven having died s. p. his Lordship obtained a new Creation of the Barony 11 Dec. 1665, failing the male issue of Sir Anthony Craven, on Sir Thomas Craven, (next brother of Sir William above mentioned, and elder brother of the said Sir Anthony,) and his heirs male. Ob. 1697, s. p. when the Baronies of 1626 and 1663, and the Viscountcy and Earldom, became Extinct; but the Barony created by the patent of Dec. 11, 1665, devolved, agreeable to the limitation, on

II. 1697.— .....2. William Craven, s. and h. of William, eldest son of Sir Thomas Craven (whose brother Sir Anthony died s. p.) mentioned in the above limitation; ob. 1711.

III. 1711.— .....3. William Craven, s. and h. ob. 1739, s. p.

IV. 1739.— .....4. Fulwar Craven, bro. and h. ob. 1764, s. p.

V. 1764.— .....5. William Craven, 1st cousin and heir, being s. and h. of John Craven, next brother of William, 2d Baron; ob. 1769, s. p.

VI. 1769.— .....6. William Craven, nephew and heir, being s. and h. of John Craven, next brother of William, last Baron; ob. 1791.

VII. 1791.—II. 1801. 7. William Craven, s. and h. Created Viscount Uffington, co. Berks, and Earl of Craven, co. York, June 13, 1801. Present Earl and Baron Craven, and Viscount Uffington.

CRAVEN

BARON. OF RYTON.

I. 1642. John Craven, next brother of William 1st Earl of Craven; Created Baron Craven of Ryton, co. Salop, 21 March, 1642; ob. 1650, s. p. when his honors became Extinct.

CRESSY.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen.II. 1. Hugh de Cressie; living 1186.
II. John. 2. Roger de Cressie, s. and h. ob. 1245.
III. H.III. 3. Hugh de Cressie, s. and h. ob. 1262.
IV. H.III. 4. Stephen de Cressie, s. and h. ob. ....
V. Edw.I. 5. William de Cressy; summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294, and 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297; but it is doubtful if either of these Writs can be considered as a regular Summons to Parliament. Vide "CLYVEDON" and "FITZ-JOHN." Neither he nor any of his posterity were ever afterwards summoned.

CRETING.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1332. John de Creting; Summ. to Parl. 27 Jan. 20 July, 20 Oct. and 11 Dec. 6 Edw. III. 1332, but never afterwards, nor any of his descendants. "So that," observes Dugdale, "I have no more to say of him."

CREVEQUER.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. 1. Robert de Crevequer; living 1119.
II. Hen.II. 2. Daniel de Crevequer, s. and h. living 1165.
III. John. 3. Robert de Crevequer, s. and h. living 1196.
IV. H.III. 4. Hamon de Crevequer, s. and h. ob. 1262.
V. H.III. 5. Robert de Crevequer, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Hamon (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; living 1288. William, his son, died s. p. leaving his aunts his next heirs.

CREW.

BARONS.

I. 1661. 1. John Crew; Created Baron Crew of Stene, co. Northampton, 20 April, 1661; ob. 1679.
II. 1679. 2. Thomas Crew, s. and h. ob. . . . . s. p. m.
III. 16.. 3. Nathaniel Crew, brother and heir; Bishop of Durham; ob. 1721, s. p. when the Title became Extinct.

CREWE

BARON. OF CREWE.

I. 1806. John Crewe; Created Baron Crewe of Crewe, co. Chester, February 25, 1806. Present Baron Crewe.

CRIKETOT.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. III. 1. William de Criketot; living 1234.

II. H. III. 2. William de Criketot, s. and h. ob. 1277.

III. Edw. I. 3. William de Criketot, s. and h. living 1285. William de Criketot, his son and heir, was living in 1314; but none of this family were ever Summ. to Parl.

CRIOL.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. III. Bertram de Criol, living 1247; from whom descended

II. Hen. III. Nicholas de Criol; living 1269.

III. Edw. I. Nicholas de Criol, s. and h. summoned 8 June, 22 Edward I. 1294, and 26 Jan. 25 Edward I. 1297, but, for the reasons assigned under "CLYVEDON" and "FITZ-JOHN," it is doubtful if either of these Writs can be considered as a regular Summons to Parliament. Neither he nor any of his posterity were again summoned.

I. Hen. III. 1. John de Criol, brother of Nicholas II. Baron; ob. 1263.

II. Edw. I. 2. Bertram de Criol, s. and h. ob. 1294, leaving John his son and heir, who died s. p. in 1301, and was succeeded in the inheritance by Bertram de Criol, his uncle, but none of this branch were ever Summ. to Parl.

CRISPIN.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. Milo Crispin; ob. 1106, s. p.

I. Will. I. William Crispin, presumed of the same family, living 1118; of whom nothing farther is recorded.

CROFTS.

BARON.

I. 1658. William Crofts; Created Baron Crofts, of Saxham, co. Suffolk, 18 May, 1658; ob. 1677, s. p. when the title became

Extinct.

CROUN.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. Guy de Creon; to whom succeeded

II. Steph. Alan de Creon; ob. ....

III. Hen. II. Maurice de Croun, s. and h. living 1181.

II. Rich. I. Guy de Croun, s. and h. living 1189; ob. .... s. p. m. Petronel, his dau. wife of William de Longchamp, being his heir.

I. Hen. III. Maurice de Croun; living 1271.

CROMWELL.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1308. 1. John de Cromwell; Summ. to Parl. from 10 March, 1 Edward II, 1308, to 1 April, 9 Edward III. 1335; ob. circa 1335.

II. 1335. 2. Ralph de Cromwell, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 28 Dec. 49 Edw. III. 1375, to 19 Aug. 23 Rich. II. 1399; ob. 1399.

III. 1399. 3. Ralph de Cromwell, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 9 Sept. 1 Henry IV. 1400, to 3 Sept. 4 Henry V. 1417. ob. ante 1419.

IV. 1418. 4. Ralph de Cromwell; Summ. to Parl. from 29 Sept. 1 Henry VI. 1422, to 26 May, 33 Henry V. 1455; Lord Treasurer; ob. 1455, s. p. leaving Maud, his sister, his heir. She married Sir Richard Stanhope, and by him left two daughters and coheirs, Maud and Joane. Maud, the eldest, was thrice married, but only had issue by her first husband, Robert Lord Willoughby de Eresby, viz. Joane, who became the wife of Sir Richard Welles: Joane Welles, their dau. (and heir to her brother, Sir Robert Welles,) married

BARONS BY WRIT.

Sir Richard Hastings, by whom she had only one child, who died s.p. Joane Stanhope, the other dau. and coheir of Maud Cromwell, by Sir Richard Stanhope, married

V. 1461. Humphrey Bourchier, 3d son of Henry Earl of Essex; Summ. to Parl. as "Humfrido Bourchier de Cromwell," "Humfrido D'no Cromwell, Chl'r," or as "Humfrido Cromwell, Chl'r," from 25 July, 1 Edw. IV. 1461, to 15 Oct. 9 Edw. IV. 1470; ob. 1471, s.p. On the death of his wife, s.p. this Barony probably became vested in the descendants and representatives of the daughters of Ralph 2d Baron, viz. Hawyse, who married Thomas Lord Bardolf; Maud, who married Sir William Fitz-Williams, of Sprothorough; and Elizabeth, who married, first, Sir John Clifton, Knt. and, secondly, Sir Edward Benstead, Knt. among whose descendants and representatives this Barony is presumed to be in ABEYANCE.

CROMWELL

BARONS. OF WIMBLEDON.

I. 1536. Thomas Cromwell; Created Baron Cromwell of Okeham, co. Rutland, 9 July, 1536, and Earl of Essex 10 April, 1539, K.G. Attainted and beheaded 1540, when his honors became Forfeited.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1539. 1. Gregory Cromwell, s. and h. of the said Thomas Earl of Essex; Summ. to Parl. from 28 April, 1539, to 1548; and was Created by Patent Baron Cromwell 18 Dec. 1540, ob. 1551.

II. 1551. 2. Henry Cromwell, s. and h. ob. 1592.

III. 1592. 3. Edward Cromwell, s. and h. ob. 1607.

IV. 1607. 4. Thomas Cromwell, s. and h. Created Viscount Lecale, and Earl of Ardglass, in Ireland; ob. 1653.

V. 1653. 5. Wingfield Cromwell, s. and h. Earl of Ardglass, in Ireland; ob. 1668.

VI. 1668. 6. Thomas Cromwell, s. and h. Earl of Ardglass, in Ireland; ob. 1682, s.p.

VII. 1682. 7. Vere Essex Cromwell, uncle and heir, being next brother of Wingfield 5th Baron. Earl of Ardglass, in Ireland; ob. 1687, s.p.m. Elizabeth,

his dau. and heir, married Edward Southwell, Esq. whose great grandson and heir, Edward Southwell, became Baron de Clifford by descent. The Barony of Cromwell created by the Writ of 28 April, 1539, to Gregory Cromwell, is therefore presumed to be vested in the present Lord de Clifford, as heir general of Vere Essex Cromwell, Earl of Ardglass, in Ireland, and VII.-7th Baron Cromwell: but the Barony of Cromwell created by the Patent of 18 Dec. 1540, became Extinct on the demise of the said Vere Essex, Earl of Ardglass and Baron Cromwell, in 1687, he being the last heir male within the limitation of that Patent.

CULLODEN.

BARONY, 27 November, 1801.

Vide CAMBRIDGE.

CUMBERLAND.

EARLS.

I. 1525. 1. Henry Clifford, XI.-15th Baron Clifford: Created Earl of Cumberland 18 June, 1525, K.G.; ob. 1542.

II. 1542. 2. Henry Clifford, s. and h. Baron Clifford; ob. 1569.

III. 1569. 3. George Clifford, s. and h. Baron Clifford, K.G. ob. 1605, s.p.m.

IV. 1605. 4. Francis Clifford, brother and heir; ob. 1641.

V. 1641. 5. Henry Clifford s,. and h. Summ. to Parl. as Lord Clifford vita patris; ob. 1643, s. p. m. when the Earldom became

Extinct.

DUKES.

I. 1644. Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhine, second son of Frederick Prince Elector Palatine, by Elizabeth, only dau. of King James I. Created Baron of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, Earl of Holderness, co. York, and Duke of Cumberland, Jan. 24, 1644, K.G. ob. 1682, s. p. when all his honors became

Extinct.

II. 1699. George Prince of Denmark, husband of Anne, afterwards Queen of England; Created Baron Wokingham, co. Berks, Earl of Kendal,

DUKES.

co Westmoreland, and Duke of Cumberland, 9 April, 1689, K. G.; ob. 1708, s. p. when all these dignities became

Extinct.

III. 1708. William Augustus, brother of K. George II. Created Baron of the Isle of Alderney, Viscount Trematon, co. Cornwall, Earl of Kennington, co. Surrey, Marquess of Berkhampsted, co. Hertford, and Duke of Cumberland, July 27, 1762, K. G.; ob. 1765, s. p. when all his honors became

Extinct.

IV. 1766. Henry Frederick, brother of King George III. Created Earl of Dublin, in Ireland, and Duke of Cumberland and Strathern, in Great Britain, October 18, 1766, K. G.; ob. 1790, s. p. when these honours became

Extinct.

V. 1799. Ernest Augustus, younger son of George III. and brother of his present Majesty. Created Earl of Armagh, in Ireland, and Duke of Cumberland and Tiviotdale, in Great Britain, April 23, 1799. Present Duke of Cumberland and Duke of Tiviotdale; also Earl of Armagh, in Ireland; K.G. G.C.B. ⚶

CURZON.

BARONS. VISC.

I. 1794.—I. 1802. 1. Asheton Curzon; Created Baron Curzon of Penmhouse, co. Bucks, Aug. 13, 1794; Created Viscount Curzon of the same place, Feb. 27, 1802; ob. 1820.

II. . . . —II. 1820. 2. Richard William Penn Asheton Curzon (assumed the name of) Howe, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Penn Asheton Curzon (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Viscount; Created Earl Howe, July 14, 1821. Present Viscount and Baron Curzon, and Earl Howe. ⚶

DACRE.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1321. 1. Ralph de Dacre, s. and h. of William Dacre, whom Dugdale (vol. ii. p. 22) states was Summ. to Parl. from 28 Edw. I. to 12 Edw. II. but his name does not once occur in any of the Summonses in that period; Summ. to Parl. from 15 May, 14 Edw. II. 1321, to 15 Nov. 12 Edw. III. 1338, as "Ranulph de Dacre;" he married Margaret, dau. and heir of Thomas Baron Multon of Gillesland; ob. 1339.

II. 1339. 2. William de Dacre, s. and h. Sum. to Parl. from 25 Nov. 24 Edw. III. 1350, to 20 Nov. 34 Edw. III. 1363; ob. 1361, s. p.

III. 1361. 3. Ralph de Dacre, brother and heir, Summ. to Parl. from 14 Aug. 36 Edw. III. 1362, to 4 Oct. 47 Edw. III. 1373; ob. 1375, s. p.

IV. 1375. 4. Hugh de Dacre, brother and heir, Summ. to Parl. from 1 Dec. 50 Edw. III. 1376, to 20 Aug. 7 Rich. II. 1383; ob. 1383.

V. 1383. 5. William de Dacre, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 3 March, 7 Rich. II. 1384, to 23 Nov. 5 Henry IV. 1403; ob. circa 1403.

VI. 1403. 6. Thomas de Dacre, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 1 Dec. 14 Henry IV. 1412, to 26 May, 33 Henry VI. 1455, as "Thomas de Dacre de Gillesland *;" ob. 1457, leaving his grand-dau. Joan, dau. and heir of Thomas

* The addition of *Gillesland* occurs for the first time in the Writ of 14 Hen. IV.; and it may be inferred, that although Ralph de Dacre, the first Baron, was probably summoned in consequence of his marriage, yet that the Barony created to him by the Writ of Summons 14 Edward II. was a distinct Barony from that of Multon of Gillesland, of which his wife was the sole heir, for both this Ralph and his descendants were uniformly Summ. to Parl. for *ninety-one* years, viz. from 14 Edward II. to 12 Henry IV. without the words Multon or Gillesland being, even in a single

BARONS BY WRIT.

Dacres (ob. v. p.) his eldest son, his next heir. Her husband,

VII. 1459. Richard Fienes, was Summ. to Parl. as "Richardo Fenys, Domino de Dacre, Militi," from 9 Oct. 38 Henry VI. 1459, to 15 Nov. 22 Edw. IV. 1482; ob. 1484.

VIII. 1484. 7. Thomas Fienes, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of John Fienes (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron, by the said Joan Dacre; Summ. to Parl. from 14 Oct. 11 Henry VII. 1495, to 5 Jan. 25 Henry VIII. 1534, as "Thomæ Fienes de Dacre;" ob. 1534.

IX. 1534. 8. Thomas Fienes, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Thomas Fienes (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. 8 June, 28 Hen. VIII. 1536, and 28 April, 31 Hen. VIII.

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instance, to be found in the Writs. The Barony of Multon of Gillesland is therefore presumed to have become merged in that of Dacre, and to have descended with it to the present Baron Dacre. This opinion is confirmed by Ralph Dacre, the heir *male* of the Dacre family, being created, by Writ 38 Henry VI. Baron DACRE OF GILLESLAND, when, at the same time, Richard Fienes, the heir general of Ralph 1st Baron Dacre, was summoned as BARON DACRE. Had the Barony created by the Writ of 14 Edward II. been considered the same as that inherited by his wife, the proper designation of the dignity would have been "Multon of Gillesland," and which title the Editor thus feels authorized to attribute to the present Lord Dacre.

The addition of "*de Gilleland*" in the Writ to Thomas de Multon, 1st Edward II. was evidently used to distinguish him from Thomas de Multon, who had been regularly summoned from 27 Edward I. as "Thomas de Multon" only; but in the first Edward II. he was summoned as "Thomas de Multon *de Egremund*," when the Thomas first mentioned was summoned as "Thomæ de Multon *de Gilleland*;" and the name of the latter immediately follows that of the former on the Roll. After the death of Thomas Multon *of Gilleland*, circa 8 Edward II. the distinction was no longer necessary, and we accordingly find that Thomas Multon of Egremond, was summoned without that addition in the 13th and 14th Edward II. and though it occurs in the last Writ directed to him, viz. 15 May in the latter year, the Writ to his son John, who succeeded him in the Barony, was addressed "Johanni de Multon,"

BARONS BY WRIT.

1539, in the last Writ with the addition of "de South." Executed for murder 1541, when his honors became

Forfeited.

IX. 1562. 9. Gregory Fienes, s. and h. restored in blood and honors, and Summ. to Parl. from 11 Jan. 5 Eliz. 1573, to 19 Feb. 35 Eliz. 1593; ob.

BARONESS. 1594, s. p. leaving

I. 1604. 10. Margaret Fienes, wife of Sampson Lennard, Esq. his sister and heir. She claimed the Barony temp. Eliz. and was allowed it in 1604; ob. 1611.

BARONS BY WRIT.

XI. 1611. 11. Henry Lennard, s. and h. ob. 1616.

XII. 1616. 12. Richard Lennard, s. and h. ob. 1630.

XIII. 1630. 13. Francis Lennard, s. and h. ob. 1662.

XIV. 1662. 14. Thomas Lennard, s. and h. Created Earl of Sussex 5 Oct. 1674; ob. 1715, s. p. m. leaving two daughters and coheirs, Barbara and Ann, between whom the Barony fell into ABEYANCE. The former married Charles Skelton, and died 1741, s. p. when the Abeyance

BARONESS. terminated, and her sister and sole heir,

II. 1741. 15. Ann Lennard succeeded to the dignity. She was thrice married, first, to Richard Barrett Lennard, s. and h. of Dacre Barrett Lennard, eldest son of Richard L. nard, second son of Richard XII. Baron; 2dly, to Henry Roper, Lord Teynham (to whom she was third wife); and, 3dly, to Hon. Robert Moore; ob. 1755.

BARONS BY WRIT.

XV. 1755. 16. Thomas Barrett Lennard, s. and h. by her first husband; ob. 1786, s. p. when this Barony devolved on his half-nephew,

XVI. 1786. 17. Trevor Charles Roper, s. and h. of Charles Roper (ob. vita matris), son of Henry Lord Teynham, by the second husband of Ann 2d

BARONESS. Baroness Dacre; ob. 1794, s. p.

III. 1794. 18. Gertrude Roper, sister and heir, wife of Thomas Brand, Esq.; ob. 1819.

BARON BY WRIT.

XVII. 1819. 19. Thomas Brand, s. and h. Present Baron Dacre and Baron Multon of Gillesland.

DACRE
OF GILLESLAND (alias OF THE NORTH).

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1459. 1. Ralph Dacre, 2d son of Thomas VI. Baron Dacre; Summ. to Parl. 9 Oct. 38 Henry VI. 1459 as "Ranulpho Dacre de Gillesland, Chl'r." slain at Wakefield 1461, and having been attainted his honors became
Forfeited.

I. 1482. 1. Humphrey Dacre, brother and heir of the last Baron, who died s. p. Summ. to Parl. 15 Nov. 22 Edw. IV. 1482, and 9 Dec. 1 Rich. III. 1483 as "Humfridio Dacres de Gillesland, Chevalier;" ob. 1509.

II. 1509. 2. Thomas Dacre, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Thomæ Dacre de Dacre," from 17 October, 1 Henry VIII. 1509, to 12 Nov. 7 Henry VIII. 1515. He married Elizabeth, grand-dau. and heir of Ralph Lord Greystock, K. G.; ob. 1525.

III. 1525. 3. William Dacre, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 3 Nov. 21 Henry VIII. 1529, to 21 Oct. 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, 1555, in the first Writ as "Willielmo Dacre de Dacre & Greystok, Chl'r," afterwards as "de Gillesland," or "of Greystok," or "de North;" ob. 1563.

IV. 1563. 4. Thomas Dacre, s. and h. He was never Summ. to Parl. ob. ante 1566.

V. 1566. 5. George Dacre, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 30 Sept. 8 Eliz. 1566, and then described as "infra ætatem;" ob. 1569, s. p. leaving his three sisters, Ann, wife of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, Mary, wife of Thomas Lord Howard of Walden (who died s. p.), and Elizabeth, wife of Lord William Howard, his next heirs. This Barony, together with that of Greystock, is now in ABEYANCE between the co-heirs and representatives of the said sisters of the last Baron; of the eldest of whom the Lords Petre and Stourton are the representatives; and the latter is represented by the present Earl of Carlisle, whose ancestor,

BARONS BY PATENT.

I. 1661. Charles Howard, s. and h. of William, s. and h. of Philip, eldest son (ob. v. p.) of Lord William Howard before mentioned, by Ann Dacre, sister and coheir of George last Baron Dacre of Gillesland, was Created Baron Dacre of Gillesland, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, and Earl of Carlisle, by Patent, April 20, 1661. Vide CARLISLE.

DAGWORTH.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1347. 1. Thomas de Dagworth; Summ. to Parl. Nov. 13, 21 Edward III. 1347, and 14 Feb. 22 Edward III. 1348, but never afterwards. He died in 1359, leaving Nicholas his s. and h. but neither he nor any of his posterity were ever Summoned to Parliament.

DALHOUSIE.

BARON.

I. 1815. 1. George Ramsay, 9th Earl of Dalhousie in Scotland; Created Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie Castle, co. Edinburgh, July 18, 1815, G.C.B. Present Baron Dalhousie; also Earl of Dalhousie in Scotland.

D'AMORIE.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1327. Roger D'Ammory; Summ. to Parl. from 20 Nov. 11 Edw. II. 1327, to 15 May, 14 Edw. II. 1321. He married Elizabeth, sister and coheir of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and niece of King Edward II. widow of John Earl of Ulster, and of Theobald de Verdon, ob. circa 1322, S.P.M. leaving Elizabeth his dau. and heir, who married John Lord Bardolf; her grandson, Thomas Lord Bardolf, having been attainted circa 1404, this Barony, together with that of Bardolf, then became Forfeited.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1326. Richard Damorie, presumed to have been nephew to Roger Baron Damory before mentioned, Summ. to Parl. from 3 Dec. 20 Edw. II. 1326, to 23 Oct. 4 Edw. III. 1330; ob. 1330, leaving Richard his son and heir, who was never Summ. to Parl. and died in 1375, s. p. when the Barony became

Extinct.

DANBY.

EARLS.

I. 1626. 1. Henry Danvers, 1st Lord Danvers; Created Earl of Danby, co. York, 5 Feb. 1626, K. G.; ob. 1643, s. p. when all his titles became

Extinct.

II. 1674. 1. Thomas Osborne, 1st Vise. Latimer; Created Earl of Danby, co. York, June 27, 1674; *Created Marquess of Carmarthen, 9 April, 1689, and Duke of Leeds 4 May, 1694, K. G.

Vide LEEDS.

DANVERS.

BARON.

I. 1603. 1. Henry Danvers, Created Baron Danvers of Dantsey, co. Wilts. 27 July, 1603; Created Earl of Danby 1626: ob. 1643, s. p. when his honors became

Extinct.

D'ARCY.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will.I. 1. Norman D'arcy, living 1392.
II. Hen.I. 2. Robert D'arcy, s. and h. ob. .....
III. H. II. 3. Thomas D'arcy, s. and h. ob. 1180.
IV. John. 4. Thomas D'arcy, s. and h. living 1220.
V. H. III. 5. Norman D'arcy, s. and h. living 1253.
VI. H. III. 6. Philip D'arcy, s. and h. ob. 1263.
VII. Edw.I. 7. Norman D'arcy, s. and h. Summ. 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294; but is doubtful for the reasons assigned under "CLYVEDON," if that Writ can

be considered as a regular Summons to Parliament; ob. 1296.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 8. Philip D'arcy, s. and h. Summ. 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297; but it is doubtful if that Writ was a regular Summons to Parl. Vide "2 FITZ-JOHN." Summ. to Parl. from 29 Dec. 28 Edw. I. 1299, to 20 Oct. 6 Edw. III. 1332, ob. ....., leaving Norman D'arcy his son his heir, who died in 1340, without having ever been Summ. to Parl. Philip his son and heir died soon afterwards, infra ætatem, when Sir Philip Limbury, son of Julian, and Agnes, wife of Sir Roger de Pedwardine, the daughters of Philip Baron D'arcy, and aunts of the said Philip, became his heirs, among whose descendants and representatives this Barony is presumed to be in ABEYANCE.

I. 1332. 1. John Darcy, brother of Philip 1-8th Baron Darcy; Summ. to Parl. from 27 Jan. 6 Edw. III. 1332, to 20 Jan. 7 Edw. III. 1334, as "Johanni Darcy le Cosin," and 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, as "Johanni Darcy;" ob. 1347.

II. 1347. 2. John Darcy, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 20 Nov. 22 Edw. III. 1348, to 15 March, 28 Edw. III. 1354, as "Johanni Darcy de Knayth." He married Elizabeth, dau. and sole heir of Nicholas Baron Meinill; ob. 1356.

III. 1356. 3. John Darcy, son and heir, ob. infra ætatem, 1362, s. p.

IV. 1362. 4. Philip Darcy, brother and heir; Summ. to Parl. from 4 Aug. 1 Ric. 1377, to 5 Nov. 21 Rich. II. 1397, as "Philippo Darcy," ob. 1398.

V. 1398. 5. John Darcy, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 19 Aug. 23 Ric. II. 1399, to 21 Sept. 12 Hen. IV. 1411; ob. 1411.

VI. 1411. 6. Philip D'arcy, s. and h. ob. infra ætatem, 1418, s. p. m. leaving Elizabeth, who marr. Sir James Strangways, and Margery, who became the wife of Sir John Convers, his daughters and heirs, between whose de-

scendants and representatives this Barony, and the Barony of Meinill is presumed to have been ever since in ABEYANCE.

The Creation to Conyers Darcy of the dignities of Baron Darcy, with the precedence of John V.-5th Baron as is stated in the next page, cannot be considered to have taken this Barony out of Abeyance; for the limitation to his heirs male rendered it a creation *de novo*, notwithstanding that the said Conyers Darcy was, jure matris, one of the co-heirs of this Barony; and the precedence so assigned him was, according to modern doctrines on the subject, illegal.

DARCY

OF DARCY.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1509. 1. Thomas Darcy, s. and h. of William, eldest son of Richard (ob.v. p.) son and heir of John Darcy, 2d son of John V.-5th Baron; Summ. to Parliament as "Thomas Darcy de Darcy, Chl'r," from 17 Oct. 1 Hen. VIII. 1509, to 3 Nov. 21 Hen. VIII. 1529; and with the addition of "de Temple Hirst," 5 Jan. 25 Hen. VIII. 1534, and as "Thomæ Darcie, Chl'r," 8 June, 28 Hen. VIII. 1536, K. G.; beheaded 1538, and having been attainted his honors became

Forfeited.

II. 1548. 1. George D'arcy, s. and h. Restored in blood, with the dignity of Baron Darcy to him and his heirs male, by Act of Parliament 2 Edw. VI. 1548; ob. 1557.

III. 1557. 2. John Darcy, s. and h. ob. 1587.

IV. 1587. 3. John Darcy, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Michael Darcy (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; he was Summ. to Parl. as "Johanni Darcie and Meinill," probably in consequence of his descent from John II.-2d Baron Darcy, by Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Nicholas Baron Meinill. Vide "MEINILL;" ob. 1635, s. p. when his honors became

Extinct.

BARONS BY PATENT.

I. 1641. 1. Conyers Darcy, s. and h. of Thomas Darcy, by Elizabeth, dau. and eventually sole heir of John Baron Conyers, son of Arthur Darcy, 2d son of Thomas Baron Darcy, who was beheaded in 1538; Created, by Patent 10 Aug. 1641, Baron Darcy, to him and the heirs male of his body, with the precedence of John V.-5th Baron Darcy, to whom, jure matris, he was coheir. Baron Conyers, jure matris; ob. 1653.

II. 1653. 2. Conyers D'arcy, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 8 May, 13 Car. II. 1661, to 4 March, 32 Car. II. 1680, as "Conyers Darcie de Darcie," and in the two last Writs with the addition of "and Meynill;" Created Earl of Holderness 5 Dec. 1682; ob. 1689.

III. 1689. 3. Conyers Darcy, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 1 March, 32 Car. II. 1680, in the same Parliament in which his father sat as Baron Darcy and Meinill as "Conyers Darcy de Conyers, Chl'r," by which title he was also Summ. 1 James II. 1685; succeeded his father in his honors 1689, and the Baronies of Conyers and Darcy continued merged in the Earldom of Holdernesse until the death of Robert VI.-4th Earl in 1778, s. p. m. when that Earldom and the Barony of Darcy created by the Patent of 1641, became Extinct; and the Barony of Conyers descended to Amelia, his daughter and heiress. The title of Meinill, as is stated under that dignity, is presumed to have been an assumption by these Barons without any legal right.

DARCY
OF CHICHE.

BARONS.

I. 1551. 1. Thomas Darcy, presumed to have been descended from the ancient Barons Darcy; Created Baron Darcy of Chiche, co. Essex, 5 April, 1551, K. G.; ob. 1558.

BARONS.

II. 1558. 2. John Darcy, s. and h. ob. 1580.

III. 1580. 3. Thomas Darcy, s. and h. Created Viscount Colchester for life, with remainder to his son-in-law Sir Thomas Savage, 5 July, 1621; Created 4 Nov. 1626, Earl Rivers, with the same limitation; ob. 1639, s. p. m. when the Barony of Darcy of Chiche became

Extinct.

DARLINGTON.

Barony, 2 Jan. 1686—Extinct 1717.

Vide Dorchester.

COUNTESS.

I. 1722. Charlotte-Sophia, wife of the Baron Kilmansegg, Countess of Platen in Germany, and Countess of Leinster in Ireland; Created Baroness of Brentford, co. Middlesex, and Countess of Darlington, co. Durham, 1722; ob. 1730, s. p. m. when her honors became

Extinct.

EARLS.

I. 1754. 1. Henry Vane, 3d Baron Barnard; Created Viscount Barnard, and Earl of Darlington, co. Durham, 3 April, 1754; ob. 1758.

II. 1758. 2. Henry Vane, s. and h. ob. 1792.

III. 1792. 3. William Henry Vane, s. and h. Present Earl of Darlington and Viscount and Baron Barnard. He married Katherine, dau. and coheir of Harry, last Duke of Bolton, and coheir of one moiety of the Barony of St. John of Basing.

DARTMOUTH.

BARONY, 29 July, 1675—Extinct 1680.
Vide PLYMOUTH.

BARONS.

I. 1682. 1. George Legge, Created Baron Dartmouth of Dartmouth, co. Devon. with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brother William Legge, 2 Dec. 1682; ob. 1691.

EARLS.

II. 1691. I. 1711. 2. William Legge, s. and h. Created Viscount Lewisham, co. Kent, and Earl of Dartmouth aforesaid, 5 Sept. 1711; ob. 1750.

III..... II. 1750. 3. William Legge, grandson and heir; being son and heir of George Legge, (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Earl; ob. 1801.

IV..... III. 1801. 4. George Legge, son and heir, K. G. ob. 1810.

V. ..... IV. 1810. 5. William Legge, son and heir. Present Earl and Baron of Dartmouth, and Viscount Lewisham.

DAUBENEY.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. II. Ralph D'Albini, younger son of William D'Albini 1st Baron De Albini Brito; ob. 1190; his successor was

II. John. Philip de Albini, ob. 1235.

III. H. III. Philip de Albini, nephew and heir; ob. ..... s. p.

BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 1. Elias Daubeney, brother and heir; Summ. to Parl. from 2 Nov. 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 22 Jan. 30 Edw. I. 1305; ob. .....

II. 1342. 2. Ralph Daubeney, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, but never afterwards; and though he left male issue, his descendants were never summoned to Parliament until his great-great-grandson.

BARONS BY PATENT.

I. 1486. 1. Giles Daubeney; was Created Baron Daubeney 12 March, 1486, K. G.; ob. 1507.

II. 1507. 2. Henry Daubeney, s. and h. Created Earl of Bridgewater 19 July, 1538; ob. 1548, s. p. when his honors created by the Patents of 1486 and 1538, became Extinct; but the Barony created by the Writ of 23 Edw. I. is vested in the heirs general of Elias 1st Baron Daubeney.

DAWNAY.

BARON.

I. 1796. John Christopher Burton Dawnay, 5th Visc. Downe in Ireland; Created Baron Dawnay of Cowick, co. York, May 28, 1796. Present Baron Dawnay in England, and Visc. Downe in Ireland.

DEBEVERER.

BARON BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. Drue Debeverer, called also Drue de Holdernesse; came into England with the Conqueror, and retired into Flanders some years afterwards.

DE DUNSTANVILLE.

Vide DUNSTANVILL.

DE GREY.

MARQUESS.

I. 1740. 1. Henry Grey, 1st Duke of Kent; Created 9 May, 1740, Marquess de Grey, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his granddaughter Jemima, (dau. of his eldest dau. Amabel, by John Campbell, s. and h. of John Earl of Bredalbane), and to her issue male; ob. 1741, s. p. m.

MARCHIONESS.

I. 1741. 2. Jemima Campbell, grand-daughter and heir; Baroness Lucas: she married Philip York, afterwards Earl of Hardwicke; ob. 1797, s. p. m. when the Marquisate became Extinct.

COUNTESS.

I. 1816. 1. Amabell Hume Campbell, eldest dau. and coheir of the last Marchioness; succeeded her mother as Baroness Lucas, and was Created Countess de Grey of Wrest, co. Bedford, Sept. 11, 1816, with remainder, failing her issue male, to her sister Mary Jemima, widow of Thomas Robinson, 2d Baron Grantham, and to her issue male; she married Alexander Campbell, eldest son of Hugh Earl of Marchmont, who was Created Baron Hume of Berwick 1776, but died s. p. v. p. 1781. Present Countess de Grey and Baroness Lucas. =

DEERHURST.

VISCOUNTCY, 26 April, 1697.

Vide COVENTRY.

DEINCOURT.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Walter Deincourt.
II. Hen. I. 2. Ralph Deincourt, s. and h. ob. ....
III. Hen. II. 3. Walter Deincourt, ob. circa 1167.
IV. Ric. I. 4. John Deincourt; living 1200.
V. John. 5. Oliver Deincourt, s. and h. ob. 1201.
VI. H. III. 6. Oliver Deincourt, s. and h. living 1244.
VII. H. III. 7. John Deincourt, s. and h. ob. ante 1257.

BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 8. Edmund Deincourt, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299, to 3 Dec. 20 Edw. II. He was also summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294; but for the reasons assigned under "CLYVEDON," it is presumed that that Writ cannot be deemed a regular Summons to Parliament. Ob. 1327, leaving Isabel, his grand-dau. viz. dau. and sole heir of Edmund (ob. v. p.) his eldest son, his heir, but wishing to perpetuate his name and arms, he obtained a licence from the King to settle his lordships and lands, &c. on whom he pleased. He accordingly settled them on William Deincourt, hereafter mentioned, but the Barony created by the Writ of 27 Edward I. descended to the said Isabel, his grand-daughter, and is probably now in ABEYANCE among her descendants and representatives.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1332. 1. William Deincourt, son of John Deincourt, who is presumed to have been brother of the last Baron, who settled on this William all his lordships, by licence of the King. Summ. to Parl. from 27 Jan. 6 Edw. III. 1332, to 1 June, 37 Edward III. 1363; ob. 1379.

II. 1372. 2. William Deincourt, grandson and heir; being s. and h. of William Deincourt (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron, Summ. to Parl. 26 Aug. 4 Rich. II. 1380, and 16 July, and 22 Aug. 5 Rich. II. 1381. Though the Christian name of this Baron is here stated to have been *William* from Dugdale's having so called him, it is most probable that he was in fact named *John*, as in each instance in the lists of summons cited above, he is styled "Joh'i Deyncourt." Ob. 15 Oct. 5 Rich. II. 1381.

III. 1381. 3. Ralph Deincourt, s. and h. He was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. 1402, s. p.

IV. 1402. 4. John Deincourt, brother and heir; he was never Summ. to Parl. * he married Johanna, dau. and sole heir of Robert Lord Grey of Rotherfield. Ob. 1406.

V. 1406. 5. William Deincourt, s. and h. ob. infra ætatem, 1422, s. p. leaving Alice and Margaret his sisters his heirs: the said Alice married, first, Ralph Boteler of Sudley, who died s. p. and secondly, Lord Lovell of Tichmersh; Margaret Deincourt, the other coheir, became the wife of Ralph Lord Cromwell, but died s. p. This Barony, therefore, became vested in the descendants of Lord Lovell and the above-mentioned Alice his wife, on the termination of the Abeyance by the death of

* The probable cause of this Baron and his predecessor never having been Summ. to Parl. was their dying so very soon after they became of age; viz. Ralph, his brother, about twenty-one, and this Baron about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. William, his s. and h. the last Baron, died under twenty-one; so that only one out of the three was eligible to a seat in Parliament, and as he did not make proof of his age until just before his death, it is not likely he would have been summoned before he had done so.

Margaret Lady Cromwell. In 1487 Francis Baron and Viscount Lovell, grandson of the above-mentioned William Lord Lovel and Alice Deincourt his wife, was Attainted, when the Barony of Deincourt, together with those of Lovel of Tichmersh, Holland, and Grey of Rotherfield, became

Forfeited.

DEINCOURT

OF SUTTON.

BARON.

I. 1624. 1. Sir Francis Leke, 1st Bart. Created Baron Deincourt of Sutton, co. Derby, 26 Oct. 1624, and Earl of Scarsdale 11 Nov. 1645.

Extinct 1736.

Vide SCARSDALE.

D'EIVILL.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. Robert E'Eivill; from whom descended

II. John. Robert D'Eivill, living 1241; his successor was

BY WRIT.

I. 1264. John D'Eyvill; Summ. to Parl. 14 Dec. 49 Henry III. 1264; living 1266: his posterity were never Summ. to Parl.

DE LA BECHE.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1342. Nicholas De la Beche; Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb. 16 Edward III. 1342, but never afterwards, nor any of his posterity.

DE LA POLE.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1366. 1. Michael de la Pole; Summ. to Parl. from 20 Jan. 39 Edw. III. 1366, to 28 Sept. 8 Rich. II. 1384. In the Writ of 50 Edw. III. he is described as "Admirallo Regis Flotæ Navium versus partes Boreales." Created Earl of Suffolk 6 Aug. 1385. This

Barony continued merged in that dignity, and with it was Forfeited circa 1388; restored in 1397 to Michael de la Pole, son of this Baron, from whom it descended to his son, Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, on whose death, in 1415, s. p. m. it is presumed to have fallen into Abeyance between his three daughters and coheirs, Katherine, Elizabeth, and Isabel, of whom the two last named died ante 1422, s. p. and Katherine took the veil, when this Barony devolved on her uncle and heir, William de la Pole, Earl, Marquess, and Duke of Suffolk, on whose Attainder, in 1450, it, together with his other honors, became Forfeited.

DE LA MARE.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1299. John de la Mare; Summ. to Parl. from 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299, to 26 July, 7 Edw. II. 1313, but his descendants were never Summ. to Parl.; "and," says Dugdale, "none of them continuing in the rank of Barons, I shall take no farther notice of them."

DE LA MERE.

BARONS.

I. 1661. 1. Sir George Booth, 2d Bart. Created Baron Delamere of Dunham Massey, co. Chester, 20th April, 1661; ob. 1684.

II. 1684. 2. Henry Booth, s. and h. Created Earl of Warrington, co. Lancaster, 1690; ob. 1693.

III. 1693. 3. George Booth, s. and h. Earl of Warrington, ob. 1758, s. p. m. when the Earldom of Warrington became Extinct; but this Barony devolved on

IV. 1758. 4. Nathaniel Booth, cousin and heir male, being s. and h. of Robert Booth, 2d son of George 1st Baron; ob. 1770, s. p. m. when this Barony became Extinct.

V. 1796. 1. George Harry Grey, 5th Earl of Stamford, s. and h. of Harry 4th Earl of Stamford, by Mary, sole dau. and heir of George Booth,

BARONS.

3d Baron Delamere, and 2d Earl of Warrington; Created Baron Delamere of Dunham Massey, co. Chester, and Earl of Warrington, 22d April, 1796; ob. 1819.

VI. 1819. 2. George Harry Grey, s. and h. 6th Earl of Stamford, and IV.-2d Earl of Warrington. Present Baron Delamere of Dunham Massey.

DELAMERE

BARON. OF VALE ROYAL.

I. 1821. 1. Thomas Cholmondeley, descended from the common ancestor of the present Marquess of Cholmondeley. Created Baron Delamere of Vale Royal, co. Chester, 14th July, 1821. Present Baron Delamere of Vale Royal.

DE LA VAL.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. II. Guy de la Val; ob. 1199. His successor was
II. John. Gilbert de la Val; living 1216.
III. H. III. Eustace de la Val; living 1257.
IV. Edw. I. Hugh de la Val; ob. ante 1301.

DELAVAL.

BARON.

I. 1786. Sir John Hussey Delaval, 1st Bart. 1st Baron Delaval in Ireland; presumed to have been descended from the Barons above mentioned. Created Baron Delaval of Seaton Delaval, co. Northumberland, Aug. 21, 1786; ob. 1808, s. p. m. when his honors became

Extinct.

DE LA WARDE.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 1. Robert de la Warde; Summ. to Parl. from 29 Dec. 28 Edw. I. 1299, to 3 Nov. 34 Edw. I. 1306; ob. .....

II. 1324. 2. Simon de la Warde, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 30 Dec. 18 Edw. II. 1324, to 24 July, 8 Edw. III. 1334, but not afterwards, nor was any of his posterity, in whose descendants and representatives this Barony is probably now vested.

DE LA WARR.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 1. Roger la Warr; Summ. to Parl. from 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299, to 16 June, 4 Edw. II. 1311. He was likewise summoned 8 June, 22 Edward I. 1294, but it is doubtful if that Writ was a regular Summons to Parl. Vide "CLYVEDON." Ob. 1320.

II. 1307. 2. Roger la Warr, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 26 Aug. 1 Edw. II. 1307, to 26 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342; ob. 1347.

III. 1347. 3. Roger la Warr, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of John la Warr (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. 14 Aug. 36 Edw. III. 1362, and 1 June, 37 Edw. III. 1363; ob. 1370.

IV. 1370. 4. John la Warr, s. and h. Summoned to Parl. from 8 Jan. 44 Edw. III. 1371, to 5 Nov. 21 Richard II. 1397; ob. 1398, s. p.

V. 1398. 5. Thomas la Warr, brother and heir; Summ. to Parl. from 19 Aug. 23 Rich. II. 1399, to 7 Jan. 4 Henry VI. 1426, and, being a priest, by the appellation of "Magistro Thomæ de la Warr;" ob. 1426, s. p.

VI. 1426. 6. Reginald V.-5th Baron West, nephew and heir; being s. and h. (Thomas Baron West, his elder brother, having died s. p.) of Thomas Baron West, by Joan, dau. of Roger III. Baron, and half-sister and heir of Thomas the last Baron la Warr; Summoned to Parl. as "Reginaldo la Warre, Chl'r," from 15 July, 5 Henry VI. 1427, and by that designation, or as "Reginaldo West, Chl'r," to 28 Sept. 28 Henry VI. 1449; ob. 1451.

VII. 1451. 7. Richard West, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 23 Jan. 34 Henry VI. 1456, to 16 Jan. 12 Henry VII. 1497, as "Richardo West de la Warre, Chl'r," or as "Richardo West, Chl'r," though he is stated, on the authority of an Escheat, to have died twenty-one years before, viz. 10 March, 16 Edward IV. 1476.

VIII. 14.. 8. Thomas West, s. and h. said to have been

BARONS BY WRIT.

aged 19 at the death of his father, and to have had livery of his lands 1 Sept, 1476, though then within age. Summ. to Parl. from 17 Oct. 1 Henry VIII. 1509, to 15 April, 14 Henry VIII. 1523; K. G.; ob. 1525.

IX. 1525. 9. Thomas West, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 3 Nov. 21 Henry VIII. 1529, to 14 Aug. 1 Mary, 1553, K.G.; ob. 1554, when, according to modern decisions, the Barony fell into ABEYANCE between the daughters and coheirs of Sir Owen West, his half-brother, of whom Mary married, first, Sir Adrian Poynings, Knt. and secondly, Sir Richard Rogers, Knt. and as she became eventually the sole heir of her father, the Barony of la Warr, as well as that of West, created by the Writ of Summons to Thomas West, in 25 Feb. 16 Edw. II. must be considered to be vested in the descendants and representatives of the said Mary.

It is a most singular fact, that in the proceedings on this Barony, temp. Elizabeth, no allusion is made to this Mary or her descendants; and the last Report of the Committee of the House of Lords on the dignity of a Peer of the Realm is also silent on the subject of the issue of the said Mary, who left three daughters, and whose descendants still exist.

BARONS BY PATENT.

I. 1570. 1. William West, s. and h. of Sir George West, 2d son of Thomas VIII. Baron la Warr, by his second wife, and half-brother of Thomas the last Baron. Having attempted to poison his said half-uncle, he was, by Act of Parliament 2 Edw. VI. disabled from succeeding him in honors and estate. Created Baron de la Warr, to him and his heirs male, by Patent 5 February, 1570, and took his seat as junior Baron; he was also restored in blood; ob. 1595.

II. 1595. 2. Thomas West, s. and h. Claimed the precedency of the ancient Barony in 1597, when the House of Lords decided that the disability of his father was personal only, operating against his said father for his life, but not affecting the petitioner; that the acceptance of a new creation could not injure the claimant; but that

BARONS BY PATENT.

on the death of the said William the old and new dignities descended together to the petitioner, and that the old should be preferred; and on the 14th Nov. 1597, he was accordingly placed in the precedency of the ancient Barony *. Ob. 1602.

III. 1602. 3. Thomas West, s. and h. ob. 1618.

IV. 1618. 4. Henry West, s. and h. ob. 1628.

V. 1628. 5. Charles West, s. and h. ob. 1687.

VI. 1687. 6. John West, s. and h. ob. 1725.

EARLS.

VII. 1723.—I. 1761. 7. John West, s. and h. Created Viscount Cantelupe, and Earl de la Warr, 18 March, 1761, K.B. ... 1776.

VIII. .....—II. 1776. 8. John West, s. and h. ob. 1777.

IX. .....—III. 1777. 9. William Augustus West, s. ... ob. 1783, s. p.

X. .....—IV. 1783. 10. John Richard West, broth... heir; ob. 1795.

XI. .....—V. 1795. 11. George John West, s. and ... sent Earl de la Warr, ... Cantelupe, and Baron ... by Patent, 3 Feb. 179... *cording to the decisio...* also Baron la... r, ... of Summons...

* Vide last Report of the Lords' Com... Dignity of a Peer of the Realm, p. 25. A... appear presumptuous to have hazarded... page, that the ancient Barony is vested ... Mary, the dau. and heir of Sir Owen W... but the case is analagous to that of ... which instance, although Algernon Se... of Somerset) was summoned to Parlia... Percy, on the supposition that he had ... the ancient Barony, and although he w... the precedency of the ancient Barony ... the most competent judges of the subj... of Percy to which his descendants, the ... land, have succeeded, is that created ... said Algernon Seymour, Lord Percy, ... precedency of the old Barony assigned ...

DENBIGH.

BARON.

I. 1563. Robert Dudley, Created Baron Denbigh 28 Sept. 1563, and Earl of Leicester 29 Sept. 1563, K. C. ob. 1588, s. c. when his honors became Extinct.

EARLS.

I. 1622. 1. William Fielding, 1st Baron and Viscount Fielding, Created Earl of the County of Denbigh 14 Sept. 1622, ob. 1643.

II. 1643. 2. Basil Fielding, s. and h. Created Baron St. Liz, with a special remainder, 2 Feb. 1664, ob. 1675, s. c.

III. 1675. 3. William Fielding, nephew and heir, being s. and h. of George Earl of Desmond in Ireland, yourself son of William 1st Earl of Denbigh, Earl of Desmond in Ireland, ob. 1685.

[illegible]. 4. Basil Fielding, s. and h. Earl of Desmond in Ireland, ob. 1717.

[illegible]. 5. William Fielding, s. and h. Earl of Desmond in Ireland, ob. 1735.

[illegible]. 6. Basil Fielding, s. and h. Earl of Desmond in Ireland, ob. 1800.

[illegible]. 7. Basil [illegible] Fielding, grandson and heir, being [illegible] of William Robert Fielding, ob. [illegible] son of the 1st Earl. Present [illegible] Denbigh, Viscount and Baron Field[illegible] Baron St. Liz in England, also Earl [illegible] and, &c. in Ireland, &c.

DENNEY.

[illegible] Summ. to Parl. from 27 Oct. [illegible] 1604 to 17 Mar. 1 Car. 1, 1625, [illegible] Denny, de Waltham, Chil[illegible] Earl of Norwich 24 Oct. 1626, ob. [illegible] s. c. when that Earldom became [illegible] the Barons devolved on his [illegible]

BARONESS.

I. 16[illegible]. 2. Honoria, wife of James Hay, Earl of Carlisle; ob. . . . .

BARON BY WRIT.

II. 16... 3. James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, s. and h. ob. 1660, s. p. when this Barony became Extinct.

DERBY.

EARLS.

I. 1137. 1. Robert de Ferrars; Created Earl of Derby 1137; ob. 1139.

II. Steph. 2 Robert de Ferrars, s. and h. living 1141. Styled himself "Comes Junior de Ferrariis," and "Comes Junior de Notingham."

III. H. II. 3. William de Ferrars, s. and h. living 1167.

IV. H. II. 4. Robert de Ferrars, s. and h. living 1172.

V. Rich. I. 5. William de Ferrars, s. and h. Ousted of his Earldoms of Derby and Nottingham by King Richard I. but soon afterwards restored to them; ob. 1191.

VI. 1191. 6. William de Ferrars, s. and h. ob. 1246.

VII. 1246. 7. William de Ferrars, s. and h. Lord of Chartley jure matris; ob. 1254.

VIII. 1254. 8. Robert de Ferrars, s. and h. Dispossessed of the Earldoms by King Henry III. in 1265; ob. 1278. The lands of this Earl were conferred on Edmund Plantagenet, son of King Henry III. afterwards created Earl of Leicester and Lancaster, to whom many writers of authority attribute the title of Earl of Derby; but Dugdale expressly states, "he really had nothing of the title of Earl of Derby."

IX. 1337. Henry Plantagenet, s. and h. of Henry Earl of Lancaster. Created Earl of Derby 16 March, 1337, vitâ patris, succeeded his father as Earl of Lancaster 1345; was Created Earl of Lincoln 1349, and Duke of Lancaster 1351, K. G.; ob. 1361, s. p. m. Blanch, his dau. and ultimately sole heir, married John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, afterwards created Duke of Lancaster, "who, amongst the rest of his great titles," says Dugdale, "used that, and not in respect of any formal creation, but

because he had married Blanch above mentioned."

X. 1380. Henry Plantagenet, son and heir apparent of John of Gaunt, by the said Blanch; styled Earl of Derby 1380, v. p. "merely as he was that Duke's eldest son; afterwards Duke of Lancaster, and King Henry IV. when this Earldom became merged in the Crown.

XI. 1485. 1. Thomas Stanley; Summ. to Parl. as Baron Stanley 1455; Created Earl of Derby 27 Oct. 1485; Lord High Constable; K.G.; ob. 1504.

XII. 1504. 2. Thomas Stanley, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of George Stanley, K. G. (who was Summ. to Parl. as Baron Strange of Knockyn, in right of his wife, Jane, dau. and heir of John Lord Strange of Knockyn, and died v. p.) eldest son of the last Earl; ob. 1521.

XIII. 1521. 3. Edward Stanley, s. and h. K. G. ob. 1574.

XIV. 1574. 4. Henry Stanley, s. and h. He marr. Margaret, only child of Henry 2d Earl of Cumberland, by Alianore, dau. and coheir of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary Queen Dowager of France, and sister, and ultimately coheir of King Henry VIII.; K. G.; ob. 1592.

XV. 1592. 5. Ferdinando Stanley, s. and h. ob. 1594, s. p. m.

XVI. 1594. 6. William Stanley, brother and heir, K.G.; ob. 1642.

XVII. 1642. 7. James Stanley, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as Baron Strange v. p. K.G.; beheaded 1651.

XVIII. 1651. 8. Charles Stanley, s. and h. ob. 1672.

XIX. 1672. 9. William George Richard Stanley, s. and h. ob. 1702, s. p. m.

XX. 1702. 10. James Stanley, bro. and h. ob. 1736, s. p. when

XXI. 1736. 11. Sir Edward Stanley, 5th Bart. succeeded as next heir male, being lineally descended from James, 3d son of George Stanley, Baron Strange, K. G. (ob. v. p.) eldest son of Thomas XI.-1st Earl; ob. 1776.

XXII. 1776. 12. Edward (assumed the name of) Smith Stanley, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of James Stanley (ob. v. p.) s. and h. of Edward, last Earl. Present Earl of Derby.

DERWENTWATER.

EARLS.

I. 1688. 1. Sir Francis Radclyffe, Bart. Created Baron of Tyndale, co. Northumberland, Viscount Ratcliffe and Langley, and Earl of Derwentwater 7 March, 1688; ob. 1696.

II. 1696. 2. Francis Radclyffe, s. and h. ob. 1705.

III. 1705. 3. James Radclyffe, s. and h. beheaded and attainted 1716, when all his honors became Forfeited.

DESPENCER.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. Robert, Despencer, or Steward to King William I. living 1083.

II. H. I. William, Despencer, or Steward to K. Hen. I.

III. H. II. Thurstan Despencer; ob. ....

IV. John. Almaric Despencer, s. and h. living 1204.

V. H. III. Thurstan Despencer, presumed s. and h. ob. 1248.

I. H. III. 1. Hugh Despencer, contemporary with the last mentioned Thurstan; living 1236.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1264. 2. Hugh Despencer, presumed to have been grandson of the last Baron, viz. son of Thomas, who is supposed to have been his son; Summ. to Parl. 14 Dec. 49 Hen. III. 1264, as "Hugh le Despencer, Justic' Angliæ;" ob. 1265.

II. 1295. 3. Hugh Despencer, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edward I. 1295, to 14 March, 15 Edw. II. 1322; he was also Summ. 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294; but for the reasons assigned under "CLIVEDON," it is doubtful if that Writ was a regular Summons to Parliament; Created Earl of Winchester 10 May, 1322; beheaded 9 Oct. 1326, and having been declared a traitor by Parliament, his honors became Forfeited.

BARONS BY WRIT.

III. 1314. 4. Hugh Despencer, s. and h. having married Eleanor, dau. and coheir of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and niece of King Edw. II. was Summ. to Parl. as "Hugoni le Despencer, Juniori," from 29 July, 8 Edw. II. 1314, to 10 Oct. 19 Edw. II. 1325; beheaded 30 Nov. 1326, and having been declared a traitor by Act of Parliament, his honors became Forfeited.

IV. 1338. 5. Hugh Despencer, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 15 June, 12 Edw. III. 1338, to 1 Jan. 22 Edw. III. 1349; ob. 1349, s. p.

V. 1357. 6. Edward Despencer, nephew and heir, being s. and h. of Edward le Despencer, next bro. to the last Baron; he married Elizabeth, dau. and sole heir of Bartholomew IV. Baron Burghersh; Summ. to Parl. from 15 Dec. 31 Edward III. 1357, to 6 Oct. 46 Edw. III. 1372, K. G.; ob. 1375.

VI. 1375. 7. Thomas Despencer, Summ. to Parl. from 30 Nov. 20 Ric. II. 1396, and 18 July, 21 Ric. II. 1397; obtained the Reversal of the Act declaring his ancestors Hugh II.-3d, and Hugh III.-4th Barons, traitors, in 1397; Created Earl of Gloucester 1397; beheaded 1400, and being attainted, his honors became Forfeited.

Richard Despencer, his s. and h. died 1414, infra ætatem, s. p. whereupon Isabel, his sister became his sole heir; she mar. Richard Beauchamp, Baron Abergavenny and Earl of Worcester, by whom she had Elizabeth, her dau. and heir; and the attainder of Thomas VI.-7th Baron Despencer, her grandfather, having been reversed 1 Edw. IV. 1461, she carried the Baronies of Bergavenny, Burghersh, and Despencer, to her husband Edward Nevill, in whose descendants it remained until the death of Henry Nevil XIII.-4th Baron Abergavenny, in 1587, s. p. m. (Vide ABERGAVENNY); his dau. and sole heir

BARONESS.

I. 1603. 9. Mary Nevill, obtained a confirmation of the Barony of Despencer (and was also entitled by descent to that of Burghersh, but which has never been claimed,) in 1603; she mar. Sir Thomas Fane, Knight, and died 1626.

BARONS BY WRIT.

VIII. 1626.10. Francis Fane, s. and h. Created Baron Burghersh, with remainder to his heirs male and Earl of Westmoreland, Dec. 29, 1624; ob. 1628.

IX. 1628.11. Mildmay Jane, s. and h. Earl of Westmoreland; ob. 1665.

X. 1665.12. Charles Fane, s. and h. Earl of Westmoreland; ob. 1691, s. p.

XI. 1691.13. Vere Fane, brother and heir, Earl of Westmoreland; ob. 1693.

XII. 1693.14. Vere Fane, s. and h. Earl of Westmoreland; ob. 1699, s. p.

XIII. 1699.15. Thomas Fane, brother and heir, Earl of Westmoreland; ob. 1736, s. p.

XIV. 1736.16. John Fane, brother and heir, Earl of Westmoreland; ob. 1762, s. p. when this Barony fell into ABEYANCE between the heirs of his sisters, Mary, wife of Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart. and Catherine, who married William Paul, Esq. until 1763, when the Crown terminated the Abeyance in favour of

XV. 1763.17. Sir Francis Dashwood, the elder coheir, he being s. and h. of Sir Francis Dashwood by the said Mary, eldest sister and coheir of the last Baron; obtained a Confirmation of the Barony April 19, 1763; ob. 1781, s. p. when the Barony again fell into ABEYANCE between Rachel, sister of the last Baron widow of Sir Robert Austen, Bart. and the heirs of Lady Catherine Paul, dau. of Thomas Earl of Westmoreland XIII. 15th Baron; on Lady Austen's death in 1788, s. p. the Abeyance terminated, and the Barony devolved on

XVI. 1788.18. Sir Thomas Stapleton, 3d Bart. he being son and h. of Sir Thomas, eldest surviving son of Sir William Stapleton, by Catherine, dau. and sole heir of William Paul, Esq. by Lady Catherine Fane, dau. and ultimately sole

heir of Thomas Earl of Westmoreland XIII.-15th Brron. Present Baron le Despencer, and Baron of Burghersh, under the Writ of 12 Nov. 32 Edw. I. 1303.

DESPENCER

OF ....

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1387. 1. Philip Despencer, presumed to have been of the preceding family; Summ. to Parl. from 17 Dec. 2 Rich. II. 1387, to 3 Oct. 2 Hen. IV. 1400; ob. 1423, s. p. m. Margery, his sole dau. and heir, married Roger Wentworth, Esq. in whose descendants and representatives this Barony is now vested.

DEVEREUX.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 1. William Devereux, Summ. to Parl. as "William de Ebroicis," 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299, but never afterwards. Dugdale takes no notice in his Baronage of this Baron having been so Summoned; none of his descendants were again Summoned to Parl. until 1384, when

II. 1384. John Devereux, who appears to have been his grandson, was Summ. to Parl. from 28 Sept. 8 Ric. II. 1384, to 23 Nov. 16 Ric. II. 1397, K. G.; ob. 1394, leaving John Devereux his son and heir, who died in 1397, infra ætatem, s. p. leaving Joan his sister, wife of Walter Lord Fitz-Walter, his heir, when this Barony became united to that of Fitz Walter.

Vide FITZ-WALTER.

DEVON.

EARLS.

I. H. I. 1. Richard de Redvers, obtained the Barony of Oakhampton, co. Devon. from K. Will. II. Created Earl of Devon. by King Hen. I. ob. 1137.

II. 1137. 2. Baldwin de Redvers, s. and h. ob. 1155.

III. 1155. 3. Richard de Redvers, s. and h. ob. 1161.

IV. 1161. 4. Baldwin de Redvers, s. and h. ob. ...., s. p.

EARLS.

V. H. II. 5. Richard de Redvers, brother and heir, ob. ante 1193, s. p.

VI. Ric. I. 6. William de Redvers, uncle and heir, being brother of Richard III. Earl; ob. 1216.

VII. 1216. 7. Baldwin de Redvers, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Baldwin, (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Earl; Created Earl of the Isle of Wight; ob. 1245.

VIII. 1245. 8. Baldwin de Redvers, s. and h. ob. 1262, s. p.

COUNTESS.

I. 1262. 9. Isabel de Redvers, sister and heir; styled herself Countess of Devon, She married William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, who by some writers is *erroneously* called Earl of Devon; as he died, according to the best authorities, one year before Baldwin, the last Earl. Their only issue that survived was Aveline, dau. and heir; she married Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, and died in 1293, s. p.

EARLS

IX. 1335. 1. Hugh Courtenay 1.-6th Baron Courtenay, being, on the death of the said Aveline, next heir to Isabel the last Countess, viz. son and heir of Hugh, eldest son of John, son and heir of Robert de Courtenay by Mary, sister of Baldwin de Redvers (ob. v. p.) father of Baldwin 7th Earl of Devon, and grandfather to the said Isabel; was Created Earl of Devon. 22 Feb. 1335; ob. 1340.

X. 1340. 2. Hugh Courtenay, s. and h. ob. 1377.

XI. 1377. 3. Edward Courtenay, grands. and h. being s. and h. of Edward Courtenay (ob. v. p.) 2d son (Sir Hugh Courtenay, K. G. the eldest son, having died v. p. and his only son vita avi,) of the last Earl; Earl Marshal 1385; ob. 1419.

XII. 1419. 4. Hugh Courtenay, s. and h. ob. 1422.

XIII. 1422. 5. Thomas Courtenay, s. and h. ob. 1458.

XIV. 1458. 6. Thomas Courtenay, s. and h. attainted and beheaded 1461, when his honors became Forfeited.

XV. 1469. Humphrey Stafford, Baron Stafford of Suthwicke; Created Earl of Devon. 7 May, 1469;

EARLS.

beheaded 17 Aug. 1469; ob. s. p. when his honors became

Extinct.

XVI. 1485. 1. Edward Courtenay, s. and h. of Hugh, eldest son of Hugh Courtenay, next brother of Edward XI.-3d Earl; Created Earl of Devon. 26 Oct. 1485, K. G.; ob. 1509.

XVII. 1511. 2. Henry Courtenay, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of William Courtenay (by Katherine, dau. of King Edward IV.) eldest son of the last Earl (which William Courtenay is by most writers called Earl of Devon, but as he was attainted in 1504 vitâ patris, and the attainder not having been reversed, he of course could not inherit the dignity; he died 1511, and at Henry VIII.'s command, was buried with the honors of an Earl). Restored in blood and honors 1511; Created Marquess of Exeter 18 June, 1525, K. G.: attainted and beheaded 1539, when his honors became

Forfeited.

XVIII. 1553. 3. Edward Courtenay, s. and h. Created Earl of Devon 28 Sept. 1553; Restored in blood and honors by Parliament 10 Oct. 1553; Marquess of Exeter; ob. 1556, s. p. when all his honors became

Extinct.

XIX. 1603. Charles Blount, 8th Baron Mounjoy; Created Earl of Devon 21 July, 1603, K. G.; ob. 1606, s. p. l. when this Earldom again became Extinct.

DEVONSHIRE.

EARLS.

I. 1618. 1. William Cavendish, 1st Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke; Created Earl of Devonshire 7 Aug. 1618; ob. 1625.

II. 1625. 2. William Cavendish, s. and h. ob. 1628.

III. 1628. 3. William Cavendish, s. and h. 1684.

DUKES.

IV. 1684.—1. 1694. 4. William Cavendish, s. and h. Created Marquess of Hartington, co. Derby,

EARLS. DUKES.

and Duke of Devonshire 12 May, 1694, K.G.; ob. 1707.

V. .... —II. 1707. 5. William Cavendish, s. and h. K. G.; ob. 1729.

VI. .... —III. 1729. 6. William Cavendish, s. and h. Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1737, K. G.; ob. 1755.

VII. .... —IV. 1755. 7. William Cavendish, s. and h. Lord Lieut. of Ireland, 1754, K. G.; ob. 1764.

VIII. .... —V. 1764. 8. William Cavendish, s. and h. K. G.; ob. 1811.

IX. .... —VI. 1811. 9. William Spencer Cavendish, s. and h. Present Duke and Earl of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, and Baron Clifford under the Writ of 7 March, 3 Car. I. 1628*.

DIGBY.

BARON.

I. 1618. 1. John Digby; Created Baron Digby of Sherborne, co. Dorset, 25 Nov. 1618, and Earl of Bristol 15 Sept. 1622.

Extinct 1698.

EARLS. Vide Bristol.

II. 1765.—I. 1790. 1. Henry Digby, 7th Baron Digby in Ireland; descended from Sir Robert Digby, eldest brother of the abovementioned John Digby, 1st Baron Digby and Earl of Bristol; Created Baron Digby of Sherborne, co. Dorset, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the issue male of his father, 19 Aug. 1765; Created Viscount Coleshill, co. Warwick, and Earl Digby, co. Lincoln, 1 Nov. 1790; ob. 1793.

III. .... —II. 1793. 2. Edward Digby, s. and h. Present Earl and Baron Digby, and Viscount Coleshill in England; also Baron Digby in Ireland.

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* Vide Addenda.

DINAN.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. Foulke de Dinan.

I. Hen. I. Alan de Dynant.

I. Hen. II. Hugh de Dinant.

I. Hen. II. Roland Dinant, living 1165.

I. H. II. 1. Geoffrey Dinant, son of Oliver, who is presumed to have been brother of Alan above mentioned.

II. John. 2. Oliver Dinant, bro. of Geoffrey, last Baron; living 1213.

III. H. I. 3. Geoffrey Dinant, s. and h. ob. 1258.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 4. Oliver Dynaunt, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edward I. 1295, to 29 Dec. 28 Edw. I. 1299; ob. circa 1299, leaving Josie Dinan his son and heir; but neither this Josie nor any of his descendants were ever Summoned to Parliament until his great-great-great-grandson

II. 1466. John Dynham, who was Summoned to Parl. from 28 Feb. 6 Edward IV. 1466, to 16 Jan. 12 Hen. VII 1497, as "Johanni Dinham de Care Dinham, Chl'r," K. G. Lord Treasurer; ob. circa 1509*, s. p. l. when the Barony is presumed to have become Extinct; for as no Writ of Summons was issued for so many generations between his ancestor, who was Summoned in 23 Edw. I. and this Baron, the Writ to him in all probability was deemed a Creation *de novo*, descendible to the heirs of his body only; whatever claim exists, however, to the Barony created by the Writ of 23 Edw. I. is now vested in the descendants and representatives of the sisters and coheirs of John the last Baron.

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* Dugdale, on the authority of Stow, says he died 17 Hen. VII. 1501; but it appears that his will was dated 7 Jan. 1505, and proved 4 May, 1509.

DONCASTER.

VISCOUNTS.

I. 1618. 1. James Hay, 1st Baron Hay of Sauley; Created Viscount Doncaster, co. York, 5 July, 1618, and Earl of Carlisle 13 Sept. 1622, K. G.; ob. 1636.

II. 1636. 2. James Hay, s. and h. Earl of Carlisle; ob. 1660, s. p. when his honors became

EARLS. Extinct.

I. 1663. 1. James Fitz-Roy (assumed the name of) Scot, natural son of K. Charles II. Created Baron Tyndale, co. Northumberland, Earl of Doncaster, co. York, and Duke of Monmouth, 14 Feb. 1663. Having married Ann, dau. and heir of Francis Scot, Earl of Buccleugh, he and his said wife were created Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh, Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, and Baron and Baroness Whitchester and Ashdale in Scotland, 20 April, 1673, K. G.; attainted and beheaded 1685, when his English honors became

Forfeited.

II. 1743. 2. Francis Scot, 3d Earl of Dalkeith in Scotland, s. and h. of James 2d Earl of Dalkeith, son and heir of James last Earl of Doncaster, and Duke of Monmouth; Restored to the title of Earl of Doncaster and Baron Tyndale, by Act of Parliament 23 March, 1743; succeeded his grandmother in the Dukedom of Buccleugh in Scotland 1732, K. T.; ob. 1751.

III. 1751. 3. Henry Scot, grandson and heir, being son and heir of Francis Scot (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Earl, Duke of Buccleugh in Scotland, K. G.; ob. 1812.

IV. 1812. 4. Charles William Henry Scot, s. and h. Duke of Buccleugh in Scotland, K. T.; ob. 1819.

V. 1819. 5. Walter Francis Scot Douglas, s. and h. Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, &c. in Scotland. Present Earl of Doncaster and Baron Tyndale in England (a minor).

DORCHESTER
OF DORCHESTER, CO. OXFORD.

BARONS.

I. 1628. Dudley Carlton, 1st Baron Carlton; Created Viscount Dorchester of Dorchester, co. Oxford, 25 July, 1628; ob. 1631, s. p. when his honors became

Extinct.

II. 1786. 1. Sir Guy Carleton, K. B. Created Baron Dorchester of Dorchester, co. Oxford, Aug. 21, 1786; ob. 1808.

III. 1808. 2. Arthur Henry Carleton, grandson and heir, being son and heir of Christopher Carleton (ob. v. p.) third but eldest son that had issue of the last Baron. Present Baron Dorchester of Dorchester, co. Oxford.

DORCHESTER
OF DORCHESTER, CO. DORSET.

MARQUESS.

I. 1644. Henry Pierrepont, 2d Earl of Kingston; Created Marquess of Dorchester, co. Dorset, 25 March, 1644; ob. 1680, s. p. m. when the Marquisate became

Extinct.

COUNTESS.

I. 1686. Catherine Sidley, dau. of Sir Charles Sidley, Bart. and Mistress to King James II. Created Baroness of Darlington, co. Durham, and Countess of Dorchester, co. Dorset, for life, Jan. 2, 1686; she afterwards married David Collyer, who was Created Earl of Portmore in Scotland; ob. 1692, when her honors became

Extinct.

MARQUESSES.

II. 1706. 1. Evelyn Pierrepont, 4th Earl of Kingston, and great nephew of Henry 1st Marquess of Dorchester, Created Marquess of Dorchester, co. Dorset, 23 Dec. 1706, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his uncle Gervase, 1st Baron Pierrepont of Hanslope; Created

MARQUESSES.

Duke of Kingston 20 July, 1715, K. G.; ob. 1726.

III. 1726. 2. Evelyn Pierrepont, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of William Pierrepont, (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Duke, ob. 1773, S. P. M. when this Marquisate again became

EARLS. Extinct.

I. 1792. 1. Joseph Damer, 1st Baron Milton; Created Viscount Milton and Earl of Dorchester, co. Dorset, 18 May, 1792; ob. 1798.

II. 1798. 2. George Damer, s. and h. ob. 1808, S. P. when his honors became

Extinct.

DORMER.

BARONS.

I. 1615. 1. Sir Robert Dormer, 1st Bart. Created Baron Dormer of Wenge, co. Bucks, 30 June, 1615; ob. 1616.

II. 1616. 2. Robert Dormer, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of William Dormer, (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; created Viscount Ascott, and Earl of Carnarvon, 1628; ob. 1643.

III. 1643. 3. Charles Dormer, s. and h. Earl of Carnarvon; ob. 1709, S. P. M. when the Viscountcy of Ascott and Earldom of Carnarvon became Extinct; but this Barony devolved on

IV. 1709. 4. Rowland Dormer, cousin and heir, being s. and h. of Robert, eldest son of Anthony, 2d son of Robert, 1st Baron; ob. 1712, S. P.

V. 1712. 5. Charles Dormer, cousin and heir, being s. and h. of Charles Dormer, eldest son of Robert, 3d son of Robert 1st Baron; ob. 1728.

VI. 1728. 6. Charles Dormer, s. and h. ob. 1761, S. P.

VII. 1761. 7. John Dormer, brother and heir; ob. 1785.

VIII. 1785. 8. Charles Dormer, s. and h. ob. 1804.

IX. 1804. 9. Charles Dormer, s. and h. ob. 1819, S. P.

X. 1819. 10. Robert Evelyn Pierrepont Dormer, half-brother and heir; Present Baron Dormer *.

* It is a very singular fact, that although the Barony of Dormer has existed for above two centuries, the present Lord is the first Peer that ever sat in the House of Lords.

DORSET.

EARLS.

I. Will. I. Osmund de Seez was, according to some writers, created Earl of Dorset by King William I.; ob. 1099.

Some authorities assert that William de Mohun was Created Earl of Dorset by the Empress Maud; if such was the fact, the dignity does not appear to have been afterwards confirmed.

MARQ.

I. 1397. John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, eldest natural son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by Katherine Swinford; legitimated by Act of Parl. 15 Rich. II. but with an express exception against any claim to the Throne; Created Marquess Dorset 29 Sept. 1397, which he resigned* very soon afterwards, having in lieu thereof another Patent, dated the same day, whereby he was created Marquess of Somerset; but notwithstanding which he ever after bore the title of Marquess Dorset: that dignity was made void by Parliament 1 Henry IV. but it was, however, restored to him a few years afterwards, K. G.; ob. 1409, leaving two sons, neither of whom bore that title.

II. 1411. Thomas Beaufort, youngest natural son of John of Gaunt, by Katherine Swinford, and brother of the last Marquess; Created Earl of Dorset, 5 July, 1411, and Duke of Exeter 18

* The word *resigned* is here used, notwithstanding that the Editor is well aware of the resolutions of the House of Peers, 1st February, 1640, and 18 June, 1678, that no surrender of a Patent can be a bar to a claim of the dignity so surrendered; but at the period in question such surrenders were not uncommon, and it is presumed that the expression is correct when applied to a transaction which took place nearly two hundred and fifty years before such was determined to be the law on the subject by the House of Lords.

EARLS. MARQ.

Nov. 1416, K. G.; ob. 1417, s. p. when his honors became Extinct.

III. 1441.—II. 1442. 1. Edmund Beaufort, younger son of John, 1st Marquess, and nephew of Thomas the last Earl; Created Earl of Dorset 28 Aug. 1441; Created Marquess of Dorset 24 June, 1442, and Duke of Somerset 21 March, 1447, K. G.; ob. 1454.

IV. ....—III. 1454. 2. Henry Beaufort, s. and h. Duke of Somerset; beheaded and attainted 1463, when his honours became Forfeited.

Edmund Beaufort, his brother and heir, is by some writers said to have been restored to his brother's honors; but it appears that the assertion is erroneous. Vide SOMERSET.

IV. 1475. 1. Thomas Grey, 7th Baron Ferrers of Groby; Created Earl of Huntingdon 24 Aug. 1471, which title he is said to have resigned* to the King shortly afterwards, and was Created Marquess of Dorset 18 April, 1475; attainted in 1483, when his honors became Forfeited, but he was fully restored in blood and honors in 1485, K. G.; ob. 1501.

V. 1501. 2. Thomas Grey, s. and h. K. G.; ob. 1530.

VI. 1530. 3. Henry Grey, s. and h. Created Duke of Suffolk 11 Oct. 1551; Lord High Constable 1547. He married Frances, dau. and coheir of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, Queen Dowager of France, and sister of King Henry VIII. K. G. attainted and beheaded 1554, when his honours became Forfeited.

V. 1603. 1. Thomas Sackville, 1st Baron Buckhurst; Created Earl of Dorset 13 March, 1603; Lord Treasurer 1599, K. G.; ob. 1608.

* Vide the Note to the preceding page.

EARLS.

VI. 1608. 2. Robert Sackville, s. and h. ob. 1609.

VII. 1609. 3. Richard Sackville, s. and h. ob. 1624, s. p. m.

VIII. 1624. 4. Edward Sackville, broth. and heir, K. G. ob. 1652.

IX. 1652. 5. Richard Sackville, s. and h. ob. 1677.

X. 1677. 6. Charles Sackville, s. and h. Created Baron Cranfield of Cranfield, co. Bedford, and Earl of Middlesex, 4 April, 1675, which titles were borne by his maternal uncle Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, to whom he was heir, K. G.; ob. 1706.

DUKES.

XI. 1706.—I. 1720. 7. Lionel Cranfield Sackville, s. and h. Created Duke of Dorset 13 June, 1720; L. Lt. of Ireland 1730 and 1750, K. G. ob. 1763.

XII. .....—II. 1763. 8. Charles Sackville, s. and h. ob. 1769, s. p.

XIII. .....—III. 1769. 9. John Frederick Sackville, nephew and heir, being s. and h. of John Philip Sackville, 2d son of Lionel, 1st Duke, ob. 1799.

XIV. .....—IV. 1799. 10. George John Frederick Sackville, s. and h. ob. 1815, s. p.

XV. .....—V. 1815. 11. Charles Sackville Germain, 2nd Viscount Sackville, cousin and heir; being s. and h. of George Sackville, who assumed the name of Germain, and was Created Baron Bolebrook and Viscount Sackville, 3d son of Lionel 1st Duke. Present Duke and Earl of Dorset, Earl of Middlesex, Viscount Germain, Baron Buckhurst, Baron Cranfield, and Baron Bolebrook.

DOUGLAS.

BARONS.

I. 1786. William Douglas, 4th Duke of Queensberry in Scotland. Created Baron Douglas of Ambresbury, co. Wilts, Aug. 8, 1786, K. T.; ob. 1810, s. p. when this Barony became

Extinct.

DOUGLAS
OF DOUGLAS CASTLE.

BARON.

I. 1790. Archibald Stewart (assumed the name of) Douglas, son and heir of Sir John Stewart, Bart. by Jane, sister and heir of Archibald, last Duke of Douglas in Scotland; Created Baron Douglas of Douglas Castle, co. Lanark, July 8, 1790. Present Baron Douglas of Douglas Castle.

DOUGLAS
OF LOCHLEVEN.

BARON.

I. 1791. George Douglas, 16th Earl of Morton in Scotland, Created Baron Douglas of Lochleven, co. Kinross, 11 Aug. 1791, K.T. Present Baron Douglas of Lochleven.

DOURO.

BARONY, 4 September, 1809.
MARQUISATE, 3 May, 1814.
Vide WELLINGTON.

DOVER.

EARLS.

I. 1628. 1. Henry Carey, 4th Baron Hunsdon and 1st Viscount Rochford, Created Earl of Dover 8 March, 1628, ob. 1668.

II. 1668. 2. John Carey, s. and h. ob. 1677, S. P. M. when the Viscountcy of Rochford and Earldom of Dover became

Extinct.

DUKES.

I. 1708. 1. James Douglas, 2d Duke of Queensberry in Scotland, Created Baron of Rippon, Marquess of Beverley, both co. York, and Duke of Dover 26 May, 1708, ob. 1711.

II. 1711. 2. Charles Douglas, s. and h. ob. 1778, S. P. when all his English honors became

Extinct.

BARON.

I. 1788. Joseph Yorke, younger son of Philip 1st Earl of Hardwicke, Created Baron Dover of Dover, co. Kent, Sept. 11, 1788, K.B.; ob. 1792, s. p. when his honors became

Extinct.

DOVOR.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. Fulbert de Dovor, ob. ante 1139; his successor was

II. Hen. II. Hugh de Dovor, living 1167; who was succeeded by

III. Rich. I. Fulbert de Dovor, living 1194.

IV. John. Robert de Dovor, (supposed) son and heir, ob. ante 1204; his dau. and heir Roese, married first, Richard, son of King John, but on coming of age she dissented from her marriage: and married, secondly, Richard de Chilham, who died ante 1232, leaving by the said Roese a son and heir,

V. Hen. III. Richard de Dovor, æt. 21, 1271, ob. s. p. leaving John, Earl of Athol in Scotland, his heir; viz. son and heir of Isabel, his sister.

D'OYLEY.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Robert D'oyley, ob... s. p.

II. Hen. I. 2. Nigell D'oyley, broth. and heir, ob...

III. Steph. 3. Robert D'oyley, s. and h. living 1140.

IV. Hen. II. 4. Henry D'oyley, s. and h. Constable to the King, living 1216.

V. Hen. III. 5. Henry D'oyley, s. and h. Constable to the King, ob. 1232, s. p. leaving his two sisters his heirs; of whom Margaret the eldest married Henry Earl of Warwick.

DRAYCOTE.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1297. Richard de Draycote; Summoned to Parl. 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297, but never afterwards. For the reasons assigned under "Fitz-

JOHN," it is somewhat doubtful if this Writ can be considered as a regular Summons to Parliament. Dugdale gives no account of this Baron in his Baronage.

DUBLIN.

MARQUESS.

I. 1386. Robert de Vere, 10th Earl of Oxford; Created Marquess of Dublin 1386, and Duke of Ireland in 1387, K. G.; ob. 1392, s. p. banished and attainted 1388, when all his honors became

Forfeited.

DUCIE.

BARONS.

I. 1720. 1. Matthew Ducie Moreton, Created Lord Ducie Baron of Moreton, co. Stafford, 9 June, 1720, ob. 1735

II. 1735. 2. } Matthew Ducie Moreton, son and h.
DUCIE OF TORTWORTH. } Created Baron Ducie of Tortworth,
I. 1763. 1. } co. Gloucester, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his nephew Thomas Reynolds and his issue male; and in default of which to Francis, brother of the said Thomas Reynolds, April 23, 1763, ob. 1770, s. p. when the Barony of Ducie of Moreton became Extinct; but that of Ducie of Tortworth devolved, agreeable to the limitation, on

II. 1770. 2. Thomas Reynolds, nephew and heir, being s. and h. of Thos. Reynolds, Esq. by Eliz. Moreton, sister and ultimately sole heir to Matthew the last Baron, ob. 1785, s. p.

III. 1785. 3. Francis Reynolds (assumed the name of) Moreton, broth. and heir, ob. 1808.

IV. 1808. 4. Thomas Moreton, s. and h. Present Baron Ducie of Tortworth.

DUDLEY *.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. II. 1. John de Somerie, having married Hawyse, sister and heir of Gervase Paganell, acquired the Barony of Dudley, co. Stafford.

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* Although this Barony is uniformly considered to be that of "DUDLEY," it appears very questionable if such is the proper designation. That antecedent to the latter part of the reign of Edw. I. the tenure of the Castle of Dudley constituted the family of Somerie Barons by Tenure, can scarcely be doubted; but that such tenure did not establish a right in the possessor of that castle to demand a Writ of Summons to Parliament, may be inferred from this fact, that John de Somerie, who was first summoned to Parliament 1 Edw. II. and who continued to be regularly summoned to the 15 Edw. II. is never once designated as "DE DUDLEY," but is merely described as "Johanni de Somery." On his death, S. P. 1 Edw. III. according to the present law on the subject, the Barony created by the Writ of 1 Edw. II. became extinct. In the 16 Edw. III. John de Sutton, his nephew and coheir, was summoned as "Johanni de Sutton *de Duddele*," which is the first time that designation occurs in the Writs of Summons to Parliament, and which in all probability was used solely to distinguish him from another John de Sutton who was summoned to the same Parliament as "Johanni de Sutton *de Holdernesse*," and who, it is presumed, was the father of John de Sutton, there described as "De Duddele;" but Dugdale in his Baronage gives no account of any person called Sutton having been summoned before the 16 Edward III. A John de Sutton was also summoned from 26 Dec. 17 Edward II. to 30 Dec. 18 Edward II. as "Johanni de Sutton," and again from 20 July, 6 Edward III. to 20 April, 17 Edward III. with the addition of "De Holdernesse," and there does not appear to be any greater cause for considering that the addition of "De Dudley" created a Barony of DUDLEY, than that the Barony created by the Writ to John de Sutton, 6 Edw. III. should be designated as the Barony of "Holdernesse." Dugdale's account of the Sutton family is very imperfect; but it is presumed, that the John de Sutton who was summoned 26 Dec. 17 Edw. II. was the husband of Margaret, the eldest sister and coheir of John de Somerie, who was summoned from 1st to 15 Edw. II.; that, from his being summoned so soon after the death of the said John Baron Somerie, it may be inferred that he was summoned in consequence of this marriage, not *jure uxoris*, but from the extensive

BARONS BY TENURE.

II. John. 2. Ralph de Somerie, s. and h. ob. 1210.
III. 1210. 3. William de Somerie, s. and h. ob. 1221.
IV. 1221. 4. Nicholas de Somerie, s. and h. ob. 1228, s. p.

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influence which he acquired by her property; that he was the same person who was afterwards described as "de Holdernesse;" and that when his son John was summoned in the 16 Edw. III. he was designated as "de Duddele," solely to distinguish him from his father. This Writ was the only one ever issued to the last-mentioned John de Sutton "de Dudley," although he lived about nineteen years afterwards; nor was his son or grandson ever summoned to Parliament, and it is doubtful whether it was his great-grandson, or the son of his great-grandson, who was summoned from 18 Hen. VI. to 22 Edw. IV. It is thus manifest that the Castle of Dudley did not constitute a right to a Writ of Summons; that John de Somerie, first summoned in 1 Edw. II. was not described as Baron "of Dudley;" that, according to the decision in the case of Charles Longueville, Esquire, on claiming the Barony of Grey de Ruthyn in 1640, the proper designation of the Barony created by the Writ of the 1st Edw. II. to John de Somerie, was that of "SOMERIE;" that the said dignity became extinct in the 1st of Edw. III.; and that the Barony created by the Writ to John de Sutton 16 Edw. III. was that of "SUTTON;" or if the description used in that Writ be insisted upon, "Sutton de Dudley." Some remarks on this subject will be found under "CHERLETON," p. 120; and after much consideration the Editor fully coincides with the position that the designation frequently added to the names of Barons in Writs of Summons to Parliament *before* the reign of Henry VI. never did, nor was it ever intended to confer a title of dignity, but that it was generally used to distinguish Barons of the same name from each other, and was taken chiefly from their residence or possessions.

In the reign of Henry VI. probably from the numerous political convulsions which characterize that period, frequent anomalies in cases of Peerage are to be found, as parties when possessed of the unbounded temporary influence which generally attends some individuals in such disturbed times, obtained from the Crown concessions which can neither be reconciled with previous or subsequent practice, and of which the case of Lisle, which will hereafter be stated, affords a sufficient proof. It was under that Monarch that instances are to be *first* discovered, when some designations added to the names in Writs of Summons, indisputably implied the title of the Barony; but with the exceptions of the

BARONS BY TENURE.

V. 1228. 5. Roger de Somerie, uncle and heir, ob. 1272.
VI. 1272. 6. Roger de Somerie, s. and h. ob. 1290.
VII. 1290. 7. Roger de Somerie, s. and h. ob. ... S. P.

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cases of Bergavenny and Grey of Powis, it was never even then pretended when the addition was derived from territorial possessions, that such was the title of the dignity; but, with the two exceptions just cited, in every single example where such addition was the title of the personage to whose name it was affixed, it was derived from the name of the family from whom they inherited, or by marriage acquired the dignity. This assertion will be sufficiently established by the following instance. In the 33 Hen. VI. John Bourchier was summoned to Parliament as "Johanni Bourchier de Berners," he having married the daughter and heir of Richard Berners, who had the reputation of a Baron, temp. Hen. V. but who was never summoned to Parliament; at that period there was a William Bourchier who sat in Parliament as Lord Fitz-Warine, which title he acquired by marrying the heiress of the Baron of that name, and who was then and has ever since properly been considered as Lord Fitz-Warine; on the same principle this John Bourchier was summoned as Lord *Berners*, notwithstanding that his father-in-law was never a Parliamentary Baron. In the Writs of Summons in which these instances occur, and several others precisely similar, might be cited, Edmund Grey was summoned as "Edmundo Grey (de Ruthyn)," Edward Grey as "Edwardo Grey (de Groby)," Thomas Dacre as "Thomæ Dacre (de Gillesland)," John Scrope as "Johanni Scrope (de Masham)," Henry Scrope as "Henrico Scrope (de Bolton)," &c.; but it cannot for an instant be pretended that either *Ruthyn* (this, as it has been already just observed, was decided in the negative by the House of Peers in 1640), *Groby*, *Gillesland*, *Masham*, or *Bolton*, being all names of lands, were the titles of the Baronies.

The case of Bergavenny has been commented upon in p. 9-10, and the conclusion there stated is, that the title of Bergavenny was never that of the Barony until Edward Nevill was summoned to Parliament as "Domino de Bergavenny," 29th of Hen. VI. With respect to that of Powis, which has also been noticed under "Cherleton," and will again be alluded to under "Grey of Powis," it is only necessary to observe here, that that instance appears strongly to corroborate the position, that when the designation was taken from lands, it was solely a distinction,

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1308. 8. John de Somerie, broth. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Johanni de Somery," from 10 Mar. 1 Edw. II. 1308, to 14 March, 15 Edw. II. 1322, ob. 1322, s. p. leaving Margaret, wife of John de Sutton, and Joane, wife of Thos. de Botetourt, his sisters* and heirs, when the Barony created by the Writ of 1 Edw. II. became

Extinct.

II. 1342. 1. John de Sutton, s. and h. of John de Sutton, (Vide "SUTTON,") by Margaret, eldest sister and coheir of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. as "Johanni de Sutton de Duddeley," 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342; ob. 1359.

III. 1359. 2. John de Sutton, s. and h. he was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. 1376.

IV. 1376. 3. John Sutton, s. and h. he was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. 1406.

V. 1406. 4. John Sutton, son and heir, according to Dugdale; but some writers state him to have been s. and h. of John Sutton, ob. v. p. 1401, æt. 21, eldest son of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. as "Johanni Sutton de Dudley

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and never a title of dignity, excepting in the case of Bergavenny in the reign of Henry VI. or when the title originated in a Patent. To these observations the Editor begs to add, that such descriptions are very similar to those now used in Patents of creation; for example, "Baron Montagu *of St. Neots*," "Baron Howard *of Effingham*," Viscount Duncan *of Camperdown*," &c.

If the opinion stated in this note, that John de Sutton, who was summoned to Parl. 16 Edw. III. was the eldest son of John de Sutton, who was summ. from 17 Edw. II. to 17 Edw. III. a Barony of Sutton is now vested in the descendants of John de Sutton first mentioned under the Writ of 17 Edw. II. and as the Barony created to John de Somerie in 1 Edw. II. became extinct on his death, a precedency of nineteen years would be gained by establishing the descent of the heirs of the Barony usually termed the Barony of Dudley from John de Sutton, so summoned in the 17th of Edw. II.

* Edmondson asserts they were his *daughters* and heirs, and hence deduces the Barony from the Writ of Summons 1st Edw. II. but the escheats in both instances prove that his *sisters* were his heirs.

BARONS BY WRIT.

Militi," from 15 February, 18 Hen. VI. 1440, to 15 Nov. 22 Edw. IV. 1482, K. G.; ob. 1482.

VI. 1482. 5. John Sutton, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Edmund Sutton, (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 9 Dec. 1 Ric. III. 1483, to 1 Sept. 3 Hen. VII. 1487; ob. 1487.

VII. 1487. 6. Edward Sutton, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 12 Aug. 7 Hen. VII. 1492, to 3 Nov. 21 Hen. VIII. 1529, K. G; ob. 1530.

VIII. 1530. 7. John Sutton, s. and h. he was never Summ. to Parl.; sold the Castle of Dudley; ob. ...

IX. 1554. 8. Edward Sutton, s. and h. Restored to the Castle of Dudley by Pat. 1556; Summ. to Parl. from 12 Nov. 1 and 2 Phil. and Mary, 1554, to 15 Oct. 28 Eliz. 1586; ob. 1586.

X. 1586. 9. Edward Sutton, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 19 Feb. 35 Eliz. 1593, to 3 Nov. 15 Car. I. 1639; ob. 1643.

BARONESS.

I. 1643. 10. Frances Sutton, grand-daughter and heir, being dau. and heir of Ferdinand Sutton (ob. v. p.), eldest son of the last Baron. She married Sir Humble Ward, who was Created Baron Ward of Birmingham, March 23, 1644; ob. 1697.

BARONS BY WRIT.

XI. 1697. 11. Edward Ward, s. and h. Baron Ward on the death of his father, 1670; succeeded his mother in the Barony of Dudley in 1697; ob. 1701.

XII. 1701. 12. Edward Ward, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of William Ward (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron. Baron Ward, ob. 1704.

XIII. 1704. 13. Edward Ward, s. and h. Baron Ward, ob. 1731, s. p.

XIV. 1731. 14. William Ward, uncle and heir, being next brother to Edward XIIth Baron; Baron Ward; ob. 1740, s. p.

XV. 1740. 15. Ferdinando Dudley Lea, nephew and h. being s. and h. of William Lea, by Frances Ward, sister and sole heir of the last Baron; succeeded as Baron Dudley in 1740; ob. 1757, s. p. when his five sisters became his heirs, among whose descendants the Barony, cre-

ated by the Writ of Summons to John de Sutton, 16 Edw. III. is in ABEYANCE.

DUDLEY AND WARD.

VISCOUNTS.

I. 1763. 1. John Ward, s. and h. of William, eldest son of William Ward, next brother of Edward XI. Baron Dudley, and 2d Baron Ward, succeeded to the Barony of Ward in 1740, on the death of William XIV. Baron Dudley, and V. Baron Ward, as next heir male; Created Viscount Dudley and Ward 21 April, 1763; ob. 1774.

II. 1774. 2. John Ward, s. and h. ob. 1788, s. p.

III. 1788. 3. William Ward, half-brother and heir; ob. 1823.

IV. 1823. 4. John William Ward, s. and h. Present Viscount Dudley and Ward, and 9th Baron Ward.

DUDLEY.

DUCHESS.

I. 1644. Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, aunt of Thomas 1st Lord Leigh, and wife of Sir Robert Dudley, son of Robert Earl of Leicester (on the subject of whose legitimacy there was much controversy), was Created Duchess Dudley for life 23 May, 1644; ob. 1670, s. p. m.

Extinct.

DUNCAN.

BARONS. VISC.

I.—I. 1797. 1. Adam Duncan; Created Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, and Baron Duncan of Lundie, co. Perth, Oct. 30, 1797; ob. 1804.

II.—II. 1804. 2. Robert Duncan, s. and h. Present Viscount and Baron Duncan.

DUNDAS.

BARONS.

I. 1794. 1. Sir Thomas Dundas, 2d Bart. Created Baron Dundas of Aske, co. York, August 13, 1794; ob. 1820.

II. 1820. 2. Laurence Dundas, s. and h. Present Baron Dundas.

DUNIERA.

Barony, 21 December, 1802.

Vide Melville.

DUNSMORE.

BARON.

I. 1628. Sir Francis Leigh, 1st Bart. Created Baron Dunsmore of Dunsmore, co. Warwick, 31 July, 1628; Created Earl of Chichester 3 June, 1643, with special limitations; ob. 1653, when this Barony became

Extinct.

Vide Chichester.

DUNSTANVILL.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. Reginald de Dunstanvill; his successor was

II. Hen. II. Robert de Dunstanvill, living 1163; to whom succeeded

III. Rich. I. Walter de Dunstanvill; ob. ante 1196, and was succeeded by

IV. John. Walter de Dunstanvill; ob. 1240.

V. Hen. III. Walter de Dunstanvill; ob. 1269, leaving a dau. and heir, Petronil, who married Robert de Montfort, which Robert died soon afterwards.

DE DUNSTANVILLE.

BARON.

I. 1796. Sir Francis Basset, 1st Bart. (lineally descended from William Basset and Cecilia his wife, dau. and heir of Alan de Dunstanvill, younger son of one of the above Barons; and also from Thomas Basset and Margaret his wife, dau. and heir of Richard Helegan, grandson of William Helegan and Margaret his wife, dau. and heir of William de Dunstanvill, also a younger son of one of the above Barons. Created Baron de Dunstanville of Tehidy, co. Cornwall, June 17, 1796. Created Baron Basset of Stratton, co. Cornwall, with a special remainder, Nov. 7, 1797. Present Baron de Dunstanville, Baron Basset of Stratton, and a Baronet.

DUNWICH.

VISCOUNTCY, 18 July, 1821.
Vide STRADBROKE.

DURAS.

BARONS.

I. 1673. Lewis Duras, Marquess of Blanquefort, and brother of the Duke of Duras, in France; Created Baron Duras, of Holdenby, co. Northampton, 19 Jan. 1673; succeeded his father-in-law, George Sondes, as Earl of Feversham, 1677. K. G.; ob. 1709, S. P. when his honors became
Extinct.

DURSLEY.

VISCOUNTCY, 11 September, 1679.
Vide BERKELEY.

DUTTON.

BARONY, 10 September, 1711.
Vide BRANDON.

DYNEVOR.

BARONS.

I. 1780. 1. William Talbot, 1st Earl Talbot. Created, 17 Oct. 1780, Baron Dynevor of Dynevor, co. Carmarthen, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his dau. Cecil, wife of George Rice, Esq. and her issue male. Ob. 1782, S. P. M.

BARONESS.

I. 1782. 2. Cecil Talbot (assumed the name of) De Cardonell, wife of George Rice, Esq. dau. and heiress of the last Baron; ob. 1793.

II. 1793. 3. George Talbot Rice, s. and h. Present Baron Dynevor.

EASTNOR.

Viscountcy, 14 July, 1821.
Vide Somers.

EBRINGTON.

Viscountcy, 18 August, 1789.
Vide Fortescue.

ECHINGHAM.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1311. 1. William de Echingham; Summ. to Parl. from 19 Dec. 5 Edw. II. 1311, to 14 March, 15 Edw. II. 1322, but never afterwards, nor were any of his name ever again so summoned. Dugdale states that a Robert de Echingham was Summ. to Parl. 1 Edw. III. but it appears from the Writ that he was only summoned to be at Newcastle with horse and arms in that year.

EDGCUMBE.

BARONS.

I. 1742. 1. Richard Edgcumbe; Created Baron Edgcumbe of Mount Edgcumbe, co. Devon, April 20, 1742; ob. 1758.

II. 1758. 2. Richard Edgcumbe, s. and h. ob. 1761, s. p.

III. 1761. 3. George Edgcumbe, brother and heir; Created Viscount Mount Edgcumbe and Valletort, co. Devon, March 5, 1781; Created Earl of Mount Edgcumbe in 1789.
Vide Mount Edgcumbe.

EDINBURGH.

DUKES.

I. 1726. 1. H. R. H. Frederick Lewis Duke of Gloucester, eldest son of George Prince of Wales, afterwards King George II. Created Baron of Snawdon, co. Carnarvon, Viscount Launceston, co. Cornwall, Earl of Eltham, co. Kent, Marquess of Ely, co. Cambridge, and Duke of the City of Edinburgh, in North Britain, 15 July, 1726; Created Prince of Wales, &c. 9 Jan. 1729, K. G.; ob. 1751.

II. 1751. 2. H. R. H. George Duke of Gloucester, s. and h. Created Prince of Wales, &c. in 1751. Ascended the Throne on the death of his grandfather, King George II. 25 Oct. 1760, when all these dignities became merged in the Crown.

III. 1764. 1. H. R. H. Prince William Henry, brother of King George III. Created Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh in Great Britain, and Earl of Connaught in Ireland, 17 Nov. 1764, K. G.; ob. 1805.

V. 1805. 2. H. R. H. William Frederick, s. and h. Present Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and Earl of Connaught in Ireland, K.G. G.C.B.=

EFFINGHAM.

EARLS.

I. 1731. 1. Francis Howard, VII. Baron Howard of Effingham; Created Earl of Effingham, co. Surrey, 8 Dec. 1731; ob. 1743.

II. 1743. 2. Thomas Howard, s. and h. ob. 1763.

III. 1763. 3. Thomas Howard, s. and h. ob. 1791, s. p.

IV. 1791. 4. Richard Howard, brother and heir; ob. 1816, s. p. when this Earldom became

Extinct.

EGREMONT.

BARON.

I. 1449. Thomas Percy, 3d son of Henry XIII.-3d Earl of Northumberland; Created Baron Egremont, by patent, 20 Dec. 1449; ob. 1460 "without wife or issue," according to Dug-

dale; but other authorities state he left a son, Sir John Percy, but who never assumed the Title, and which, on the death of this Baron, is considered to have become

Extinct.

EARLS.

I. 1749. 1. Algernon Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and Earl of Northumberland, &c. Created Baron of Cockermouth and Earl of Egrémont, both co. Cumberland, Oct. 3, 1749, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his nephew, Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart. son of Sir William Wyndham, Bart. by Katherine his sister, and his issue male; and in default of which, to Percy Wyndham (who assumed the name of O'Bryen, and was created Earl of Thomond in Ireland), brother of the said Sir William Wyndham, and his issue male; ob. 1750, s. p. m. when the Earldom of Egremont and Barony of Cockermouth devolved, agreeably to the above limitation, on

II. 1750. 2. Sir Charles Wyndham, 4th Bart. nephew and heir; ob. 1763.

III. 1763. 3. George O'Bryen Wyndham, s. and h. Present Earl of Egrémont, and Baron Cockermouth, and a Baronet.

ELDON.

BARON. EARL.

I. 1799.—I. 1821. John Scott; Created Baron Eldon of Eldon, co. Durham, July 18, 1799; Created Viscount Encombe of Encombe, co. Dorset, and Earl of Eldon aforesaid, 6 July, 1821; Lord High Chancellor. Present Earl and Baron Eldon and Viscount Encombe.

ELIOT.

BARONS.

I. 1784. 1. Edward Eliot (assumed the name of) Craggs-Eliot; Created Baron Eliot of St. Germains, co. Cornwall, 30 Jan. 1784; ob. 1804.

II. 1804. 2. John Craggs-Eliot, 2d son and heir (Edward James Eliot, the eldest son, having died s. p. m.) Created Earl of St. Germains Sept. 30, 1815. Vide St. Germains.

ELLENBOROUGH.

BARONS.

I. 1802. 1. Edward Law; Created Baron Ellenborough of Ellenborough, co. Cumberland, April 10, 1802; ob. 1818.

II. 1818. 2. Edward Law, s. and h. Present Baron Ellenborough. =

ELLESMERE.

BARON.

I. 1603. Thomas Egerton, natural son of Sir Richard Egerton; Created Baron Ellesmere, co. Salop, July 21, 1603; Created Viscount Brackley, co. Northampton, Nov. 7, 1616.

Vide BRACKLEY.

ELMLEY.

VISCOUNTCY, 30 September, 1815.

Vide BEAUCHAMP OF POWYCK.

ELTHAM.

EARLDOM, 15 July, 1726.—Merged in the Crown 1760.

Vide EDINBURGH.

ELY.

MARQUISATE, 15 July, 1726.—Merged in the Crown 1760.

Vide EDINBURGH.

ENCOMBE.

VISCOUNTCY, 6 July, 1821.

Vide ELDON.

ENFIELD.

BARONY, 10 May, 1695.

Vide ROCHFORD.

ENGAINE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. Richard Engaine; to whom succeeded

II. Steph. Vitalis Engaine; living 1139.

III. Hen. I. Richard Engaine; ob. 1208.

BARONS BY TENURE.

IV. John. 2. Richard Engaine, s. and h. ob. circa 1216, s.p.
V. H. II. 3. Vitalis Engaine, brother and heir; ob. 1248.
VI. H. II. 4. Henry Engaine, s. and h. ob. 1271, s. p.
VII. Edw. I. 5. John de Engaine, brother and heir; ob. 1296.

BY WRIT.

I. 1229. 6. John de Engaine, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299, to 15 May, 14 Edw. II. 1321. He was also summoned 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297, but, for the reasons assigned under "FITZ-JOHN," it is somewhat doubtful if that Writ can be considered as a regular Summons to Parliament; ob. 1322, s.p. when the Barony created by the Writ of 25 or 27 Edward I. became

Extinct.

II. 1342. 7. John de Engaine, nephew and heir of the last Baron, being son of Nicholas Engaine, his brother; Summ. to Parl. from 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, to 20 Nov. 34 Edw. III. 1360, though Dugdale states he died 14 Feb. 1358, leaving Thomas his s. and h. who died s.p. 1367, without having been summoned to Parl. when his three sisters became his heirs, viz. Joyce, wife of John de Goldington, Elizabeth of Sir Lawrence Pabenham, and Mary of Sir William Bernak, who shared his lands; and among whose descendants the Barony created by the Writ of 16 Edw. III. must be considered in ABEYANCE.

ENNERDALE.

BARONY, 16 June, 1619—Extinct 1651.

Vide CAMBRIDGE.

ERDINGTON.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1336. Henry de Erdington; Summ. to Parl. 22 Jan. 9 Edw. III. 1336, but neither he nor his posterity ever after received the like summons. Giles de Erdington, his son and heir, was living in 1345.

ERSKINE.

BARONS.

I. 1806. 1. Thomas Erskine; Created Baron Erskine of Restormel Castle, co. Cornwall, Feb. 8, 1806. Lord High Chancellor 1806; K.T.; ob. 1824.

II. 1824. 2. David Montagu Erskine, s and h. Present Baron Erskine.

ESPEC.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. Walter Espec, Lord of Helmesley, or Hamlake, co. York, ob. 1153, s.p. leaving his sisters his heirs, of whom Adeline, the youngest, married Peter de Roos, who acquired with her the manor of Hamlake.

ESSEX.

EARLS.

I. Steph. 1. Geoffrey de Mandeville; Created Earl of Essex by King Stephen; ob. 1144.

II. H. II. 2. Geoffrey de Mandeville, 2d son; after the banishment of Ernulph, his elder brother, he was by King Henry II. created Earl of Essex; ob. 1167, s. p.

III. 1167. 3. William de Mandeville, brother and heir; ob. 1190, s.p.

IV. 1199. 1. Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, husband of Beatrix de Say, dau. and coheir of William de Say, by Beatrix, sister of Geoffrey, 1st Earl. Created Earl of Essex 1199; ob. 1212.

V. 1212. 2. Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, s. and h. Was one of the celebrated 25 Barons appointed to enforce the observance of MAGNA CHARTA; ob. 1219, s. p.

VI. 1219. 3. William Fitz-Piers, bro. and heir; ob. 1227, s.p.

VII. H. III. 1. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, possessing the honor of Essex in right of his mother, Maud, sister of the last Earl, was Created Earl of Essex by Henry III.; Lord High Constable; ob. 1274.

EARLS.

VIII. 1274. 2. Humphrey de Bohun, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Humphrey (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Earl; Earl of Hereford; Lord High Constable; ob. 1297.

IX. 1297. 3. Humphrey de Bohun, s. and h. Earl of Hereford; he married Elizabeth Plantagenet, dau. of Edw. I.; Lord High Constable; ob. 1321.

X. 1321. 4. John de Bohun, s. and h. Earl of Hereford; Lord High Constable; ob. 1335, S.P.

XI. 1335. 5. Humphrey de Bohun, brother and heir, K.G.; Lord High Constable; ob. 1361, S.P.

XII. 1361. 6. Humphrey de Bohun, nephew and heir, being s. and h. of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, K.G. next brother of Humphrey, the last Earl. Earl of Northampton and Hereford, K.G. Lord High Constable; ob. 1372, S.P.M. Eleanor, his eldest dau. and coheir, married Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester; and Mary, his other dau. and coheir, married Henry (Earl of Hereford jure uxoris), afterwards King Henry IV.

XIII. 1373. 1. Thomas Plantagenet, surnamed "of Woodstock," youngest son of Edward III. Earl of Buckingham; having married Eleanor, dau. and coheir of the last Earl, he assumed the title of Earl of Essex. Created Duke of Gloucester 1385; Lord High Constable; K.G.; ob. 1397.

XIV. 1461. 1. Henry Bourchier, Earl of Ewe in Normandy, and Baron and Viscount Bourchier in England, s. and h. of William Earl of Ewe, by Ann, dau. and eventually sole heir of Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, the last Earl. Created Earl of Essex 30 June, 1461, K.G.; ob. 1482.

XV. 1483. 2. Henry Bourchier, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of William Bourchier (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Earl, K.G. Anne, his sole dau. and heir, married William Baron Parr, afterwards Earl of Essex; ob. 1539, S. P. M. when the Earldom became

Extinct.

EARLS.

XVI. 1539. 1. Thomas Cromwell, 1st Baron Cromwell. Created Earl of Essex 17 April, 1539, K. G; beheaded and attainted 1540, when his honors became

Forfeited.

XVII. 1543. William Parr, 1st Baron Parr of Kendal, brother of Katherine, Queen of Henry VIII. having married Ann, dau. and sole heir of Henry XV.-2d Earl, was (notwithstanding that his issue by the said Ann Bourchier had been bastardized by Act of Parliament 34 Henry VIII.) created Earl of Essex, "with the same place and voice in Parliament as Henry Bourchier, late Earl of Essex, had," 23 Dec. 1543. Created Marquess of Northampton 16 Feb. 1546. Attainted in 1553, when all his honors became Forfeited. Restored in blood, but not in honors, 1558, and Created Marquess of Northampton 13 Jan. 1559, K. G.; ob. 1571, s. p. when that title became

Extinct.

XVIII. 1571. 1. Walter Devereux, 2d Viscount Hereford: being great-great-grandson of John Devereux, Lord Ferrars of Chartley, by Cecily Bourchier, sister, and eventually sole heir, of Henry Bourchier, XV.-2d Earl of Essex, he was Created Earl of Essex 4 May 1571, K. G.; ob. 1576.

XIX. 1576. 2. Robert Devereux, s. and h. Viscount Hereford; Earl Marshal 1597; Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1599; K. G.; beheaded and attainted 1600, when his honors became

Forfeited.

XX. 1603. 3. Robert Devereux, s. and h. Viscount Hereford. Restored in blood and honors 1603; ob. 1646, s. p. when the Earldom of Essex became

Extinct.

XXI. 1661. 1. Arthur Capel, 2d Baron Capel. Created Viscount Malden, co Essex, and Earl of Essex, 20 April, 1661; L. Lieut. of Ireland 1672; ob. 1683.

XXII. 1683. 2. Algernon Capel, s. and h. ob. 1709.

XXIII. 1709 3. William Capel, s. and h. K. G.; ob. 1743.

XXIV. 1743. 4. William Anne Holles Capel, s. and h. ob. 1799.

EARL.

XXV. 1799. 5. George Capel, s. and h. Present Earl of Essex, Viscount Malden, and Baron Capel. =

ESSEX.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Swene de Essex.

II. Will. II. 2. Robert de Essex, s. and h.

III. Hen. II. 3. Henry de Essex, s. and h. Standard-bearer to the King, and being accused of cowardice, his lands were

Confiscated.

EUSTON.

EARL.

I. 1672. 1. Henry Fitz-Roy, natural son of King Charles II. Created Baron Sudbury, Viscount Ipswich, and Earl of Euston, all co. Suffolk, August 16, 1672. Created Duke of Grafton, September 11, 1675, K.G.

Vide GRAFTON.

EVERINGHAM.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1309. 1. Adam de Everingham; Summ. to Parl. from 4 March, 2 Edw. II. 1309, to 6 Oct. 9 Edw. II. 1315; ob. 1341.

II. 1341. 2. Adam de Everingham, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Adæ de Everingham de Laxton," 8 Jan. 44 Edward III. 1371; ob. 1371, leaving Robert, his grandson, son of William de Everingham (ob. v. p.) his eldest son, his heir, who died on the 27th December, in the same year, s. p. when Joan and Katherine, sisters of the said Robert, became his heirs; the former of whom married Sir William Elys, Knt. and the latter became the wife of John Elton, Esq. among whose descendants and representatives this Barony is now in ABEYANCE.

EVRE or EURE.

BARONS.

I. 1544. 1. William Evre, Created Baron Evre or Eure of Wilton, co. Durham, 24 Feb. 1544; ob. . . . .

BARONS.

II. 15.. 2. William Evre, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Ralph Eure (ob v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; ob. 1594.

III. 1594. 3. Ralph Evre, s. and h. living 1623.

IV. 16.. 4. William Evre, s. and h. ob. ....

V. 16.. 5. William Evre, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Ralph Eure (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; ob. ...., s. p.

VI. 16.. 6. William Evre, uncle and heir, being 2d son of William 4th Baron; ob. 1645, s. p. m.

VII. 1645. 7. George Evre, cousin and heir, being s. and h. of Horatio, eldest son of Francis Eure, 2d son of William 2d Baron; ob. 1672, s. p.

VIII. 1672. 8. Ralph Evre, brother and heir; ob. 1698, s. p. when the title became

Extinct.

EWE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Robert de Ewe, Earl of Ewe in Normandy.

II. Will. II. 2. William de Ewe, Earl of Ewe, s. and h.

III. Steph. 3. Henry de Ewe, Earl of Ewe, s. and h. ob. 1139.

IV. H. II. 4. John de Ewe, Earl of Ewe, s. and h. ob. 1170.

V. H. II. 5. Henry de Ewe, Earl of Ewe, s. and h. living 1194; ob. s. p. m.

VI. John. Ralph de Yssonden, husband of Alice, dau. and heir of the last Baron; Earl of Ewe; ob. 1218.

VII. H. III. William de Yssonden, s. and h. Earl of Ewe; but, adhering to the French, the Barony became Forfeited.

EWYAS.

BARON BY TENURE.

I. H. II. Robert de Ewyas, younger brother of John, Lord of Sudley, living 1194; ob. s. p. m. Sybil, his dau. and heir, married first, Robert de Tregoz, and secondly, Roger de Clifford.

EXETER.

DUKES.

I. 1397. John Holland, 3d son of Thomas Holland, 1st Earl of Kent, by Joane Plantagenet, dau. and heir of Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, son of Edw. I. Created Earl of Huntingdon 2 June, 1387, and Duke of Exeter 29 Sept. 1397, K. G. attainted and beheaded 1400, when his honors became

Forfeited.

II. 1416. Thomas Beaufort, Earl of Dorset, youngest natural son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by Catherine Swinford; Created Duke of Exeter 18 Nov. 1416, K. G.; ob. 1426, s. p. when that dignity became

Extinct.

III. 1443. 1. John Holland, son and heir of John 1st Duke; Created Duke of Exeter 6 Jan. 1443, Lord High Admiral, K. G.; ob. 1446.

IV. 1446. 2. Henry Holland, s. and h. attainted 1461; (ob. 1473, s. p. m.) when his honors became

Forfeited.

MARQUESSES.

I. 1525. 1. Henry Courtenay XVII. Earl of Devon; Created Marquess of Exeter June 18, 1525; K. G. attainted and beheaded, 1539, when his honors became

Forfeited.

II. 1553. 3. Edward Courtenay, s. and h. Created Earl of Devon 28 Sept. 1553; Restored in blood and honors by Parliament 10 Oct. 1553; ob. 1556, s. p. when his honors became

Extinct.

EARLS.

I. 1605. 1. Thomas Cecil, 2d Baron Burghley; Created Earl of Exeter 4 May, 1605, K. G.; ob. 1622.

II. 1622. 2. William Cecil, s. and h. K. G.; ob. 1640, s. p. m.

III. 1640. 3. David Cecil, nephew and heir, being s. and h. of Richard Cecil, 2d son of Thomas 1.-1st Earl; ob. 1643.

EARLS.

IV. 1643. 4. John Cecil, s. and h. ob. 1678.
V. 1678. 5. John Cecil, s. and h. ob. 1700.
VI. 1700. 6. John Cecil, s. and h. ob. 1721.
VII. 1721. 7. John Cecil, s. and h. ob. 1722, s.p.
VIII. 1722. 8. Brownlow Cecil, brother and heir, ob. 1754.
IX. 1754. 9. Brownlow Cecil, s. and h. ob. 1793, s.p.

MARQUESSES.

X. 1793—III. 1801. 10. Henry Cecil, nephew and heir, being s. and h. of Thomas Chambers Cecil, 2d son of Brownlow VIII.-8th Earl; Created Marquess of Exeter 4 Feb. 1801; ob. 1804.
XI. ....—IV. 1804. 11. Brownlow Cecil, s. and h. Present Marquess and Earl of Exeter and Baron Burghley.

EXMOUTH.

BARON. VISCOUNT.

I. 1814.—II. 1816. Sir Edward Pellew, 1st Bart. Created Baron Exmouth of Canonteign, co. Devon, May 14, 1814; Created Viscount Exmouth aforesaid Sept. 21, 1816. Present Viscount and Baron Exmouth, and a Baronet. G. C. B.

FAIRFORD.

Viscountcy, 12 August, 1772.

Vide Hillsborough.

FALMOUTH.

EARL.

I. 1664. 1. Charles Berkeley, 1st Baron Berkeley and Viscount Fitz-Harding in Ireland, son of Sir Charles Berkeley, brother of John 1st Lord Berkeley of Stratton; Created Baron Botetort of Langport, co. Somerset, and Earl of Falmouth 17 March, 1664; ob. 1665, S. P. M. when his English honors became

Extinct.

VISCOUNTS.

I. 1674. 1. George Fitz-Roy, natural son of King Charles II. Created Baron of Pontefract, Viscount Falmouth, and Earl of Northumberland, 1 Oct. 1674; Created Duke of Northumberland 6 April, 1682, K. G.; ob. 1716, S. P. when his honors became

Extinct.

II. 1720. 1. Hugh Boscawen, Created Baron of Boscawen Rose and Viscount Falmouth, both co. Cornwall, 13 June, 1720; ob. 1734.

III. 1734. 2. Hugh Boscawen, s. and h. ob. 1782, S. P.

IV. 1782. 3. George Evelyn Boscawen, nephew and heir, being s. and h. of Edward Boscawen, next brother of the last Viscount; ob. 1808.

EARL.

V. 1808.—II. 1821. 4. Edward Boscawen, s. and h. Created Earl of Falmouth June 14, 1821. Present Earl and Visc. Falmouth and Baron Boscawen Rose. ⚶

FALVESLEY.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1383. John de Falvesley; having married Elizabeth, sister and heir of John Lord Say (vide SAY), was Summ. to Parl. from 20 Aug. 7 Ric. II. 1383, to 8 Sept. 16 Ric. II. 1392, as "Johanni de Falvesley, Chevalier;" ob. circa 1392, S. P. when if it is considered that he was not Summoned jure uxoris as Lord Say, by which title he is not described in any Writ of

Summons, the Barony Created by the Writ of 7 Ric. II. became
Extinct.

FANHOPE.

BARON.

I. 1438. John Cornwall, Created Baron Fanhope of Fanhope, co. Hereford, 17 July, 1433, and on the 30th January, 1442, Baron of Milbroke, co. Bedford; he was however always Summ. to Parliament as "Johanni Cornewayll, Chevalier;" he married Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister of Henry IV. and widow of John Earl of Huntingdon; K.G.; ob. 1443, S.P.L. when his honors became
Extinct.

FAREHAM.

COUNTESS, 19 August, 1673—Extinct 1734.
Vide PORTSMOUTH.

FAUCONBERG.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 1. Walter de Fauconberg, Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 24 July, 30 Edw. I. 1301; he was also Summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294; but it is very doubtful if that Writ can be deemed a regular Summons to Parliament, vide "CLYVEDON;" ob. 1303.

II. 1303. 2. Walter de Fauconberg, s. and h. he was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. ....

III. 1303. 3. Walter de Fauconberg, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 12 Nov. 32 Edw. I.* 1303, to 25 Aug. 12 Edw. II. 1318; ob. 1318.

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* Sic. Dugdale, vol. II. p. 4. It is however probable that Walter, the father of this Baron, was Summ. to Parliament; for he was æt. 40 at the death of his father, the first Baron, and it is not likely that his son should have received a Summons in the same year that his grandfather died, and whilst his father was living.

BARONS BY WRIT.

IV. 1318. 4. John de Fauconberg, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 22 Jan. 9 Edw. III. 1336, to 10 March, 23 Edw. III. 1349; ob. 1349.

V. 1349. 5. Walter de Fauconberg, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 25 Nov. 24 Edw. III. 1359, to 14 Aug. 36 Edw. III. 1362; ob. 1362.

VI. 1362. 6. Thomas de Fauconberg, s. and h. he was never summoned to Parliament; ob. circa 1376, leaving Joan his dau. and sole heir.

VII. 1429. William Nevill, younger son of Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, having married Joan, dau. and heir of Thomas the last Baron; was Summ. to Parl. in her right from 3 August, 7 Hen. VI. 1429, to 23 May, 1 Edw. IV. 1461; though in every Writ from 7 Hen. VI. to 25 Hen. VI. he is merely described as "Willielmo de Nevill, Chl'r." In the 33 Hen. VI. he is however called "Willielmo Nevill de Fauconberge, Chl'r;" and so also in the 38 Hen. VI. when the following memorandum appears on the Roll "vacat quia extra regnum." In the 1st Edw. IV. the words "de Fauconberge" are also inserted. Created Earl of Kent 1461, K. G.; ob. 1463, S. P. M. when the Earldom of Kent became Extinct; but this Barony fell into Abeyance between his three daughters, Joane, wife of Sir Edward Bedhowing; Elizabeth, wife of Sir Richard Strangeways; and Alice, wife of Sir John Conyers; amongst whose descendants and representatives it is still in ABEYANCE.

William de Fauconberg, 3d cousin of Walter, 2d Baron, is stated by Dugdale, vol. II. p. 4, to have been Summoned to Parliament in 28 Edw. I. but his name does not occur in the Lists of Summons in that year.

FAUCONBERG

OF YARUM.

BARONS. VISCOUNTS.

I. 1627.—I. 1643. 1. Sir Thomas Belasyse, 2d Bart. Created Baron Fauconberg of Yarum,

BARONS. VISCOUNTS.

co. York, 25 May, 1627, and Visc. Fauconberg of Henknowle, co. Durham, 31 Jan. 1643; ob. 1652.

EARLS.

II. ....—II. 1652.—I. 1689. 2. Thomas Belasyse, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Henry Belasyse (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Viscount; Created Earl Fauconberg 9 April, 1689; ob. 1700, s. p. when the Earldom became Extinct; but the Viscountcy and Barony devolved on

III.....—III. 1700.— 3. Thomas Belasyse, neph. and heir, being s. and h. of Sir Rowland Belasyse, K. B. 3d son of Henry, father of the last Viscount; ob. 1718.

IV.....—IV. 1718.—II. 1756. 4. Thomas Belasye, s. and h. Created Earl Fauconberg of Newborough, co. York, 15 June, 1756; ob. 1774.

V. ....—V. .....—III. 1774. 5. Henry Belasyse, s. and h. ob. 1802, when the Earldom again became Extinct; but the Barony and Viscountcy descended to his 2d cousin,

VI.....—VI. 1802. 6. Rowland Belasyse, being s. and h. of Anthony, eldest son of Rowland Belasye, next surviving brother of Thomas, 3d Viscount; ob. 1810, s. p.

VII....—VII. 1810. 7. Charles Belasyse, brother and heir; ob. 1815, when these titles became Extinct.

FELTON.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1313. Robert de Felton, Summ. to Parl. 8 January and 22 May, 6 Edward II. 1313, and 26 July and 26 Nov. 7 Edward II. 1313; ob. circa 1313, leaving John de Felton his son and heir, whom Dugdale, vol. II. p. 64, says was Summ. to Parl. 16 Edw. III.; but his name

BARON BY WRIT.

does not appear in the List of Summonses in that year, the only person of that name then Summoned being

I. 1342. William de Felton, who was Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, but never afterwards; ob. 1367, leaving Sir John Felton his son and heir, but who was never Summoned to Parliament, nor were any of his posterity. This William de Felton Dugdale says was contemporary with the John de Felton whom he describes as having been Summoned in the same year; so that it is evident his error did not arise from mistaking the Christian name.

FERRERS

OF CHARTLEY.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 1. John Ferrers, s. and h. of Robert, 8th and last Earl of Derby; Summ. to Parl. from 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299, to 19 Dec. 5 Edw. II. 1311; ob. 1324.

II. 1324. 2. Robert Ferrers, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342; ob. 1350.

III. 1350. 3. John Ferrers, s. and h. he was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. 1367.

IV. 1367. 4. Robert Ferrers, s. and h. he was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. 1413.

V. 1413. 5. Edmund Ferrers, s. and h. he was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. 1449, s. p. m.

VI. 1461. 6. Walter Devereux, having married Ann Ferrers, dau. and sole heir of the last Baron, was Summ. to Parl. jure uxoris, from 26 July, 1 Edw. IV. 1461, to 9 Dec. 1 Ric. III. 1483, as "Waltero Devereux de Ferrers, Chl'r," or as "Waltero Devereux, Domino de Ferrers," K. G.; ob. 1485.

VII. 1485. 6. John Devereux, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 1 Sept. 3 Hen. VII. 1487, to 16 Jan. 12 Hen. VII. 1497; he married Cecily, sister and heir of Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex; ob. circa 1497.

VIII. 1497. 7. Walter Devereux, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 17 Oct. 1 Hen. VIII. 1509, to 24 Nov.

BARONS BY WRIT.

2 Edw. VI. 1548; Created Viscount of the County of Hereford Feb. 2, 1550; ob. 1558.

IX. 1558. 8. Walter Devereux, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Richard Devereux (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; Viscount Hereford; Created Earl of Essex May 4, 1572, K. G.; ob. 1576.

X. 1576. 9 Robert Devereux, s. and h. Viscount Hereford and Earl of Essex, K. G.; beheaded and attainted 1600, when all his honors became Forfeited.

XI. 1603.10. Robert Devereux, s. and h. Restored, together with his sisters, in blood and honors by Act of Parliament 1603; Viscount Hereford and Earl of Essex; ob. 1646, s. p. when the Earldom of Essex became Extinct; the Viscountcy of Hereford devolved on Sir Walter Devereux as next heir male, and this Barony fell into ABEYANCE between his two sisters and heirs, viz. Frances, wife of William Seymour, Marquess of Hertford, and Dorothy, wife of Sir Henry Shirley, Bart. until the Crown terminated the Abeyance in favor of

XII. 1677.11. Sir Robert Shirley, 6th Bart. the younger coheir, he being son and heir of Sir Robert, eldest son of Sir Henry Shirley, by the said Dorothy, sister and coheir of the last Baron; he was Summ. to Parl. as Baron Ferrers of Chartley 14 Dec. 1677, and had this Barony confirmed to him and the heirs of his body, by Charles II.; Created Visc. Tamworth and Earl Ferrers Sept. 3, 1711; ob. 1717.

BARONESS.

I. 1717.12. Elizabeth Shirley, grand-dau. and heir, being dau. and sole heir of Robert Shirley (ob. v. p.) son and heir apparent of Robert Earl Ferrers, the last Baron; she married James Compton, Earl of Northampton; ob. 1741, s. p. m. when the Barony again fell into ABEYANCE between her two daughters and coheirs; but on the death of Lady Jane Compton, unmarried, in 1749, the dignity devolved on

BARONESS.

II. 1749.13. Charlotte Compton, dau. and on the death of her sister, sole heir of Elizabeth, the last Baroness: she married George, 4th Viscount and 1st Marquess of Townshend; ob. 1770.

BARONS BY WRIT.

XIII. 1770.14. George Townshend, s. and h. succeeded his father in the Marquisate of Townshend 14 Sept. 1807; ob. 1811.

XIV. 1811.15. George Ferrers Townshend, s and h. Present Marquess Townshend and Baron Ferrers of Chartley, &c. Vide TOWNSHEND.

FERRERS.

EARLS.

I. 1711. 1. Robert Shirley, XII.-11th Baron Ferrers of Chartley; Created Viscount Tamworth, co. Stafford, and Earl Ferrers, 3 Sept. 1711; ob. 1717.

II. 1717. 2. Washington Shirley, 2d son and heir (Robert Shirley, his eldest brother, having died without issue male), succeeded as Earl Ferrers and Viscount Tamworth; ob. 1729, S. P. M.

III. 1729. 3. Henry Shirley, brother and heir, ob. 1745, S. P.

IV. 1745. 4. Lawrence Shirley, nephew and heir, being son and heir of Laurence next brother to the last Earl; executed for murder, 1760; ob. S. P.

V. 1760. 5. Washington Shirley, brother and heir; ob. 1778, S. P.

VI. 1778. 6. Robert Shirley, brother and heir, ob. 1787.

VII. 1787. 7. Robert Shirley, s. and h. Present Earl Ferrers and Viscount Tamworth.

FERRERS OF GROBY.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. II.III. 1. William Ferrers, 2d son of William, 8th Earl BY WRIT. of Derby, Lord of Groby; ob. 1287.

I. 1297. 2. William Ferrers, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 26 Sept. 28 Edw. I. 1300, to 20 Feb. 18 Edw. II. 1325, as "Willielmo de Ferrariis." He was also Summ. 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297; but, for the reasons assigned under "FITZ-JOHN," it

BARONS BY WRIT.

is somewhat doubtful if that Writ can be considered as a regular Summons to Parliament; ob. 1325.

II. 1325. 3. Henry Ferrers, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 5 June, 4 Edw. III. 1331, to 20 Nov. 16 Edw. III. 1342, as "Henrico de Ferrariis;" ob. 1343.

III. 1343. 4. William Ferrers, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 15 March, 28 Edw. III. 1354, to 6 April, 43 Edw. III. 1369, as "Willielmo de Ferrariis;" ob. 1371.

IV. 1371. 5. Henry Ferrers, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 4 August, 1 Ric. II. 1377, to 17 Dec. 11 Ric. II. 1387, as "Henrico de Ferrariis de Groby; ob. 1387.

V. 1387. 6. William Ferrers, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 30 Nov. 20 Ric. II. 1396, to 3 Dec. 20 Hen. VI. 1441, as "William de Ferrers de Groby; ob. 1444.

VI. 1446. Edward Grey, son of Reginald, 3d Lord Grey of Ruthyn, by his 2d wife Joan, dau. and sole heir of William, son and heir of Thomas III. 7th Baron Astley; having married Elizabeth Ferrers, grand-dau. and heir of the last Baron, viz. dau. and heir of Henry Ferrers (ob. v. p.) his eldest son; he was Summ. to Parl. jure uxoris, as "Edwardo de Grey, Militi, Domino de Ferrers de Groby," from 14 Dec. 25 Henry VI. 1446, to 2 Jan. 27 Henry VI. 1449; and as "Edwardo de Grey, Militi, Dominus de Groby," from 23 Sept. 28 Henry VI. 1449, to 26 May, 33 Henry VI. 1455; ob. 1457.

VII. 1457. 7. John Grey, s. and h. He was never Summoned to Parl. ob. 1461.

VIII. 1461. 8. Thomas Grey, s. and h. Created Marquess of Dorset 18 April, 1475, having been Created Earl of Huntingdon in 1471, K. G.; ob. 1501.

IX. 1501. 9. Thomas Grey, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 17 October, 1 Hen. VIII. 1509, as "Thomæ Grey, Domino Ferrers de Groby;" but in the 2d Parl. in 1511, as "Thomæ Grey, Marchioni Dorset," Marquess of Dorset; ob. 1530.

BARON BY WRIT.

X. 1530. 10. Henry Grey, s. and h. Marquess of Dorset, having married Frances, dau. and coheir of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary Tudor, sister of King Henry VIII. he was Created Duke of Suffolk 11 Oct. 1551, K.G. attainted and beheaded 1554, when this Barony, with all his other honors, viz. the Dukedom of Suffolk, the Marquisate of Dorset, and the Baronies of Astley, Bonville, and Harington, became Forfeited.

FERRERS
OF OKEHAM.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. II. 1. Walcheline de Ferrers *, Lord of Okeham, co. Rutland, 1164; living 1191.

II. Ric. I. 2. Hugh de Ferrers, s. and h. living 1197; ob. S. P. leaving Isabel his sister, wife of Roger Lord Mortimer his heir.

FERRERS
OF WEMME.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1375. 1. Robert Ferrers, a younger son of Robert, 2d Baron Ferrers of Chartley, having married Elizabeth, dau. and sole heir of William Boteler, of Wemme, was Summ. to Parl. as "Robert Ferrers de Wemme, Chev." from 28 Dec. 49 Edw. III. 1375, to 16 Feb. 2 Ric. II. 1379; ob. 1380. Robert Ferrers, his son and heir, died 1410, s. p. M. vita matris, without having been summoned to Parliament, leaving Elizabeth, wife of John, son of Ralph Lord Greystock,

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* Dugdale, in his Pedigree of Ferrers, vol. I. p. 259, makes this Walcheline a younger son of *Robert*, 1st Earl of Derby; but in his account of this branch in p. 266, he says he was a younger son of *William*, 3d Earl of Derby. The dates render the former the most probable account.

and Mary, wife of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, his daughters and coheirs, between whose descendants and representatives this Barony (if Elizabeth, wife of this Baron, left no issue by her second and third husbands; or if it be considered as a Barony created by the Writ of 28 Dec. 1375, independently of the Barony of Boteler of Wemme) is now in ABEYANCE.

FEVERSHAM.

EARLS.

I. 1676. 1. Sir George Sondes; Created Baron Throwley (or Baron Sondes of Throwley), Viscount Sondes of Lees-Court, and Earl of Feversham, all co. Kent, 8 April, 1676; with remainder, failing his issue male, to Lewis Lord Duras, husband of Mary, his eldest dau. and coheir; ob. 1677, S. P. M.

II. 1677. 2. Lewis de Duras, 1st Baron Duras, son-in-law and heir agreeable to the above limitation; K. G.; ob. 1709, S. P. when all his honors became Extinct.

COUNTESS.

I. 1719. Erangard Melosine Schulemburgh, mistress of George I. Created Baroness Dundalk, Countess and Marchioness of Dungannon, and Duchess of Munster, in Ireland, July 9, 1716. Created, April 30, 1719, Baroness of Glastonbury, co. Somerset, Countess of Feversham, co. Kent, and Duchess of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, for life; ob. 1743, when all her honors became

Extinct.

BARON.

I. 1747. Anthony Duncombe; Created Lord Feversham, Baron of Downton, co. Wilts, 23 June, 1747; ob. 1763, S. P. M. when the Title again became

Extinct.

FIELDING.

BARON. VISC.

I.—I. 1620. 1. William Fielding; Created Baron Fielding of Newnham Padox, co. Warwick, and Viscount Fielding, Dec. 30, 1620. Created Earl of Denbigh, Sept. 14, 1622.

Vide DENBIGH.

FIFE.

BARON.

I. 1790. 1. James Duff, 2d Earl of Fife, in Scotland. Created Baron Fife, co. Fife, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Feb. 19, 1790; ob. 1809, S. P. M. when this Barony became

Extinct.

FINCH.

OF FORDWICH.

BARON.

I. 1640. 1. John Finch, first cousin of Thomas, 1st Earl of Winchelsea. Created Baron Finch of Fordwich, co. Kent, 7 April, 1640; Lord Keeper; ob. 1660, S. P. when the Title became

Extinct.

FINCH

OF DAVENTRY.

BARON.

I. 1673. 1. Sir Heneage Finch, 1st Bart. first cousin of of Heneage, 2d Earl of Winchelsea. Created Baron Finch of Daventry, co. Northampton, 10 Jan. 1673, and Earl of Nottingham, 12 May, 1681; Lord Chancellor.

Vide NOTTINGHAM.

FISHERWICK.

BARON.

I. 1790. 1. George Augustus Chichester, 1st Marquess of Donegal in Ireland. Created Baron Fisherwick, co. Stafford, July 3, 1790, Present Baron Fisherwick, in England; also Marquess of Donegal, &c. in Ireland. K. P.

FITZ-ALAN
OF BEDALE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. II. 1. Alan Fitz-Brian; ob. 1190.

II. H. III. 2. Brian Fitz-Alan, s. and h. ob. ante 1276.

BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 3. Brian Fitz-Alan, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 22 Jan. 33 Edw. I. 1305, though he is said to have died 1301, S.P.M. Agnes, one of his daughters and coheirs, afterwards married Sir Gilbert Stapleton; and Katherine, his other dau. and coheir, became the *wife* of John Lord Grey of Rotherfield, and among the descendants and representatives of these females this Barony must be considered to be in ABEYANCE.

FITZ-ALAN
OF CLUN.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Alan, son of Flathald, obtained the Castle of Oswaldstre from William the Conqueror.

II. Hen. I. 2. William Fitz-Alan, s. and h. ob. ante 1165.

III. H. II. 3. William Fitz-Alan, s. and h. ob. circa 1214.

IV. H. III. 4. John Fitz-Alan, brother; heir to his nephew, the son of the last Baron, who died soon after his father; ob. 1239, having married Isabel de Albini, sister and coheir to Hugh Earl of Arundel.

V. H. III. 5. John Fitz Alan, s. and h. who on the partition of the lands of his uncle, Hugh Earl of Arundel, in 1243, obtained the Castle of Arundel, and which was adjudged to confer the title of Earl of Arundel on its possessor by Act of Parl. 11 Hen. VI. Vide ARUNDEL.

Fitz-Alan was not a Parliamentary Barony until 1627, when

BARON.

I. 1627. 1. Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the heir general of the family of Fitz-Alan above mentioned, was by Act of Parliament

3 Car. I. Created Baron Fitz-Alan, Clun and Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, and which Baronies were then annexed to the title and dignity of Earl of Arundel, and settled upon the said Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, with divers remainders, as are related under "CLUN," by virtue of which Act the Baronies of Fitz-Alan, Clun and Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, are now vested in his Grace Bernard Edward Howard, Duke of Norfolk, the present Earl of Arundel, &c.

Vide ARUNDEL and NORFOLK.

FITZ-AUSCULPH.

BARON BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. William Fitz-Ausculf, or Ausculf de Pinchengi, held ninety-one Lordships at the General Survey; but of whom nothing farther is known.

FITZ-BERNARD.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1313. 1. Thomas Fitz Bernard; Summ. to Parl. from 8 Jan. 6 Edw. II. 1313, to 14 March, 15 Edw. II. 1322, as "Thomæ filio Bernardi."

Dugdale gives no account of this Baron in his Baronage; nor is he noticed by any other writer on the subject.

FITZ-COUNT.

BARON BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. Brian Fitz-Count; living 1141. His two sons being lepers, and this Baron and his wife "betaking themselves to a religious course of life," the King seized on his Barony.

FITZ-GEROLD.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. Robert Fitz-Gerold; living 1082.

BARONS BY TENURE.

II. Hen. II. Alexander Fitz-Gerold; living 1165; to whom succeeded

III. Hen. II. Warine Fitz-Gerold, Chamberlain to Hen. II. his successor was

IV. Rich. I. Warine Fitz-Gerold; ob. 1217, s. p. m. Margery, his 2d dau. and coheir, married, first, Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon; and secondly, Fulk de Breant; and Joan, his other dau. and coheir, was the wife of Hugh de Nevill.

I. II. III. Henry Fitz-Gerold, a younger brother of the last Baron, living 1252; ob. s. p. m.

FITZ-GIBBON.

BARONS.

I. 1799. 1. John Fitz-Gibbon, 1st Earl of Clare in Ireland; Created Baron Fitz-Gibbon of Sidbury, co. Devon, Sept. 24, 1799; ob. 1802.

II. 1802. 2. John Fitz-Gibbon, s. and h. Present Baron Fitz-Gibbon; also Earl of Clare in Ireland.

FITZ-HAMON.

BARON BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. Robert Fitz-Hamon. Came into England with the Conqueror; ob. 1107, s. p. m. leaving his four daughters his heirs, of whom two took the veil; the third married the Earl of Brittanny; and the fourth, Mabell, became the wife of Robert Earl of Gloucester, natural son of King Henry I.

FITZ-HARRIS.

Viscountcy, 29 December, 1800.

Vide Malmesbury.

FITZ-HENRY.

A Hugh Fitz-Henry was summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1295, but which Writ, for the reasons assigned under "Clyve-

DON," cannot, it is presumed, be considered as a regular Summons to Parliament. He was never afterwards summoned.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1309. 1. Aucherus Fitz-Henry; Summ. to Parl. from 4 March, 2 Edw. II. 1309, to 10 Oct. 19 Edw. II. 1325.

Dugdale gives no account of these Barons in his Baronage. Hugh Fitz-Henry was probably the father of Henry Baron Fitz-Hugh (Vide "FITZ-HUGH;") but nothing is known of Aucher Fitz-Henry.

FITZ-HERBERT.

BARONS.

I. John. 1. Matthew Fitz-Herbert.

II. II. III. 2. Peter Fitz-Matthew, s. and h. ob. 1254, P. S.

III. II. III. 3. John Fitz-Matthew, brother and heir; living 1256.

IV. Edw. I. 4. Matthew Fitz-John, s. and h. Summoned 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297, but it is somewhat doubtful if that Writ can be deemed a regular Summons to Parliament. Vide "FITZ-JOHN." Ob. s. p.

Vide also FITZ-REGINALD.

FITZ-HERBERT OF EASTWELL.

BARON.

I. 1660. 1. Heneage Finch, 2d Earl of Winchelsea; Created Baron Fitz-Herbert of Eastwell, co. Kent, June 26, 1660.

On the death of John 5th Earl of Winchelsea, and 4th Baron Fitz-Herbert of Eastwell, in 1729, s. p. this Barony became Extinct.

Vide WINCHELSEA.

FITZ-HUGH.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will.I. 1. Bardolph, Lord of Ravensworth, in Richmondshire, in the reign of William the Conqueror.

II. Steph. 2. Akaris Fitz-Bardolph, s. and h. ob. 1161.

III. H. II. 3. Hervey Fitz-Akaris, s. and h. ob. 1182.

IV. H. II. 4. Henry Fitz-Harvey, s. and h. ob. 1201.

V. John. 5. Randolph Fitz-Henry, s. and h. ob. 1262.

VI. H. III. 6. Henry Fitz-Randolph, s. and h. ob. ....

VII. Edw.I. 7. Randolph Fitz-Henry, s. and h. ob. .... s. p.

VIII. Edw.I. 8. Hugh Fitz-Henry, brother and heir; ob. 1304.

BY WRIT.

I. 1321. 9. Henry Fitz-Hugh, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 15 May, 14 Edw. II. 1321, to 15 Nov. 25 Edw. III. 1351; ob. 1356.

II. 1356. 10. Henry Fitz-Hugh, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Henry Fitz-Hugh (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron, Summ. to Parl. from 4 Aug. 1 Ric. II. 1377, to 8 Aug. 10 Ric. II. 1385; ob. 1386.

III. 1386. 11. Henry Fitz-Hugh, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 17 Dec. 11 Ric. II. 1387, to 1 Sept. 2 Henry VI. 1423. He married Elizabeth, dau. and sole heir of Robert de Grey, son of John Lord Grey of Rotherfield, by Avice, sister and coheir of Robert Lord Marmion, K. G. ob. 1424.

IV. 1424. 12. William Fitz-Hugh, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 12 July, 7 Henry VI. 1429, to 5 Sept. 29 Henry VI. 1450; ob. 1452.

V. 1452. 13. Henry Fitz-Hugh, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 26 May, 23 Henry VI. 1455, to 15 Oct. 10 Edw. IV. (or 49 Henry VI.) 1470; ob. 1472.

VI. 1472. 14. Richard Fitz-Hugh, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 15 Nov. 22 Edw. IV. 1482, to 1 Sept. 3 Henry VII. 1487; ob. circa 1508.

VII. 1508. 15. George Fitz-Hugh, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 17 Oct. 1 Henry VIII. 1509, and 28 Nov. 3 Henry VIII. 1511; ob. 1512, s. p. when his aunt Alice, wife of Sir John Fienes, Knt. (father of Thomas Lord Dacre,) eldest dau. of Henry V.-13th Baron Fitz-Hugh, and

grandfather of the last Baron; and Sir Thomas Parr, Knt. son of Elizabeth, another dau. of the said Henry V.-13th Baron, were found his next heirs; between whose descendants and representatives this Barony is in ABEYANCE."

It is to be observed that some writers have considered this Barony to have been vested in the Earls of Pembroke, as the representatives of Elizabeth, the second dau. of Henry V.-13th Baron; but on the death of Philip, eighth Earl of Pembroke, it would have devolved on his dau. and sole heir, Charlotte, who was twice married, and left issue by both husbands, and would now be vested in her representatives. The fact, however, appears to be, that the Barony was never allowed to either coheir, and that it has been in Abeyance ever since the death of George Baron Fitz-Hugh, in 1512.

FITZ-JOHN.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. III. 1. John Fitz-Geoffrey, son of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Earl of Essex, by Aveline, his second wife; living 1245.

II. H. III. 2. John Fitz John, s. and h. ob. circa 1257.

BY WRIT.

I. 1264. 3. John Fitz-John, Summ. to Parl. 14 Dec. 49 Henry III. 1264; ob. 1275, s. p. when the Barony created by that Writ became Extinct.

II. 1295. 4. Richard Fitz-John, brother and heir; Summ. to Parl. 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, ob. 1296, s. p. when the Barony created by that Writ also became Extinct.

A Matthew Fitz-John was summoned 26 Jan. 25 Edward I. 1297; but, as is expressed whenever that Writ was the earliest granted to any personage noticed in this Work, a doubt has been created in the Editor's mind, by a manuscript note in a copy of Dugdale's Summonses to Parliament, which belonged to the late Francis Townsend, Esq. Windsor Herald, and was obligingly lent to him by his son, Francis Townsend, Esq. the present Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, as to whether that Writ can be deemed a regular Writ of Summons to Parliament. The note in question appears to have been originally written

in a Copy of the Summonses in the College of Arms, by John Vincent, son of the able and well-known Augustine Vincent. Mr. Townsend's note is:

"Vincent, No. 35, p. 45, where a pencil note in the margin (of the hand-writing, as I think, of John Vincent) says, 'This can be no Summons, because it is only directed to the Temporality'." The Writ of 26 Jan. 25 Edward I. commands the persons to whom it is addressed to attend at Salisbury on Sunday* the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle next ensuing, viz. the 21st September, "nobiscum super dictis negotiis Colloquium et Tractatum specialiter habituri, vestrumque Consilium impensuri; et hoc, sicut nos et honorem nostrum ac salvationem Regni, nostri ac incolarum diligitis, nullatenus omittatis;" and it was directed to six Earls and seventy-five Barons, and to the Judges; but not one of the Bishops or Abbots were included. On examining the Summonses lately printed by order of the House of Lords, it appears that only two Writs, (excepting to furnish horses and arms,) were directed to the Spirituality, in the 25th of Edward I.; the one dated at St. Paul's, London, 5th September, which recites that "Edwardus filius n'r carissimus tenens locu' n'r'm in Angl' vobiscum colloquium h'eat, et t'actatum vob' mandamus in fide, &c. q'd in instanti c'astino S'cti Mich'is, London' ad eundem filiu' n'r'm modis oun'ibus p'sonal'r int'stitis, cum eodem et cet'is de consilio n'ro qui ibidem aderunt s'r d'c'is negociis t'actaturi, et v'rm consiliu' impensuri," and which was addressed to the Bishops of Worcester, Ely, Carlisle, and York, to the Earls of Cornwall and Warwick, to John Giffard and Gunselm de Badlesmere, (the latter of whom are described as Earls and Barons,) to several Clerks of the Council, to six Judges, and to two Priests. It is presumed that that Writ cannot be considered either as a separate Writ of Summons to Parliament, or as being addressed to the necessary persons to make the Parliament summoned on the 26th January complete; for only four Bishops are named in it, not a single Abbot is mentioned, and both of the Earls, one of the Barons (John Giffard), and three out of the six Judges, were included

* According to the Tables given in "Notitia Historica," the feast of St. Matthew, viz. 21 Sept. fell in the 25th Edward I. 1297, on a Saturday.

in the Writ dated the 26th of January. The other Writ alluded to was dated St. Paul's, London, 9th September, and contains the same words as those quoted from the Writ dated on the 5th of that month; it was addressed to the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Lincoln, Hereford, Norwich, Rochester, and S. elect of Salisbury, (neither of whom were included in the Writ of the 5th of that month), to seventeen Abbots, four Priors, and the Master of the Knights Templars in England, to Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal, (who was summoned in the Writ of 26 January,) and to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, (who was not included in any previous Writ issued in the 25th Edward I.); likewise to seven Barons, neither of whom were named in the Writ of 5th of September, but who were all, excepting Alan le Zouche, included in that of the 26th of January. Whether the last Writ is to be considered as summoning the Spiritual Peers, and the Earl and Baron omitted in previous Writs, so as to perfect the Parliament ordered by the Writ of the 26th of January, to meet on the 21st of September at Salisbury, and which the date somewhat supports, or whether, from the names of the one Earl and six Barons, who were previously summoned in January to meet at a place different from that appointed in the last Writ, being the same as those then summoned, it must be regarded as a summons to a distinct meeting, the Editor will not attempt to determine. The Rolls of Parliament do not contain any notice of a Parliament having been held between the 23d and the 26th Edw. I. and as many persons whose names are inserted in the Writ of 25 Edward I. were never afterwards summoned to Parliament; as some were summoned in that Writ who, though summoned in the 22d of Edward I.* were totally omitted in each of the three regular Writs of Summons in the 23d Edw. I. as well as in that of 24 Edw. I. and who, excepting on the 26th January, 25 Edward I. were never again summoned to Parliament, the suspicion expressed in the MS. note before cited, appears to have much validity.

On the other hand, it must be observed that the validity of that Writ has never before been questioned; and though, in the Frescheville case, when Lord Fresche-

* The Writ of 22 Edw. I. as is stated under "CLYVEDON," is generally admitted not to have been a regular Writ of Summons to Parliament.

ville claimed under it to be placed in the precedency of his ancestor, who was then summoned, but never either before or subsequently, the House rejected his Lordship's petition, not the slightest objection appears to have been made to the Writ itself.

The Editor has thus fully stated the motive which has induced him to express a doubt on the subject whenever that Writ occurs in this Work, and having, to the best of his information, detailed the facts of the case, leaves it to more competent judges to determine how far the objection is just.

FITZ-OSBERT.

Roger Fitz-Osbert, who is not noticed in Dugdale's Baronage, received a Summons 8 June, 22 Edward I. 1294; but it is doubtful, for the reasons assigned under "CLYVEDON," if it can be considered as a Summons to Parliament.

FITZ-PAYNE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. II. 1. Robert Fitz-Payne, son of Pain Fitz-John, brother of Eustace Fitz-John, ancestor of the Barons Vesci; living 1216: his successor was,

II. H. III. 2. Roger Fitz-Payne; ob. circa 1237.

III. H. III. 3. Robert Fitz-Payne, s. and h. ob. 1280.

BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 4. Robert Fitz-Payne, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299, to 23 Oct. 8 Edw. II. 1314. He was also summoned 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. but, for the reasons assigned under "FITZ-JOHN," it is rather doubtful if that Writ was a regular Summons to Parliament. Ob. 1315.

II. 1315. 5. Robert Fitz-Payne, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 7 Aug. 1 Edw. III. 1327, to 15 Nov. 25 Edw. III. 1351; ob. 1354, leaving, according to the Escheat 28 Edw. III. Isabel, wife of John Chideocke, his dau. and heir, then 36 years of age. Sir John Chideocke, their s. and h. left issue Sir John Chideock, Knt. who had issue two daughters, his coheirs, viz. Katherine, who married, first, Sir William Stafford,

of Frome, and by him had one child, Humphrey Stafford, Earl of Devon, but who died s. p. and secondly, Sir John Arundel, Knt.; and Margaret, the wife of William Lord Stourton; and between the descendants and representatives of the said Katherine and Margaret, viz. Everard Lord Arundel of Wardour, and Eleanor, wife of the present Lord Clifford, the coheirs of one moiety of the said Barony, and the present Lord Stourton, as sole heir of the other moiety, the Barony of Fitz-Payne is in ABEYANCE.

ROBERT DE GREY, younger son of Richard Lord Grey of Codnor, and who assumed the name of FITZ-PAYNE, was, in the 30th Edward III. found heir, *by grant* to Ela, widow of Robert Fitz-Payne, the last Baron. He is said to have been Summ. to Parl. in Dugdale's List of Summonses, 6 April, 43 Edw. III. 1369; but it appears, from a MS. note of the late Francis Townsend, Esq. Windsor Herald, and which the List of Summonses just printed by order of the House of Lords confirms, that the names of the four Barons last mentioned in that Writ, as given by Dugdale, viz. Johanni, filio Ricardi Grey de Codenoure, Johanni de Tibetot, *Roberto Fitz-Paine*, and Henrico de Percy, are not on the Roll.

Isabel, his dau. and heiress, married Richard Lord Poynings, and from the heiress of Robert Baron Poynings, s. and h. of the said Rich. Lord Poynings, and Isabel Fitz-Payne his wife marrying Henry Percy, s. and h. apparent of Henry XIII.-2d Earl of Northumberland, and who was Summ. to Parl. jure uxoris as Baron Poynings, his descendants styled themselves Barons Poynings, Fitz Payne, and Bryan. Under the latter Title it has been clearly proved that the Earls of Northumberland had no claim to the Barony of Bryan; and, with respect to the Barony of Fitz-Payne, it is evident that, as Isabel de Grey, alias Poynings, dau. and heir of the above Robert de Grey, did not descend from Robert Fitz-Payne, who was Summ. to Parl. in the 27th Edward I. she could not have possessed any right to the Barony created by that Writ; and as it appears that her father was not Summ. to Parl. or, at least, that there is no record of it on the Roll, the said Isabel could never have inherited any Barony whatever. In consequence, however, of the Earls of Northumberland having

assumed the titles of Barons Fitz-Payne, Bryan, &c. when all the honors possessed by Henry Algernon XVIII.-6th Earl of Northumberland, became Extinct on his death, in 1537, S. P. from the attainder of Sir Thomas Percy, his brother, his nephew and heir

BARON.

I. 1557. 1. Thomas Percy, was Created, by Patent, 30 April, 1557, Baron Percy of Cockermouth and Petworth, Baron Poynings, Lucy, Bryan, and Fitz-Payne, with remainder to his issue male, failing which, to his brother, Henry Percy, and his issue male; and when, for the first time, a Barony of Fitz-Payne was legally possessed by the illustrious House of Percy. He was created Earl of Northumberland shortly afterwards, in which dignity this Barony, together with those above named, continued merged, until the demise of Josceline XXII.-11th Earl of Northumberland in 1670, S. P. M. when all his honors became

Extinct.

FITZ-RALPH.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Ralph Fitz-Hubert; held 47 Lordships at the General Survey.

II. H. II. 2. Ralph Fitz-Ralph, s. and h.

III. H. III. 3. Hubert Fitz-Ralph, s. and h. ob. 1221, S. P. M.

I. Hen. III. Hugh Fitz-Ralph; ob. 1275, S. P. M. Eustachia, dau. of Ralph, his son, who died v. p. then wife of Nicholas de Cantilupe, being his heir.

FITZ-RANULPH.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. II. 1. Robert Fitz-Ranulph, Lord of Alfreton, co. Derby; living 1169.

II. Ric. I. 2. William Fitz-Ranulph, s. and h. ob. . . . .

III. H. III. 3. Thomas Fitz-Ranulph, s. and h. ob ante 1241, S. P. leaving his three sisters his heirs.

FITZ-REGINALD.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Steph. 1. Herbert Fitz-Herbert, Chamberlain to King Stephen 1139; living 1196.

BARONS BY TENURE.

II. John. 2. Peter Fitz-Herbert, s. and h. ob. 1234.
III. H. III. 3. Herbert Fitz-Peter, s. and h. ob. 1247, s. p.
IV. H. III. 4. Reginald Fitz-Herbert, brother and heir; ob. 1285.

BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 5. John Fitz-Reginald, s. and h. Summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294, and 26 January, 25 Edw. I. 1297, but it is doubtful if either can be considered as a regular Writ of Summons to Parliament. Vide "CLYVEDON and FITZ-JOHN." Summ. to Parl. from 29 Dec. 28 Edward I. 1299, to 26 Aug. 1 Edw. II. 1307; ob. ..... His descendants assumed the name of Fitz-Herbert, but none of them were ever Summ. to Parl. From Peter, brother of this Baron, the Fitz-Herberts, Earls of Pembroke, are descended.

FITZ-ROGER.

Vide CLAVERING.

FITZ ROBERT.

BARON BY TENURE.

I. John. John Fitz-Robert, No account is given, either by Dugdale, or any other Genealogical writer, of this Baron, who was one of the celebrated twenty-five Barons apointed to enforce the observance of MAGNA CHARTA. From his arms, viz. Or, two chevronels Gules, it has been conjectured that he was related to the family of Clare.

FITZ-SWAINE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. II. Adam Fitz-Swaine, son of Swein Fitz-Aluric; ob. s. p. m. leaving Maud, the wife of .... Montbegon, and Annabil, his daughters and heirs.

FITZ-WALTER.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. I. 1. Robert, 5th son of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, ancestor of the Earls of Clare; Steward to King Henry I. from whom he obtained the Barony of Dunmow, co. Essex; ob. 1134.

II. 1134. 2. Walter Fitz-Robert, s. and h.; ob. 1198.

III. 1198. 3. Robert Fitz-Walter, s. and h. styled "MARSHAL OF THE ARMY OF GOD AND HOLY CHURCH," by the Barons who obtained MAGNA CHARTA from King John, and was one of the celebrated 25 Barons appointed to enforce its observance; ob. 1234.

IV. 1234. 4. Walter Fitz-Walter, s. and h. ob. 1257.

BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 5. Robert Fitz-Walter. s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 10 Oct. 19 Edw. II. 1325; ob. 1325.

II. 1325. 6. Robert Fitz-Walter, son and heir; he was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. 1328.

III. 1328. 7. John Fitz-Walter, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 3 March, 15 Edw. II. 1341, to 20 Nov. 34 Edw. III. 1360; ob. 1361.

IV. 1361. 8. Walter Fitz-Walter, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 6 April, 43 Edw. III. 1369, to 3 Sept. 9 Ric. II. 1385; ob. 1386.

V. 1386. 9. Walter Fitz-Walter, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 12 Sept. 14 Rich. II. 1390, to 25 Aug. 5 Hen. IV. 1404; he married Joan, dau. and ultimately sole heir of John Baron Devereux; ob. 1407.

VI. 1407. 10. Humphrey Fitz-Walter, s. and h. ob. infra ætatem, 1422, s. p.

VII. 1428. 11. Walter Fitz-Walter, brother and heir; Summ. to Parl. 12 July and 3 Aug. 7 Hen. VI. 1429, and 27 Nov. 9 Hen. VI. 1430; ob. 1432, s. p. m.

VIII. 1485. 12. John Ratcliffe *, s. and h. of Sir John Ratcliffe,

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* It is not a little singular, that according to historians a Lord Fitz-Walter was slain at Ferry-bridge on Palm Sunday, 1 Edw. IV. viz. 29 March, 1461; and a letter in the Paston Let-

BARONS BY WRIT.

K. G. by Elizabeth Fitz-Walter, dau. and sole heir of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 15 Sept. 1 Hen. VII. 1485, to 14 Oct. 11 Hen. VII. 1495, as "Johannes Ratcliffe de Fitz Walter;" beheaded and attainted 1495, when his honors became

Forfeited.

VISC.

IX. 1509.—I. 1525. 13. Robert Ratcliffe, s. and h. Restored in blood and honors by Parliament 1 Hen. VIII; Summ. to Parl. 28 Nov. 3 Hen. VIII. 1511, to 15 April, 14 Hen. VIII. 1523, as "Roberto Ratclyff de Fitz-Walter, Chl'r;" Created Viscount Fitz-Walter 18 July, 1525, and Earl of Sussex 28 Dec. 1529; Lord High Chamberlain 1540, K. G.; ob. 1542.

X. ....—II. 1542. 14. Henry Ratcliffe, s. and h. Earl of Sussex, K. G. ob. 1556.

XI. ....—III. 1556. 15. Thomas Ratcliffe, s. and h. Earl of Sussex, K. G. ob. 1583, s. p.

XII. ....—IV. 1583. 16. Henry Ratcliffe, brother and heir, Earl of Sussex, K. G. ob. 1593.

XIII. ....—V. 1593. 17. Robert Ratcliffe, and h. Earl of Sussex, K. G. ob. 1629, s. p.

....—VI. 1629. Edward Ratcliffe, cousin and heir, being s. and h. of Humphrey, 2d son of Robert Ratcliffe IX.-13th Baron and I. Viscount; succeeded as Viscount Fitz-Walter and Earl of Sussex; but the Barony devolved on the issue of Frances, wife of Sir Thomas Mildmay, who was the dau. of Henry X.-14th Baron and 2d Viscount, and aunt and heir of the half blood of Robert XIII-17th Baron and 5th Viscount; ob. 1641, s. p. when the

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ters (vol. I. p. 219), dated 4 April, 1461, has the following passage: "On the King's part is slain Lord Fitz-Walter," &c. As Sir John Ratcliffe, K. G. father of John Ratcliffe VIII.-12th Baron, died, according to Dugdale, in the 15th Hen. VI. anno 1456; and as Thomas his son, who was Summoned to Parliament by that title, was living until 1495, it is difficult to say to whom this title was then attributed.

BARONS BY WRIT.

Viscountcy of Fitz-Walter and Earldom of Sussex became

Extinct.

XIV. 1669.18. Benjamin Mildmay, allowed the Barony 10 Feb. 1669, being brother and heir of Henry (who claimed the Barony in 1660), eldest son of Robert, son and heir of Sir Henry (who claimed the Barony in 1640), brother and heir of Sir Thomas, eldest son of Sir Thomas Mildmay, by Frances Fitz-Walter above mentioned; ob. 1679.

XV. 1679.19. Charles Mildmay, s. and h. ob. 1728, s. p.

EARLS.

XVI. 1728.—1. 1730. 20. Benjamin Mildmay, brother and heir; Created Viscount Harwich, co. Essex, and Earl Fitz-Walter, 14 May, 1730; ob. 1756, s. p. when the Viscountcy of Harwich and Earldom of Fitz-Walter became Extinct; but the Barony fell into Abeyance between the descendants and representatives of the five daughters and coheirs of Mary, wife of Thomas Mildmay, of Graces, Esq. sister of Benjamin XIV. 18th Baron, and aunt of Charles and Benjamin, successively XV.-19th and XVI.-20th Barons, viz. Mary, wife of Charles Goodwin; Lucy, who married Thomas Gardener; Elizabeth, wife of Edmund Waterson; Frances, who married Christopher Fowler; and Katherine, wife of Colonel Thomas Townshend.

FITZ-WILLIAM.

Vide Greystock.

Dugdale in his Baronage, vol. II. p. 105, asserts that a William Fitz-William was Summoned to *Parliament* 1 Edw. III. 1324; but it appears from his List of Summonses in that year, that he was not included in either of the Summonses to *Parliament*, but only in the Summons dated at Ramsay, 5th April, 1324, to attend at Newcastle-upon-Tyne with horse and arms.

BARONS. EARLS.

I. 1742.—1. 1746. 1. William Fitz William, 3d Earl and 5th Baron Fitz-William in Ireland; descended from the above-mention-

BARON. EARL.

ed William Fitz-William; Created Lord Fitz-William, Baron of Milton, co. Northampton, 19 April, 1742; Viscount Milton and Earl Fitz-William of Norborough, co. Northampton, 6 Sept. 1746; ob. 1756.

II. .... —II. 1756. 2. William Wentworth Fitz William, s. and h. Lord-Lieut. of Ireland 1795. Present Earl and Baron Fitz-William and Viscount Milton; also Earl and Baron Fitz-William in Ireland.

FITZ-WARINE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Ric. I. 1. Fulke Fitz-Warine, son of Warine de Meez; succeeded his father in his lands; living 1190; ob. ante 1195.

II. H. III. 2. Fulke Fitz-Warine, s. and h. ob. 1263.

BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 3. Fulke Fitz-Warine, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 24 Oct. 8 Edw. II. 1314, in the two last years with the addition of "Seniori*;" he was also Summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1295; but it is doubtful if that Writ was a regular Summons to Parl. vide "CLYVEDON;" ob. circa 1314.

II. 1314. 4. Fulke Fitz-Warine, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 6 Oct. 9 Edw. III. 1315, to 22 Jan. 9 Edw. III. 1336; ob. 1349.

III. 1349. 5. Fulke Fitz-Warine, s. and h. he was never Summ. to Parl. ob. 1373.

IV. 1373. 6. Fulke Fitz-Warine, s. and h. he was never Summ. to Parl. ob. 1377.

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* Although Dugdale's statement, vol. I. p. 445, is followed in the text, that this Fulk Fitz-Warine was not Summoned after 8 Edw. II. it is to be remarked, that the word "Seniori" is continued after the name of Fulk Fitz-Warine from 9 Edw. II. to 5 Aug. 14 Edw. II. during which period it is considered to have been his son who was so summoned.

BARONS BY WRIT.

V. 1377. 7. Fulke Fitz-Warine, son and heir; he was never Summ. to Parl. ob. 1391.

VI. 1391. 8. Fulke Fitz-Warine, s. and h.; he was never Summ. to Parl. ob. 1407, infra æt.

VII. 1407. 9. Fulke Fitz-Warine, s. and h., he was never Summ. to Parl. ob. 1429, infra æt. s. p. leaving Elizabeth his sister, wife of Richard Hanckford, his heir.

VIII. 1448. William Bourchier, third son of William Earl of Ewe, by Ann, dau. and heir of Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester; having married Thomasine, dau. and heir of Richard Hanckford by the said Elizabeth his wife, sister and heir of the last Baron, he was Summ. to Parl. as "Willielmo Bourghchier, Militi, Domino de Fitz-Waryn," from 2 Jan. 27 Hen. VI. 1449, to 7 Sept. 9 Edw. IV. 1469; ob. circa 1470.

IX. 1472. 10. Fulke Bourchier, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Fuleoni Bourghchier de Fitz-Waryn, Chevr," 19 Aug. 12 Edw. IV. 1472; ob. 1479.

X. 1479. 11. John Bourchier, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 12 August, 7 Hen. VII. 1492, to 8 June, 28 Hen. VIII. 1536; Created Earl of Bath 9 July, 1536; ob. 1539.

XI. 1539. 12. John Bourchier, s. and h. Earl of Bath; ob. 1560.

XII. 1560. 13. William Bourchier, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of John Bourchier (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; Earl of Bath; ob. 1623.

XIII. 1623. 14. Edward Bourchier, s. and h. Earl of Bath; ob. 1636, s. p. m. when this Barony fell into ABEYANCE between his three daughters and coheirs; of whom, Elizabeth married Basil Earl of Denbigh, and died s. p.; Dorothy was the wife, first, of Thomas Lord Grey of Groby, and secondly, of Gustavus Mackworth, Esq. by both of whom she left issue; and Ann, who was twice married; first, to James Earl of Middlesex, by whom she had a dau. Elizabeth, wife of John Lord Brackley, but who died s. p.; and secondly, Sir Chichester Wrey, Bart. from whom the present Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart. is descended, and who, as heir-general of the said Ann, is consequently one of the coheirs of this Barony.

FITZ-WARINE.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1342. William Fitz-Warine, of the family of the preceding Barons, surnamed "le Frere;" Sum. to Parl. 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, as "Willielmo filio Warini," but never afterwards; he died 1361, leaving Ivo his son and heir, who was living in 1385; but neither he nor any of his descendants were ever Summ. to Parliament.

FLINT.

The county of Flint has always been considered as an appendant to that of Chester, and is said "ad Gladium Cestriæ pertinere;" and it has consequently formed part of the Earldom of Chester. Heylyn states, that Edward, son and heir apparent of Edward II. was Summ. to Parl. as Earl of Chester and Flint; but the latter name does not occur in any Writ of Summons on record. The first time it appears as a distinct title is in the reign of Henry VII. who, according to Sandford, created his son Arthur Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester and of Flint in 1489; but it is presumed that it has never been held as a distinct Earldom from that of Chester.

FOLEY.

BARONS.

I. 1711. 1. Thomas Foley, Created Baron Foley of Kidderminster, co. Worcester, 31 Dec. 1711; ob. 1733.

II. 1733. 2. Thomas Foley, s. and h. ob. 1766, s. p. when the title became

Extinct.

III. 1766. 1. Thomas Foley (grandson of Thomas Foley, first cousin of Thomas, 1st Baron); Created Baron Foley of Kidderminster, co. Worcester, 20 May, 1776; ob. 1777.

IV. 1777. 2. Thomas Foley, s. and h. ob. 1793.

V. 1793. 3. Thomas Foley, s. and h. Present Baron Foley.

FOLIOT.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. II. 1. Robert Foliot; held fifteen Knights' fees 1167.

II H. II. 2. Richard Foliot, s. and h. ob. ante 1196, s.p.m. Margery, wife of Wyscliard Ledet, being his dau. and heir.

Of this name also were several persons of eminence, but it is doubtful if they can be considered as Barons.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1295. Jordan Foliot, Summ. to Parl. 23 June, 30 September, and 2 Nov. 23 Edw. I. 1295; he was also Summ. 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297; but it is doubtful if the latter can be considered as a regular Summons to Parliament, vide "FITZ-JOHN;" nothing farther is known of him or of his descendants; none of that name however were ever afterwards Summoned to Parliament.

FOLKESTONE.

VISCOUNTS.

I. 1747. 1. Sir Jacob Bouverie, 3d Bart.; Created Lord Longford, Baron of Longford, co. Wilts, and Viscount Folkestone of Folkestone, co. Kent, 29 June 1747; ob. 1761.

II. 1761. 2. William Bouverie, s. and h. Created Earl of Radnor and Baron Pleydell-Bouverie of Coleshill, co. Berks, 31 Oct. 1765.

Vide RADNOR.

FORDWICH.

VISCOUNTCY, 18 March, 1718.

Vide COWPER.

FORESTER.

BARON.

I. 1821. 1. Cecil Weld Forester, Created Baron Forester of Willey Park, co. Salop, 17 July, 1821. Present Baron Forester.

FORTESCUE.

BARONS.

I. 1746. 1. Hugh Fortescue XIII.-17th Baron Clinton; Created Earl Clinton and Baron Fortescue of Castle Hill, co. Devon. with limitation of the Barony failing his issue male to his half-brother Matthew Fortescue and his heirs male, 5 July, 1746, K. B. ob. 1751, s. p. and was succeeded in the Barony of Fortescue, agreeable to the said limitation, by

II. 1751. 2. Matthew Forcestue, his half-brother and heir; ob. 1785.

EARL.

III. 1785.—I. 1789. 3. Hugh Fortescue, s. and h. Created Viscount Ebrington, co. Gloucester, and Earl Fortescue, 1 Sept. 1789. Present Earl and Baron Fortescue and Viscount Ebrington.

FOSSARD.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. I. 1. Nigel Fossard, ob. ante 1139.

II. Steph. 2. Robert Fossard, s. and h. ob. circa, 1194, leaving Joane, wife of Robert de Turnham, his dau. and heir.

FOXFORD.

BARON.

I. 1815. 1. Edmund Henry Pery, 1st Earl of Limerick in Ireland; Created Baron Foxford, of Stackpole Court, co. Clare, 11 Aug. 1815. Present Baron Foxford; also Earl of Limerick, &c. in Ireland.

FRENE.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1336. Hugh de Frene, Summ. to Parl. 29 Nov. 10 Edw. III. 1336, and 14 Jan. 10 Edward III. 1337, but never afterwards. Dugdale's Baronage gives no account of this person, nor is he noticed by any other writer.

FRESCHEVILLE.

Ralph de Freschevile was Summoned the 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297; but for the reasons assigned under "FITZ-JOHN," it has been doubted if that Writ can be considered as a regular Summons to Parliament; he was never again Summoned, nor were any of his descendants considered as Barons of the Realm, until his heir-general, as well as heir male,

BARON.

I. 1664. I. John Freschevile, was Created Baron Freschevile of Staveley, co. Derby, 6th March, 1664. In 1677 he claimed to be allowed to sit in the House of Peers under the Writ of Summons to his ancestor above named, in 25 Edw. I. but it being contended that to give the party Summoned to Parliament an estate of inheritance, a sitting under the Writ was necessary; as the onus of proving such sitting rested with the party claiming the dignity, and no such proof being extant in the case of the said Ralph Freschevile, the claim was not admitted. Some observations on this subject are offered at the commencement of this volume; but it must be observed here, that no such objection appears to have been made to the Writ of 25 Edw. I. under which the claim was grounded, as is stated under "FITZ-JOHN," p. 242. Lord Freschevile died in 1682, S. P. M. when the Barony created by the Patent of 6th March, 1664, became

Extinct.

FREVILLE.

Dugdale, vol. II. p. 103, and in which he has been followed by other writers, states that ALEXANDER DE FREVILLE was Summoned to Parliament 1 Edw. III.; but on referring to his List of Summonses, it appears that this Alexander is not included in either Summons to Parliament issued in that year, but only in a Summons dated at Ramsey, 5 April, 1 Edward III. 1327, to be at Newcastle-

upon-Tyne with horse and arms, to serve against Robert Bruce.

FURNIVAL.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Ric. I. 1. Gerard de Furnival, living 1203.
II. John. 2. Gerard de Furnival, s. and h. ob. 1218.
III. H.III.3. Thomas de Furnival, s. and s. living 1237.
IV. H.III. 4. Thomas de Furnival, s. and h. living 1269.
V. Edw.I.5. Gerard de Furnival, s. and h. ob. ante 1280.

BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 6. Thomas de Furnival *, s. and h. Summoned to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 27 Jan. 6 Edw. III. 1332, (from the 12th Edw. II. with the addition of "Seniori.") He was also Summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294; but for the reasons assigned under "CLYVEDON," it is presumed that that Writ was not a regular Summons to Parliament; ob. 1332.

II. 1318. 7. Thomas de Furnival, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. vita patris, as "Thomæ de Furnival Juniori," from 25 August, 12 Edw. II. 1318, to 27 Jan. 6 Edw. III. 1332, and without the addition of "Juniori" until 15 Nov. 12 Edw. III. 1338; ob. 1339.

III. 1339. 8. Thomas de Furnival, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 20 Nov. 22 Edw. III. 1348, to 4 Oct. 38 Edw. III. 1364; ob. circa 1364, s. p.

IV. 1364. 9. William de Furnival, bro. and heir; Summ. to Parl. 20 Jan. 39 Edw. III. from 1366 to 7 Jan. 6 Edward III. 1383; ob. 1383, s. p. m.

V. 1383. Thomas Nevill †, brother of Ralph, 1st Earl

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* Though Dugdale places this family amongst those who were Barons by Tenure, it appears from a Record which he cites, that this Thomas did not hold his lands by Barony.

† Notwithstanding that all genealogical writers consider this Thomas Nevill as Baron Furnival, he was uniformly Summoned to Parl. as "Thomæ Nevill de Halomshire;" and if it were not for the fact that he is always styled "Le Sire de Furnyvall" in the Rolls of Parliament, it might admit of some doubt whether he should be deemed Baron Furnival; his son-in-law John Talbot was Summoned in the first (and with the exception of that of

of Westmoreland; having married Joan de Furnival, dau. and sole heir of William the last Baron, was Summ. to Parl. from 20 Aug. 7 Ric. II. 1383, to 1 Dec. 14 Henry IV. 1412, as "Thomæ Nevyll de Halumshire;" though it appears from the probate of his will that he died 1406; ob. S. P. M. leaving Maud, wife of John Talbot, and Joan *, his daughters and coheirs.

VI. 1409. John Talbot, second son of Richard Lord Talbot of Blackmere, having married Maud de Nevill, eldest dau. and coheir of the last Baron by the said Joan de Furnival, was Summ. to Parl. from 26 October, 11 Hen. IV. 1409, to 26 Feb. 8 Hen. V. 1421, in the first and greatest number of Writs as "Johanni Talbot, D'no de Furnyvall;" excepting on the 1 Dec. 1 Hen. V. 1413, when he was Summ. as "John Talbot de Halomshire," and in a few instances, when he was styled in the Writs "Johanni Talbot de Furnyvall; he succeeded his niece in the Barony of Talbot in 1421, and was created Earl of Shrewsbury 20 March, 1442, K. G.; ob. 1452.

This Barony continued vested in the Earls of Shrewsbury until the death of George, 7th Earl, S. P. M. in 1616, when it fell into ABEYANCE between his three daughters and coheirs, viz. Mary, wife of William Earl of Pembroke; Elizabeth, who married Henry Earl of Kent; and Alathea, wife of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. Elizabeth and Mary died S. P. and on their deaths, Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, became possessed of this Barony, as son and heir of the said Alathea, daughter of George Earl of Shrewsbury, the last Baron Furnival. The Dukes of Norfolk, as heirs of the said Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel (vide "NORFOLK" and "ARUNDEL"), were Barons Furnival until the demise of Edward Howard XIV.-11th Duke, in 1777, S. P. when

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1 Hen. V. when he is described as "de Halomshire,") in every Writ for twelve years as "Lord Furnyvall."

* This Joan is presumed to have died S. P.

it again fell into ABEYANCE between the two daughters and coheirs of Philip Howard, brother of the said Duke, viz. Winifred, wife of William Lord Stourton, whose grandson, William, present Lord Stourton, is her representative and one coheir of this Barony, and Ann, wife of Robert Edward Lord Petre, whose grandson and representative, William, present Lord Petre, is the other coheir of this Barony.

GAGE.

BARONS.

I. 1780. } 1. William Hall Gage, 2d Visc. Gage, in Ireland.
I. 1790. } Created Baron Gage of Firle, co. Sussex, Oct. 27, 1780, with remainder to his issue male; Created Baron Gage of High Meadow, co. Gloucester, Nov. 1, 1790, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his nephew, Henry Gage. Ob. 1791, s.p. when the Barony of Gage of Firle became EXTINCT; but that of Gage of High Meadow devolved, agreeable to the above limitation, upon

II. 1791. 2. Henry Gage, 3d Visc. Gage, in Ireland, nephew and heir, being s. and h. of Thomas, next brother to the last Baron; ob. 1808.

III. 1808. 3. Henry Hall Gage, s. and h. Present Baron Gage; also Viscount Gage in Ireland, and a Baronet.

GAINSBOROUGH.

EARLS.

I. 1682. 1. Edward Noel, son and heir apparent of Baptist, 2d Viscount Campden. Created, vita patris, Baron Noel of Titchfield, co. Southampton, with a special remainder, 3d Feb. 1681; succeeded as 4th Viscount Campden 1682; Created Earl of Gainsborough, co.

EARLS.

Lincoln, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the issue male of his father, 1 Dec. 1682; ob. 1689.

II. 1689. 2. Wriothesley Baptist Noel, s. and h. ob. 1690, S.P.M.

III. 1690. 3. Baptist Noel, cousin and heir, being s. and h. of Baptist Noel, half-brother of Edward, 1st Earl; ob. 1714.

IV. 1714. 4. Baptist Noel, s. and h. ob. 1751.

V. 1751. 5. Baptist Noel, s. and h. ob. 1759, S.P.

VI. 1759. 6. Henry Noel, brother and heir; ob. 1798, S.P. when the Title became

Extinct.

GAMBIER.

BARON.

I. 1807. James Gambier; Created Baron Gambier of Iver, co. Buckingham, 9 Nov. 1807. Present Baron Gambier, G.C.B.

GANT.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Gilbert de Gant, son of Baldwin Earl of Flanders, obtained divers Lordships from William the Conqueror.

II. Hen. I. 2. Walter de Gant, s. and h. ob. 1138.

III. Steph. 3. Gilbert de Gant, s. and h Earl of Lincoln jure uxoris; ob. 1156, S.P.M. Alice, his dau. and eventually sole heir, married Simon de St. Lis, Earl of Huntingdon, but she dying without issue, the inheritance went to

IV. H. II. 4. Robert de Gant, uncle and heir male, being 2d son of Walter, 2d Baron; ob. circa 1192.

V. Rich. I. 5. Gilbert de Gant, s. and h. ob. 1241.

BY WRIT.

I. 1264. 6. Gilbert de Gant, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 14 Dec. 49 Henry III. 1264; ob. 1274.

II. 1295. 7. Gilbert de Gant, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 26 Aug. 24 Edw. I. 1296. He was also summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294, and 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I.

1297, but, for the reasons expressed under "CLYVEDON" and "FITZ-JOHN," it is doubtful if either Writ can be considered as a regular Summons to Parliament. Ob. 1297, S.P. leaving Roger, son of William de Kerdèston, by Margaret, his eldest sister; Peter, son of Peter de Mauley, by Nicola, his 2d sister; and Julian de Gant, his 3d sister, his heirs.

GARDNER.

BARONS.

I. 1806. 1. Alan Gardner, 1st Baron Gardner in Ireland. Created Baron Gardner of Uttoxeter, co. Stafford, 27 Nov. 1806; ob. 1808.

II. 1808. 2. Alan Hyde Gardner*, s. and h. K.C.B. ob. 1815.

III. 1815. 3. Alan Legge Gardner, s. and h. Present Baron Gardner; also Baron Gardner in Ireland (a minor).

GAUGI.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. II. Ralph de Gaugi, living 1165; to whom succeeded

II. John. Robert de Gaugi: he was living 1218. The next mentioned is

III. H. III. William de Gaugi, who was living 1231.

IV. H. III. Ralph de Gaugi, s. and h. ob. 1278, s. p.

V. Edw. I. Adam de Gaugi, brother and heir; ob. circa 1286, s. p. when Roger de Clifford was found to be his cousin and heir†.

GENEVILL.

BARON BY TENURE.

I. Hen. III. 1. Peter de Genevill, having, in 1243, married Maud, niece and coheir of Walter de Lacy, obtained with her the Castle of Ludlow; ob. . . . .

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* A warrant was issued for his creation to the dignity of a Viscount, but he died before the Patent passed the Great Seal.

† The account given of this family by Dugdale is very obscure: but from one of these Barons the present Lord Gage is said to be descended.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1298. 2. Geoffrey de Genevill, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299, to 3 Nov. 34 Edw. I. 1306; ob. circa 1307, leaving three sons, neither of whom were ever Summ. to Parl.; each of his sons died leaving heirs female only.

GERARD

OF BROMLEY.

BARONS.

I. 1603. 1. Thomas Gerard; Created Baron Gerard, of Gerard's Bromley, co. Stafford, 21 July, 1603; ob. 1618.

II. 1618. 2. Gilbert Gerard, s. and h. ob. 1622.

III. 1622. 3. Dutton Gerard, s. and h. ob. 1640.

IV. 1640. 4. Charles Gerard, s. and h. ob. 1667.

V. 1667. 5. Digby Gerard, s. and h. ob. 1711, S. P. M. when the Title became

Extinct.

GERARD

OF BRANDON.

BARONS.

I. 1645. 1. Charles Gerard, son and heir of Sir Charles, eldest son of Ratcliffe Gerard, younger brother of Thomas, 1st Baron Gerard, of Gerard's Bromley. Created Baron Gerard of Brandon, co. Suffolk, 8 Nov. 1645. Created Viscount Brandon aforesaid, and Earl of Macclesfield, co. Cheshire, 23 July, 1679; ob. 1693.

II. 1693. 2. Charles Gerard, s. and h. Earl of Macclesfield; ob. 1701, S. P.

III. 1701. 3. Fitton Gerard, brother and heir; Earl of Macclesfield; ob. 1702, S. P. when all his honors became Extinct.

GHISNES.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. John. 1. Ernald Count of Ghisnes, in France, possessed 12 knights' fees in England in the reign of King John; ob. 1221.

II. II. III. 2. Baldwin Ghisnes, s. and h. The next on record is,

BARONS BY TENURE.

III. H. III. Robert de Ghisnes, living 1248, and called uncle to Arnulph Earl of Ghisnes. The name does not again occur till

I. Edw. I. Ingelram de Ghisnes, called also Ingelram de Cursi; but it does not appear that he was related to the above family; ob. ante 1282. His successor was,

BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 1. Ingelram de Ghisnes; Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 14 March, 15 Edw. II. 1322. Ob. 1323; leaving William de Ghisnes, called also de Cursi, his s. and h. but neither this William nor Ingelram, his brother and heir, were ever Summ. to Parl. Ingelram de Courci, s. and h. of the last-mentioned Ingelram, married Isabel Plantagenet, dau. of Edward III. and was created Earl of Bedford in 1366. This Barony is now vested in the descendant and representative of Ingelram, who was Summoned to Parliament in 23 Edw. I.

GIFFARD.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. John. 1. Osbert Giffard, a natural son of King John.

II. Edw. I. 2. Osbert Giffard, s. and h. Summoned 26 January, 25 Edw. I. 1297; but, for the reasons assigned under "FITZ-JOHN," it is doubtful if it can be considered as a regular Summons to Parliament. Nothing farther is known of him, or of his descendants, excepting that they were never Summ. to Parl.

Of this name, and perhaps family, were also,

I. H. III. Hugh Giffard, Constable of the Tower of London 1235; living 1239.

I. Edw. I. John Giffard, living 1292, æt. 100.

I. John. Andrew Giffard; held the Barony of Funtell, co. Wilts, which he resigned by consent of King John.

I. H. III. Walter Giffard; living 1239.

GIFFARD

OF BRIMMESFIELD.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. Osbert Giffard. Possessed divers Lordships in the reign of William the Conqueror; ob. ante 1086.

II. H. I. Elias Giffard, s. and h. living 1121; to whom succeeded

III. H. II. Elias Giffard, ob. ante 1167; to whom succeeded

IV. H. II. Elias Giffard ob. 1190; his successor was

V. Ric. I. 1. Thomas Giffard; living 1194.

VI. John 2. Elias Giffard, s. and h. ob. 1248.

BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 3. John Giffard, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 24 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 10 April, 27 Edw. I. 1299; ob. 1299.

II. 1299. 4. John Giffard. s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 8 Oct. 7 Edw. II. 1311, to 15 May, 14 Edw. II. 1321, as "Johanni Giffard de Brymesfeld." Executed and attainted 1322, ob. s. p. leaving Katherine (grandmother of James de Audley), and Eleanor (mother of John, son of Fulk le Strange), his half-sisters, his heirs, viz. daughters of his father by his third wife; and though the Barony became Forfeited by the attainder of the last Baron, yet as all the proceedings against Thomas Earl of Lancaster and his *adherents* (of whom he was one) were *reversed* anno 1 Edw. III. 1327, the dignity may probably now be considered to be vested in the descendants and representatives of the said Katherine and Eleanor, and consequently to be in ABEYANCE.

GIFFORD.

BARON.

I. 1824. 1. Sir Robert Gifford, Knt. Created Baron Gifford of St. Leonard, co. Devon, 31 Jan. 1824. Present Baron Gifford.

GLAMORGAN.

Edward Somerset, son and heir apparent of Henry 1st Marquess of Worcester, is generally considered to have been created Earl of Glamorgan, and Baron Beaufort of Caldecot Castle, by Car. I. in 1644; but great doubt exists whether the Patent ever passed the Great Seal. Dugdale takes no notice of any such Creation, whilst Beatson says the Patent was cancelled in 1660, and Dale, in his Catalogue of Nobility, does not attribute these Titles to the Duke of Beaufort, the descendant of the said Edward, in 1697. The authority on which the Titles in question appear to have been assigned to the Dukes of Beaufort, is the circumstance of Charles the First having directed several letters to Edward Somerset above mentioned by the title of Earl of Glamorgan; and, in a commission no less remarkable than illegal, dated in 1644, granting him power to fill up certain blank Patents of creation to every dignity from a Marquess to a Baronet, he is styled "Edward Somerset, alias Plantagenet, Lord Herbert, Baron Beaufort of Caldecote, Grismond, Chepstow, Ragland, and Gower, Earl of Glamorgan;" which Patent was, in consequence of a motion in the House of Lords after the Restoration, delivered up, from its being deemed "in prejudice to the Peers;" and which is probably the cause of Beatson's statement, that the Patent of Creation to the dignities of Earl of Glamorgan and Baron Beaufort was cancelled in 1660. It is stated by Collins, "that there is now remaining in the Signet Office a Bill under the Royal Sign Manual at Oxford (if a Patent did not pass the Great Seal thereupon), in order to his being created Earl of Glamorgan and Baron Beaufort of Caldecot Castle, in the county of Monmouth." Another dignity attributed to the Dukes of Beaufort is the "Viscountcy of Grosmont," but it has baffled the Editor's research to discover the source whence that title is derived. Dale takes no notice of any such dignity; and the only trace of a title at all similar is that recited in the Commission just noticed, wherein he is styled Baron Beaufort of Caldecot, *Grismond*, and Gower. Notwithstanding the opinion here expressed that the Titles of Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grosmont, and Baron Beaufort, are *not* vested in the Duke of Beaufort, in consequence of the impression that his an-

cestor not having been legally created to them, it must be observed, that not only have most writers attributed them to his Grace, but that they are each inserted in his style on his plate as a Knight of the Garter, in his Stall at Windsor.

GLANVILL.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Ranulph de Glanvill; to whom succeeded
II. Hen. I. 2. William de Glanvill; ob. . . . .
III. Hen. II. 3. Bartholomew de Glanvill, s. and h. living 1175.
IV. H. II. 4. Ranulph de Glanvill, presumed to have been the brother of the last Baron; ob. 1189, s. p. m. leaving his three daughters his heirs.

GLASTONBURY.

BARONESS, 30 April, 1719—Extinct 1743.
Vide FEVERSHAM.

BARON.

I. 1797. 1. James Grenville, s. and h. of James Grenville, 4th son of Richard Grenville, by Hester Countess Temple, and first cousin once removed of his Grace the present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. Created Baron Glastonbury of Butley, co. Somerset, 20 Oct. 1797, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brother, Richard Grenville, who died s. p. 1823. Present Baron Glastonbury.

GLENLYON.

BARON.

I. 1821. 1. James Murray, 2d son of John, present Duke of Athol, K. T. Created Baron Glenlyon of Glenlyon, co. Perth, 17 July, 1821. Present Baron Glenlyon.

GLOUCESTER.

EARLS.

I. Hen. I. 1. Robert, surnamed the Consul, natural son of King Henry I. Created Earl of Gloucester; ob. 1147.

II. 1147. 2. William, s. and h. ob. 1173, S.P.M. Mabell, his first dau. and coheir, married the Earl of Evereux in Normandy; Amice, his 2d dau. and coheir, marr. Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford; and Isabel, his 3d dau. and coheir, became the wife of John, younger son of Henry II.

III. H. II. John Plantagenet, younger son of Henry II. having married Isabel, dau. and coheir of the last Earl; he was created Earl of Gloucester. Ascended the throne 1199; soon after which he divorced his wife, who afterwards married

IV. 1213. 3. Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, and who became Earl of Gloucester jure uxoris; ob. 1216, S.P. Isabel, his widow, re-married Hubert de Burgh, but died S.P. whereupon

V. H. III. 4. Almarick D'Evereux, son of the Earl of Evereux, by the above-mentioned Mabell, eldest dau. and coheir of William, 2d Earl, became Earl of Gloucester jure matris; ob. circa 1226, S.P.

VI. 1226. 5. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford, son of Richard Earl of Hertford, by Amicia, dau. and at length sole heir, of William, 2d Earl. Earl of Gloucester jure matris; ob. 1229.

VII. 1229. 6. Richard de Clare, s. and h. Earl of Hertford; ob. 1261.

VIII. 1261. 7. Gilbert de Clare, s. and h. Earl of Hertford; he married Joan Plantagenet, dau. of King Edward I.; ob. 1295

IX. 1297. Ralph de Monthermer, having married Joane Plantagenet, widow of Gilbert, the last Earl, bore the title of Earl of Gloucester until his wife's death, in 1307 *.

X. 1307. 8. Gilbert de Clare, s. and h. of Gilbert, 7th Earl. Earl of Hertford; ob. 1313, S.P. leaving his three sisters his heirs, viz. Alianore, who married, 1st, Hugh le Despencer, and 2dly,

* Vide MONTHERMER.

EARLS.

William Lord Zouche of Mortimer; Margaret, wife, 1st, of Piers Gavestone, and 2dly, of Hugh de Audley; and Elizabeth, married, 1st, to John de Burgh; 2dly, to Theobald de Verdon, and 3dly, to Roger D'Amory. The above Hugh le Despencer is by many writers considered to have been the next Earl of Gloucester jure uxoris; but it is evident that he never bore that title, for not only is he not called so by Dugdale, but in the Parliament before his execution, viz. 19 Edw. II. he was summoned as "Hugh le Despenser, junr."

XI. 1337. Hugh de Audley, 2d husband of Margaret de Clare, sister and coheir of the last Earl. Created Earl of Gloucester in Parliament 23 April, 1337; ob. 1347, s. p. m. when the dignity became Extinct.

DUKES.

I. 1385. Thomas Plantagenet, surnamed of Woodstock, Earl of Buckingham and Essex, 6th son of K. Edw. III. Created Duke of Gloucester 12 Nov. 1385, K. G. Lord High Constable; ob. 1397, leaving a son and heir, Humphrey, who did not bear his father's titles, and died 1399, s. p. when this Dukedom became Extinct.

XII. 1397. Thomas Lord Despencer, being s. and h. of Edward, eldest son of Edward, s. and h. of Hugh Despencer, by Alianor de Clare, sister and coheir of Gilbert, 10th Earl, was Created Earl of Gloucester 29 Sept. 1397*. Degraded, attainted, and beheaded 1400, when his honors became Forfeited.

DUKES.

II. 1414. Humphrey Plantagenet, youngest son of King Henry IV. Summ. to Parl. as Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Pembroke, 26 Sept. 1414, K. G. ob. 1446, s. p. when his honors became Extinct.

* Rot. Parl. vol. III. p. 365.

DUKES.

III. 1461. Richard Plantagenet, brother of K. Edw. IV. Created Duke of Gloucester in Parliament 1461 *, K.G. Ascended the throne as King Richard III. 22 June, 1483, when the dignity became merged in the Crown.

IV. 1659. Henry Stuart, youngest son of K. Charles I. Created Earl of Cambridge and Duke of Gloucester 13 May, 1659, K.G.; ob. 1660, s.p. when his honors became

Extinct.

In 1689 a Warrant was issued for the creation of Prince William, K. G. son of George, and Anne, Prince and Princess of Denmark, Duke of Gloucester, but he died before the Patent passed the Great Seal.

V. 1717. 1. Frederick Lewis, eldest son of George Prince of Wales (afterwards K. George II.), and grandson of K. George I. Created Duke of Gloucester Jan. 10, 1717, and Baron Snaudon in Wales, Viscount Launceston, co. Cornwall, Earl of Eltham, co. Kent, Marquess of the Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, and Duke of Edinburgh, in 1726. Created Prince of Wales 9 Jan. 1729, K.G.; ob. 1751, vita patris.

VI. 1751. 2. George William Frederick, s. and h. Created Prince of Wales 20th April, 1751. Ascended the Throne as King George III. 25 Oct. 1760, when all these Titles became merged in the Crown.

VII. 1764. 1. William Henry, younger brother to King George III. Created Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and Earl of Connaught in Ireland, 17 Nov. 1764, K.G.; ob. 1805.

VIII. 1805. 2. H.R.H. William Frederick, s. and h. Present Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh in Great Britain, and Earl of Connaught in Ireland, K.G. G.C.B. =

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* Dugdale states that he was created Duke of Gloucester in the first Parl. of Edward IV. but no notice of it appears in the Rolls of Parliament; as he was very young at that period he was never Summ. to Parl. until 10 Aug. 9 Edw. IV. 1469, when he was Summoned by the title of "Richardo Duci Gloucestriæ."

GODOLPHIN.

BARONS. EARLS.

I. 1684.—I. 1706. 1. Sidney Godolphin. Created Baron Godolphin of Rialton, co. Cornwall, 8 Sept. 1684. Created Viscount Rialton and Earl of Godolphin, co. Cornwall, 29 Dec. 1706. Lord High Treasurer 1702, K. G. Ob. 1712.

II..... —II. 1712. 2. } Francis Godolphin, s. and h. Created
I. 1735.— 1. } Baron Godolphin of Helston, co. Cornwall, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the heirs male of his uncle, Henry Godolphin, 23 Jan. 1735. Ob. 1766, s. p. m. when the Earldom and Barony of Godolphin of Rialton, and Viscountcy of Rialton, became Extinct; but the Barony of Godolphin of Helston devolved, agreeable to the above limitation, upon

II. 1766. 2. Francis Godolphin, cousin and heir, he being son and heir of Henry Godolphin, uncle to the last Baron; ob. 1785, s. p. when this title likewise became

Extinct.

GOODRICH.

Viscountcy, 14 Dec. 1706—Extinct 1740.

Vide Kent.

GORDON

of Huntly.

BARON.

I. 1784. 1. Alexander Gordon, 4th Duke of Gordon in Scotland. Created Baron Gordon of Huntly, co. Gloucester, and Earl of Norwich, 12 July, 1784, K. T. On the 11th of April George Gordon, commonly called Marquess of Huntly, son and heir apparent of the said Duke of Gordon in Scotland, and Earl of Norwich, and Baron Gordon of Huntly, was Summoned to Parliament in his father's Barony.

GORDON
OF ABERDEEN.

VISCOUNT.

I. 1114. 1. George Hamilton Gordon, 4th Earl of Aberdeen in Scotland. Created Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, co. Aberdeen, 18 June, 1814. Present Viscount Gordon; also Earl of Aberdeen, &c. in Scotland, K.T.

GORGES.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1309. Ralph de Gorges; Summ. to Parl. from 4 March, 2 Edw. II. 1309, to 18 Sept. 16 Edw. II. 1322, but neither he or any of his descendants, who continued in the male line for several generations, were ever again Summ. to Parl.

GORING.

BARONS.

I. 1644. 1. George Goring; Created Baron Goring of Hurst-Pierpont, co. Sussex, 14 April, 1652, Created Earl of Norwich, 8 November, 1644; ob. 1662.

II. 1662. 2. Charles Goring, s. and h. Earl of Norwich; ob. 1672, s.p. when all his honors became Extinct.

GOWER.

BARONS.

I. 1703. 1. Sir John Leveson Gower, 5th Bart. Created Baron Gower of Sittenham, co. York, 16 March, 1703; ob. 1709.

EARLS.

II. 1709.—I. 1746. 2. John Leveson Gower, s. and h. Created Viscount Trentham, co. Stafford, and Earl Gower, 8 July, 1746; ob. 1754.

III. ....—II. 1754. 3. Granville Leveson Gower, s. and h. Created Marquess of the County of Stafford, 28 Feb. 1786, K. G.; ob. 1803.

BARON. EARL.

IV. ....—III. 1803. 4. George Granville Leveson Gower, s. and h. 2d Marquess of Stafford; he was summ. to Parl. vita patris, in his father's Barony. Present Earl and Baron Gower, Viscount Trentham, and Marquess of Stafford, and a Baronet, K. G.

GRAFTON.

DUKES.

I. 1675. 1. Henry Fitz-Roy, 1st Earl of Euston, 2d natural son of King Charles II. Created Duke of Grafton, co. Northampton, 11 Sept. 1675, K. G. He married Isabella, dau. and heir of Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington; ob. 1690.

II. 1690. 2. Charles Fitz-Roy, s. and h. Succeeded jure matris as Earl of Arlington, &c. 1723, K. G.; ob. 1757.

III. 1757. 3. Augustus Henry Fitz-Roy, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Augustus Fitz-Roy (ob. v. p.), second son (George the eldest having died v. p. without issue) of Charles the last Duke; K. G.; ob. 1811.

IV. 1811. 4. George Henry Fitz-Roy, s. and h. Present Duke of Grafton, Earl of Arlington, Earl of Euston, Viscount Thetford, Viscount Ipswich, Baron Arlington, and Baron Sudbury.

GRAHAM.

BARONS. EARLS.

I. — I. 1722. 1. David Graham, son and heir apparent of James, 1st Duke of Montrose in Scotland. Created Baron Graham and Earl Graham, of Belford, co. Northumberland, 23 May, 1722, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brothers William and George Graham; ob. 1731, s. p.

II. —II. 1731. 2. William Graham, brother and heir. Succeeded his father as Duke of Montrose in Scotland, in 1741; ob. 1790.

III. —III. 1790. 3. James Graham, s. and h. Present Earl and Baron Graham; also Duke of Montrose in Scotland, &c. K. G.

GRANARD.

BARON.

I. 1806. 1. George Forbes, 6th Earl of Granard in Ireland, Created Baron Granard of Castle Donington, co. Leicester, 15 Feb. 1806. Present Baron Granard; also Earl of Granard, &c. in Ireland.

GRANBY.

MARQUISATE, 29 March, 1703.

Vide RUTLAND.

GRANDISON.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1299. Otho de Grandison; Summ. to Parl. from 21 Sept. 27 Edw. I. 1299, to 22 Jan. 33 Edw. I. 1305, ob. .... apparently s. p. when this Barony became

Extinct.

I. 1299. 1. William de Grandison, brother of Otho, the preceding Baron. Summ. to Parl. from 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299, to 10 Oct. 19 Edw. II. 1325, ob. ....

II. 1337. 2. Peter de Grandison, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 23 April and 21 June, 11 Edw. III. 1337, 20 Nov. 22 Edw. III. 1348, and 1 Jan. 22 Edw. III. 1349, and 10 March, 23 Edw. III. 1349; ob. 1358, s. p.

III. 1358. 3. John de Grandison, brother and heir, Bishop of Exeter; he sat in Parliament in right of his episcopal dignity, and was consequently never summoned in his Barony; ob. 1370, s. p. when it appears that Thomas, his nephew, son of Otho de Grandison, his brother, who died in 1358, was his heir; which Thomas was never Summ. to Parl. and, according to Dugdale, died s. p. in 49 Edw. III. but other writers state that he left issue; no Writ of Summons to Parl. was however again issued to this family. The Barony is now vested in the descendants and representatives of William de Grandison, who was summoned 6 Feb. 1299.

GRANTHAM.

EARL.

I. 1698. Henry de Nassau; Created Baron of Alford, Viscount Boston, and Earl of Grantham, all co. Lincoln, 24 Dec. 1698; ob. 1754, s.p.m. when these Titles became
Extinct.

BARONS.

I. 1761. 1. Sir Thomas Robinson, K.B. Created Baron Grantham of Grantham, co. Lincoln, 7th April, 1761; ob. 1770.

II. 1770. 2. Thomas Robinson, s. and h.; ob. 1786.

III. 1786. 3. Thomas Philip (assumed the name of) Weddel-Robinson, s. and h. Present Baron Grantham.

GRANTLEY.

BARONS.

I. 1782. 1. Fletcher Norton; Created Lord Grantley, Baron of Markenfield, co. York, 9 April, 1782; ob. 1789.

II. 1789. 2. William Norton, s. and h. ob. 1822, s.p.

III. 1822. 3. Fletcher Norton, nephew and heir, being s. and h. of Fletcher Norton, next brother of the last Baron. Present Lord Grantley.

GRANVILLE
OF KILKHAMPTON AND BIDDEFORD.

Barony, 20 April, 1661—Extinct 1711.

Vide Bath.

GRANVILLE
OF LANSDOWN.

Viscountcy, 20 April, 1661—Extinct 1711.

Vide Bath.

GRANVILLE
OF POTHERIDGE.

BARON.

I. 1702. John Granville, 2d son of John, 1st Earl of Bath; Created Baron Granville of Potheridge, co. Devon, 9 March, 1702; ob. 1707, s.p. when this Title became
Extinct.

GRANVILLE.

COUNTESS.

I. 1714. 1. Grace Carteret, aunt and coheir of William Henry Granville, 3d Earl of Bath, and dau. of John, 1st Earl of Bath, widow of George, 1st Baron Carteret; Created Viscountess Carteret and Countess Granville, 1 Jan. 1714; ob. 1744.

EARLS.

I. 1744. 2. John Carteret, s. and h. Baron Carteret; succeeded his mother as Viscount Carteret and Earl Granville, K. G. Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1724; ob. 1763.

II. 1763. 3. Robert Carteret, s. and h. ob. 1766, S. P. when all his honors became

Extinct.

GRANVILLE

OF STONE PARK.

VISCOUNT.

I. 1815. Granville Leveson Gower, youngest son of Granville Leveson Gower, 1st Marquess of Stafford, K. G. and great-great-grandson of Sir William Gower, 4th Bart. by Jane Granville, aunt and coheir of William Henry, 3d Earl of Bath, and sister of Grace, 1st Countess Granville; Created Viscount Granville of Stone Park, co. Stafford, 12 Aug. 1815. Present Viscount Granville.

GREENOCK.

BARONY, 18 June, 1814.

Vide CATHCART.

GREENWICH.

EARL. DUKE.

I. 1705.—I. 1719. John Campbell, 2d Duke of Argyle in Scotland; Created Baron of Chatham and Earl of Greenwich, co. Kent, 28 Nov. 1705; Created Duke of Greenwich 30 April, 1719, K. G. ob. 1743, S. P. M. when his English honors became

Extinct.

GREENWICH—GRENTEMAISNILL.

BARONESS.

I. 1767. Caroline Townshend, 1st dau. and coll
the last Duke; Created Baroness of
wich, co. Kent, 28 August, 1767, w
mainder of the dignity of Baron Gr
to her issue male by her 2d husb
Hon. Charles Townshend; she marri
Francis, son and heir apparent of
Duke of Buccleugh, and 2dly,
Townshend, 2d son of William
Townshend; ob. 1794, s. p. m.
Barony became
Extinct.

GRENDON.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1299. Ralph de Grendon, Summ. to Parl.
Edw. I. 1299, and 12 November,
1303, but never afterwards; ob
ing a son, Robert, who, accord
dale, was an ideot, and died
whereupon Sir Ralph Rochford
the said Robert, being son of Jo
became his heir; and in whos
and representatives this Barony

I. 1305. Robert de Grendon, Summ. to
Jan. 33 Edw. I. 1305, to 3 N
1306, but never afterward
no notice in his Baronag
having ever been Sumn

GRENTEMAISNIL

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Hugh de Grentemaisnill,
II. H. I. 2. Ivo de Grentemaisnill, 4th
his father's lands in Engla
III. Steph. 3. Ivo de Grentemaisnill, s.
æt. s. p.
IV. H. II. 4. Hugh de Grentemaisnill,
been brother of Ivo, 2d
England; ob. ...., s.
dau. and heir, married
Leicester.

GRENVILLE.

William Wyndham Grenville, uncle of his Grace Richard, present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K. G. Created Baron Grenville of Wotton-under-Bernewood, co. Bucks, 25 Nov. 1790. Present Baron Grenville of Wotton. =

GRESLEI.

Robert de Greslei, Lord of Mancestre, co. Lincoln, living 1134.
Albert de Greslei, s. and h. ob. circa 1185.
Robert de Greslei, s. and h. ob. 1230.
Thomas de Greslei, s. and h. ob. circa 1261.
Robert de Greslei, s. and h. ob. 1283.

Thomas de Gresley, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 10 March, 1 Edw. II. 1308, to 16 June, 5 Edw. II. 1311; ob. 1347, s. p. (leaving Joan, wife of John la Warr, his sister and heir) when the Barony created by the Writ of 5 Edw. II. became
Extinct.

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de Greslei, presumed to have been of the family, Lord of Muschamp; living ... s. p. m. Agnes his dau. wife of Ralph, being his heir.

GREY
OF CODNOR.

Grey, Lord of Turrock, co. Essex, from King Richard I. anno 1194;
Grey, s. and h. Lord of Codnor, living 1258.
Grey, s. and h. ob. 1271.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 4. Henry de Grey, s. and h. Summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294; but for the reasons assigned under "CLYVEDON," it is doubtful if that Writ can be deemed a regular Summons to Parliament; Summ. to Parl. 6 Feb. and 10 April, 27 Edw. I. 1299; 10 March, 1 Edw. II. 1308; and 6 August, 2 Edw. II. 1308; ob. 1308.

II. 1308. 5. Richard de Grey, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 4 March, 2 Edw. II. 1309, to 3 Feb. 9 Edw. III. 1335; ob. 1335.

III. 1335. 6. John de Grey, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 1 April, 9 Edward III. 1335, to 8 Sept. 16 Ric. II. 1392, as "Johanni Grey de Codenore," K. G.; ob. circa 1392.

IV. 1393. 7. Richard de Grey, grandson and heir, being son and heir of Henry Grey (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. as "Richardo Grey de Codenore," from 13 Nov. 17 Ric. II. 1393, to 3 Sept. 4 Henry V. 1417, K. G.; ob. 1418.

V. 1418. 8. John de Grey, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 26 Feb. 8 Hen. V. 1420, to 3 August, 7 Hen. VI. 1429, as "Johanni Grey de Codenore, Chl'r," ob. 1430, s. p.

VI. 1430. 9. Henry de Grey, brother and heir; Summ. to Parl. as "Henrico Grey de Codenore," from 27 Nov. 9 Hen. VI. 1430, to 3 Dec. 20 Hen. VI. 1441; ob. 1443.

VII. 1443. 10. Henry de Grey, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 9 Oct. 38 Hen. VI. 1459, to 14 Oct. 11 Hen. VII. 1495, as "Henrico Grey, Militi," but never with the addition of Codnor; ob. 1496, s. p. s. leaving his father's sisters (or their issue) his heirs; viz. Elizabeth, who married John Zouche of Codnor; Eleanor, who married Thomas Newport; and Lucie, the wife of Rowland Lenthall; between whose descendants and representatives this Barony is in ABEYANCE.

GREY
OF GLENDALE.

VISCOUNTCY, 11 June, 1695—Extinct 1701.
Vide TANKERVILLE.

GREY
OF GROBY.

Sir Edward Grey, Knt. eldest son of Reginald, 3d Lord Grey of Ruthyn, by his second wife Joan, daughter and heir of William de Astley, son and heir of Thomas, III.-7th Baron Astley; having married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Henry (ob. v. p.) eldest son of William Lord Ferrers of Groby; he was Summoned to Parliament in 1446, as Lord Ferrers of Groby; but his descendants were sometimes improperly styled Barons Grey of Groby.
Forfeited 1554. Vide FERRERS OF GROBY.

BARONS.

I. 1603. 1. Henry Grey, s. and h. of John Grey of Pirgo, (a younger son of Thomas, 2d Marquess of Dorset), and nephew of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, and last Lord Ferrers of Groby; Created Baron Grey of Groby, co. Leicester, July 21, 1603; ob. 1614.

II. 1614. 2. Henry Grey, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Sir John Grey (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; Created Earl of Stamford 26 March, 1628, in which title this Barony is merged. Vide STAMFORD.

GREY
OF HOWICK.

BARONS. EARLS.

I. 1801.—I. 1806. 1. Sir Charles Grey, K. B. (nephew of Sir Henry Grey, 1st Bart. descended from a common ancestor of the Greys, Barons Grey of Werke); Created Baron Grey of Howick co. Northumberland, June 23, 1801; Created Visc. Howick, co. Northumberland, and Earl Grey, 11 April, 1806; ob. 1807.

BARON. EARL.

II. ....—II. 1807. 2. Henry Grey, s. and h. Present Earl and Baron Grey of Howick, and Viscount Howick. ∓

GREY

OF POWIS.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1482. 1. John Grey, s. and h. of Richard, eldest son of Henry, s. and h. of Sir John Grey, K. G. Earl of Tankerville in Normandy, by Joan, eldest dau. and coheir of Edward Baron Cherleton of Powis (vide "CHERLETON"); Summ. to Parliament as "Johanni Grey de Powes," from 15 Nov. 22 Edw. IV. 1482, to 16 Jan. 12 Hen. VII. 1497; ob. 1497.

II. 1497. 2. John Grey, s. and h. he was never Summoned to Parl. as he died infra ætatem, in 1504.

III. 1504. 3. Edward Grey, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Edwardo Grey de Powis, Chl'r," from 3 Nov. 21 Hen. VIII. 1529, to, it is presumed, 23 Jan. 5 Edward VI. 1552; though in Dugdale's Summonses he is in the 21st and 25th Hen. VIII. called "*John*," ob. 1552, s. p. l.

This Barony was claimed in March, 1732, by John Kynaston, Esq. being the descendant and heir of Sir Roger Kynaston, husband of Elizabeth Grey, *sister* of Richard, father of John Grey, 1st Baron above mentioned; but he was opposed by Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. who was descended from Eleanor Vernon, wife of Francis Curzon, and dau. and ultimately heir of Thomas Vernon, by Ann, dau. and coheir of Sir John Ludlow, by Elizabeth, the *presumed daughter* of the said Richard Grey. In 1800 John Kynaston Powell (son and heir of Roger Kynaston, brother of John Kynaston above mentioned), became the Petitioner; but the case has never been decided. The Petition in question appears to have been presented under the presumption that the Writ of Summons to John Grey, as "Johanni Grey de Powes," in the 22 Edw. IV. did not create a *new* Barony, but took out of Abeyance what has been considered the Barony of Powis, but which the Editor has under "CHERLETON"

endeavoured to prove was properly that of *Cherleton*. It is not necessary to respeat the arguments there urged to establish the fact that that Barony was not affected by the Writ of Summons of the 22 Edward IV. to John Grey; and, consequently, that the Barony conferred on him by the said Writ was a new Barony, the ancient Barony of Cherleton, or as it is generally termed Powis, still remaining in Abeyance between the coheirs and representatives of Edward de Cherelton, who died in 1422, of which coheirs however the said John Grey was unquestionably the eldest.

If this view of the question be correct, when Mr. Kynaston presented his petition, he was not, even upon his own shewing, either the heir or coheir of the Barony created by the Writ of 22 Edw. IV. as he was only descended from the *aunt* of John Grey then summoned; and the same observation applies to Sir Nathaniel Curzon his opponent, as his claim was only as one of the coheirs of the *sister* of the said John Grey; but either Mr. Kynaston or Sir Nathaniel Curzon was then the elder coheir of the Barony of Cherleton, a point depending of course upon the authenticity of their respective pedigrees. As Edward, the last Lord Grey of Powis, was the only surviving issue of his grandfather John Grey above mentioned, and as he died s. p. l. the Barony of Grey of Powis, under the Writ of 15 Edw. IV. (unless the general opinion that it was a confirmation of the Barony created by the Writ of Summons to John de Cherleton in the 7th Edward II. be correct) became Extinct.

It is also to be observed, that the remarks offered under "Dudley," "Bergavenny," and "Cherleton," on the subject of the appellation added to the names of Barons in Writs of Summons, applies equally strongly against this Barony being considered as that of *Powis*, though it has in most cases been so styled; but for the reasons there expressed, it it presumed that the proper title of this dignity is "Grey de Powis." The remark in p. 208, that excepting in the case of this Barony and that of Abergavenny, "it was never pretended that such additions formed the title of the dignity when they were derived from territorial possessions," is not at all contradictory to the preceding observations, for it has been attempted to be proved, that until George Nevill was Summoned to Parliament, temp. Hen. VI. as "Domino de Bergavenny," Bergavenny was never the title of

that Barony; and with relation to the Barony of Powis, although it must be conceded that this is the first time that ever a doubt has been expressed on the subject, still it is hoped that there is sufficient ground for urging it, when, in addition to what has been previously said both in this place and under those titles just pointed out, it is considered that there is this very marked distinction between this case and that of Bergavenny,—that the first Writ to Edward Nevill expressly calls him "Domino de Bergavenny," and which designation is frequently used both to him and to his descendants, though occasionally the words are only "de Bergavenny;" whilst there is not a single example of either of the Lords Grey of Powis being designated in the Writs as "Domino de Powys." A reference to some of the Writs in the reign of Henry the Sixth confirms the opinion, that the title of this Barony never was that of Powis; whilst it also proves, that in some cases, even when the word "Domino de" &c. was prefixed to that of a place, the name of the family was notwithstanding that of the title; for example, in the 29th Henry VI. we find "Thomæ Grey, Domino de Rugemont," and "Edwardo Grey, Domino de Groby;" though in the Writ of 27 Hen. VI. he was properly styled "Domino de Ferrariis (de Groby);" whilst in the same Writ William Bourgchier is called "Domino de Fitz-Waryn," Lord Roos "Domino de Roos;" and although neither Groby nor Rugemont in the instances first cited were the titles of the Barons to whose names they are affixed, still in the case of Lord Cobham he is described only as "Edwardo Brooke *de Cobham*;" and Lord Lisle in a similar manner as "John Talbot *de Lisle*, Chl'r."

In fact, and with which statement the observations on this subject will be concluded, the additions to the names of Barons in Writs of Summons to Parliament admit of no general inference after the reign of Henry the Fifth, beyond the conclusion, that when the addition of "Domino" is never, even in a solitary instance, to be found preceding the description, such addition can not be considered as the title of the dignity; that the converse of this rule cannot be relied upon, for as in the examples just mentioned (though the instances are very uncommon) it sometimes occurs that the words "Domino de," &c. is introduced without its ever having been deemed that such appellation was the proper title of the Baron

to whose names it was added; that as it is remarked under "DUDLEY," with the exception of the titles of Bergavenny and Powis, the designation was never considered to be the title of the Barony when it was not derived from the name of a family; that the word "Domino" never formed part of such addition until the reign of Henry the Sixth; and that the origin of these descriptions which occur even in the first Writ of Summons on record, the 49th Henry III. was manifestly to distinguish one individual from another or others of the same name, without its ever being intended or considered to be the title of the Barony.

On looking through the Rolls of Parliament since the preceding remarks were written, it appears, that in the 33d Hen. VI. 1455, the "Dominus de Powys" is stated to have been then present in Parliament; and as from the causes assigned under "CHERLETON," John Tiptoft could not have been the personage alluded to, it is almost certain that it must have been Richard Grey, father of John, here stated to have been summoned in the 22d Edw. IV.; but there is no notice of the said Richard Grey having been ever Summoned to Parliament by that or any other title*. Vide CHERLETON.

GREY
OF ROLLESTON.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1673. 1. Charles North, son and heir apparent of Dudley, 4th Baron North, and husband of Katherine, dau. of William 1st Baron Grey of Werke; Summ. to Parl. by a Special Writ 17 Oct. 25 Car. II. 1673, as Baron Grey of Rolleston, but no account of which is given in Dugdale's Summonses to Parliament; succeeded as 5th Baron North in 1677†; ob. 1690.

II. 1690. 2. William North, s. and h. 6th Baron North; ob. 1734, s. p. when this Barony became

Extinct.

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* See Pedigree in next page.

† Although the monumental inscription cited by Collins proves that he succeeded to the Barony of North in 1677, it is

* In order to render the statements relative to the Baronies of Cherleton and Grey of Powis more clearly understood, the following pedigree is inserted.

Edward Lord Cherleton of Powis; ob. 1422, s. p. m. Vide p. 120. = ...

Sir John Grey, K. G. Earl of Tankerville in Normandy. = Joan de Cherleton, eldest daughter and coheir.

Joyce de Cherleton, second daughter and coheir. = John Lord Tiptoft.

Vide p. 120 and p. 123.

Sir Henry Grey, Knt. son and heir. = ...

Sir Richard Grey, Knt. son and heir. It does not appear that he was ever summoned to Parliament, but strong evidence exists that he sat in that assembly as a Baron of the Realm in 1455. Vide pp. 123 and 224. = ...

Elizabeth Grey. = Sir Roger Kynaston.

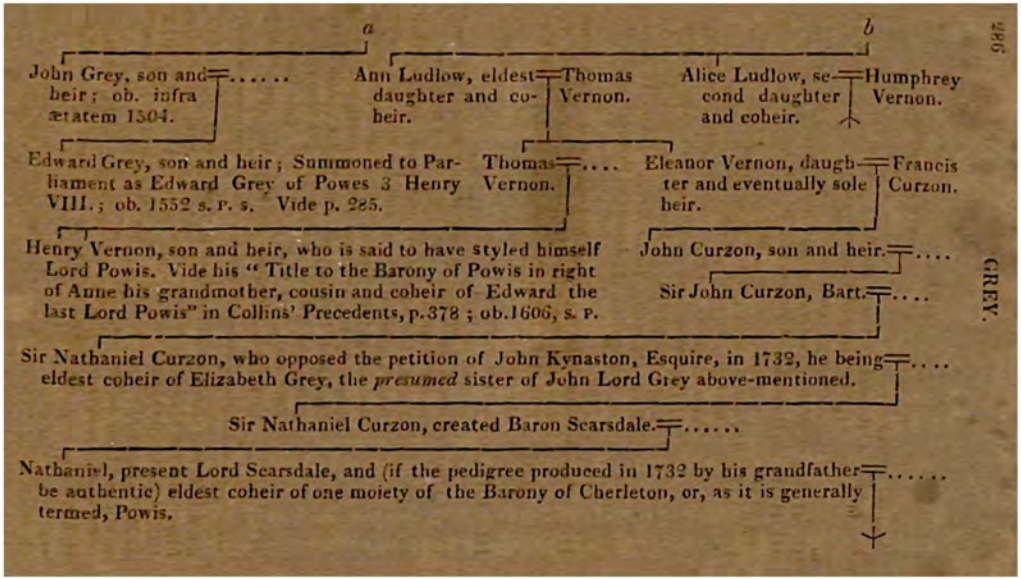
A quo JOHN KYNASTON, ESQUIRE, the heir general of the said Elizabeth, and the claimant of the Barony in 1732. Vide pp. 121, 281, and 282.

John Grey, son and heir, eldest coheir of the Barony of Cherleton of Powis; Summoned to Parliament as John Grey, of Powis 22 Edward IV.; ob. 1497. = ...

a

Elizabeth Grey, who is stated in the pedigrees produced by Sir Nathaniel Curzon in 1731, to have been the legitimate sister of John Lord Grey of Powis. = Sir John Ludlow, Knt.

b


a
b
John Grey, son and heir; ob. infra ætatem 1504.
Ann Ludlow, eldest daughter and coheir.
Thomas Vernon.
Alice Ludlow, second daughter and coheir.
Humphrey Vernon.
Edward Grey, son and heir; Summoned to Parliament as Edward Grey of Powes 3 Henry VIII.; ob. 1552 s. p. s. Vide p. 285.
Thomas Vernon.
Eleanor Vernon, daughter and eventually sole heir.
Francis Curzon.
Henry Vernon, son and heir, who is said to have styled himself Lord Powis. Vide his "Title to the Barony of Powis in right of Anne his grandmother, cousin and coheir of Edward the last Lord Powis" in Collins' Precedents, p. 378; ob. 1606, s. p.
John Curzon, son and heir.
Sir John Curzon, Bart.
Sir Nathaniel Curzon, who opposed the petition of John Kynaston, Esquire, in 1732, he being eldest coheir of Elizabeth Grey, the *presumed* sister of John Lord Grey above-mentioned.
Sir Nathaniel Curzon, created Baron Scarsdale.
Nathaniel, present Lord Scarsdale, and (if the pedigree produced in 1732 by his grandfather be authentic) eldest coheir of one moiety of the Barony of Cherleton, or, as it is generally termed, Powis.

GREY
OF ROTHERFIELD.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. John. 1. Robert de Grey, younger son of Henry I.-1st Baron Grey of Codnor; Lord of Rotherfield, co. York; ob. ....

II. H. III. 2. Walter de Grey, s. and h. ob. 1267.

III. H. III. 3. Robert de Grey, s. and h. ob. 1294.

BY WRIT.

I. 1338. 4. John de Grey, s. and h. Summoned 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297; but, for the reasons assigned under "Fitz-John," it is is doubtful if that Writ was a regular Summons to Parliament. Summ. to Parl. from 25 August, 12 Edw. III. 1338, to 15 Dec. 31 Edw. III. 1357, as "Johanni de Grey de Rotherfeld;" ob. 1359.

II. 1359. 5. John de Grey, s. and h.; Summ. to Parl. from 20 Nov. 34 Edw. III. 1360, to 4 Oct. 47 Edw. III. 1373, as "Johanni de Grey de Rotherfeld;" ob. 1375.

III. 1375. 6. Bartholomew de Grey, s. and h.; he was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. 1376, s. p.

IV. 1376. 7. Robert de Grey, brother and heir; he was never Summ. to Parl.*; ob. 1387, s. p. m. Joane, his sole dau. and heir, married Sir John Deincourt, Knt. and by him left issue two daughters and coheirs, viz. Alice, who married, 1st, William Lord Lovell, and 2dly, Sir Ralph Boteler, who died s. p. s.; and Margaret, the wife of Ralph Lord Cromwell of Tattersall, but who died s. p. This Barony, therefore, became vested in John Lord

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not a little singular, that in the List of Summonses of the 6th March and 7th October, 31 Car. II. 1679, and 1st March, 32 Car. II. 1680, he should be designated as "Carolo North, Grey de Rolleston, Chl'r." In that of 1 Jac. II. he is styled "Carolo North and Grey de Rolston, Chl'r."

* Dugdale asserts that this Robert was Summ. to Parl. 1 Ric. II. but his name is not inserted in the List of Summonses in that year.

Lovell (s. and h. of William Lord Lovell, by Alice, dau. and eventually sole heir, of Sir John Demcourt, by Johanna de Grey above mentioned), jure matris. His son, Francis Viscount Lovell, K.G. succeeded to all his father's dignities, but being Attainted in 1487, this Barony with his other honors became Forfeited.

GREY
OF RUGEMONT.

BARON.

I. 1449. 1. Thomas Grey, younger brother of Edward Grey, 1st Earl of Kent; Created Baron Grey of Rugemont*..... 1449 (ob. s. p.) but having been Attainted in 1461, his honors became Forfeited.

GREY
OF RUTHYN.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1324. 1. Roger de Grey, younger son of John II.-3d Baron Grey of Codnor; Summ. to Parl. from 30 Dec. 18 Edw. II. 1324, to 15 Nov. 25 Edw. III. 1351, as "Rogero de Grey;" ob. 1353.

II. 1353. 2. Reginald de Grey, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 15 March, 28 Edw. III. 1354, to 20 March, 11 Ric. II. 1388, as "Reginaldo Grey de Ruthyn;" ob. 1388.

III. 1388. 3. Reginald de Grey, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 6 Oct. 13 Rich. II. 1389, to 26 Sept. 18 Henry VI. 1439, as "Reginaldo Grey de Ruthyn;" ob. 1440.

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* Though this appears to have been his proper title, it is to be observed, that in the first Writ by which he was summoned to Parl. he is styled "Thomæ Grey, Militi, Domino de Rugemont." In the last two Writs in which his name occurs, viz. 38 Hen. VI. and 1 Edw. IV. he is designated as "Thomæ Grey de Rugemont, Chl'r."

BARONS BY WRIT.

IV. 1440. 4. Edmund de Grey, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Henry Grey (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 13 Jan. 23 Henry VI. 1445, to 23 Feb. 2 Edw. IV. 1463, as "Edmundo Grey de Ruthyn, Chl'r." Created Earl of Kent 3d May, 1465; ob. 1488.

V. 1488. 5. George de Grey, s. and h. Earl of Kent; ob. 1504.

VI. 1504. 6. Richard de Grey, s. and h. Earl of Kent; ob. 1523, s. p.

VII. 1523. 7. Henry Grey, half-brother and heir; Earl of Kent, but he never used any title of honor, from poverty; ob. 1562.

VIII. 1562. 8. Reginald Grey, grandson and heir; being s. and h. of Henry Grey (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; Earl of Kent; ob. 1572.

IX. 1572. 9. Henry Grey, brother and heir; Earl of Kent; ob. 1615, s. p.

X. 1615. 10. Charles Grey, brother and heir; Earl of Kent ob. 1625.

XI. 1625. 11. Henry Grey, s. and h. Earl of Kent; ob. 1639, s. p. leaving Susan, his sister, wife of Sir Michael Longueville, his heir.

XII. 1640. 12. Charles Longueville, s. and h. of the said Sir Michael Longueville, and Susan Grey, his wife, claimed and was allowed the Barony in 1640; ob. 1643, s. p. m.

BARONESS.

I. 1643. 13. Susan Yelverton, dau. and sole heir; she married Sir Henry Yelverton, Bart.; ob. 1676.

BARONS BY WRIT.

XIII. 1676. 14. Sir Charles Yelverton, 3d Bart. s. and h. Succeeded his mother in this Barony Jan. 28, 1676; ob. 1679, s. p.

XIV. 1679. 15. Henry Yelverton, brother and heir; Created Viscount Longueville April 21, 1690; ob. 1704.

XV. 1704. 16. Talbot Yelverton, s. and h. Viscount Longueville; Created Earl of Sussex 26 Sept. 1717, with a special remainder, K. B.; ob. 1731.

XVI. 1731. 17. George Augustus Yelverton, s. and h. Viscount Longueville and Earl of Sussex; ob 1758, s. p.

XVII. 1758. 18. Henry Yelverton, brother and heir; Viscount Longueville and Earl of Sussex; ob. 1799.

BARONS BY WRIT.

S.P.M. Barbara, his only child. died vita patris, in 1777, having married Edward Thoroton Gould, Esq. by whom she left issue,

XVIII. 1799. 19. Henry Edward Gould (assumed the name of) Yelverton, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Barbara above mentioned, dau. and heir of the last Baron; ob. 1810.

BARONESS.

II. 1810. 20. Barbara Yelverton, dau. and sole heiress. Present Baroness Grey de Ruthyn (a minor).

GREY

OF SHIRLAND.

Vide GREY OF WILTON.

GREY

OF WERKE.

BARONS.

I. 1624. 1. Sir William Grey, 1st Bart. descended from a common ancestor of the Lords Grey of Powis. Created Baron Grey of Werke, co. Northumberland, 11 Feb. 1624; ob. 1674.

II. 1674. 2. Ralph Grey, s. and h. ob. 1675.

III. 1675. 3. Forde Grey, s. and h. Created Viscount Grey of Glendale, and Earl of Tankerville, 11 June, 1695; ob. 1701, s. P. M. when the Viscountey and Earldom of Tankerville became Extinct; but the Barony devolved upon

IV. 1701. 4. Ralph Grey, brother and heir male; ob. 1706, s. P. when the dignity became Extinct.

GREY

OF WILTON.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. III. 1. John de Grey, 2d son of Henry de Grey, [illegible] Baron Grey of Co[illegible]; ob. [illegible]

BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 2. Reginald de Grey, s. and h. [illegible] to Earl from 23 June, 23 [illegible] to [illegible] Aug.

BARONS BY WRIT.

1 Edw. II. 1307, as "Reginaldo de Grey;" ob. 1308.

II. 1308. 3. John de Grey, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 9 June, 2 Edw. II. 1309, to 18 Sept. 16 Edw. II. 1322, as "Johanni de Grey;" ob. 1323.

III. 1323. 4. Henry de Grey, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 30 Dec. 18 Edw. II. 1324, to 12 Sept. 16 Edw. III. 1342, as "Henrico de Grey;" ob. 1342.

IV. 1342. 5. Reginald de Grey, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 24 Feb. 17 Edw. III. 1343, to 20 Nov. 34 Edw. III. 1360, as "Reginaldo de Grey," but after the 23d Edw. III. with the addition of "Seniori;" ob. 1370.

V. 1370. 6. Henry de Grey, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. 1 Dec. 50 Edw. III. 1376, as "Henr' Grey de Shirland," and from 4 Aug. 1 Ric. II. 1377, to 20 Nov. 18 Ric. II. 1394, as "Henr' Grey de Wilton;" ob. 1395.

VI. 1395. 7. Richard de Grey, s. and h.; he was never summoned to Parliament; ob. 1442.

VII. 1442. 8. Reginald de Grey, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 13 Jan. 23 Henry VI. 1445, to 14 Oct. 11 Henry VII. 1495, as "Reginaldo Grey de Wilton, Chevalier;" ob. 1495.

VIII. 1495. 9. John de Grey, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Johanni Grey de Wilton," 16 Jan. 12 Henry VII. 1497; ob. ante 1506.

IX. 1506. 10. Edmund de Grey, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Edmundo Grey de Wilton, Chl'r," 17 Oct. 1 Henry VIII. 1509; ob. 1511.

X. 1511. 11. George Grey, s. and h. ob. infra ætatem, s. p.

XI. 151 . 12. Thomas Grey, brother and heir; ob. infra ætatem, s. p.

XII. 15.. 13. Richard Grey, brother and heir; ob. infra ætatem, s. p.

XIII. 1529. 14. William Grey, brother and heir; Summ. to Parl. from 3 Nov. 21 Henry VIII. 1529, to 5 Nov. 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, 1558, as "Willielmo Grey de Wilton, Chl'r;" ob. 1562.

XIV. 1562. 15. Arthur Grey, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Arthuro Grey de Wilton, Chl'r," from 30

BARON BY WRIT.

Sept. 8 Eliz. 1566, to 19 Feb. 35 Eliz. 1593; ob. 1593.

XV. 1593. 16. Thomas Grey, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Thomæ Grey de Wilton, Chl'r," 24 Oct. 39 Eliz. 1597, and 27 Oct. 43 Eliz. 1601. Attainted in 1604, when all his honors became Forfeited.

He died in 1614, s. p. Bridget, his sister and heir, married Sir Rowland Egerton, 1st Bart. and Elizabeth, his half-sister, married Sir Francis Goodwin, Knt. whose grand-dau. and heir Jane Goodwin, was the wife of Lord Wharton.

BARON. VISCOUNTS.

I. 1784.—I. 1801. 1. Sir Thomas Egerton, 6th Bart. lineally descended from the above-mentioned Sir Rowland Egerton, and Bridget Grey, his wife; Created Baron Grey de Wilton, of Wilton Castle, co Hereford, 15 May, 1784; Created Viscount Grey de Wilton, and Earl of Wilton aforesaid, 26 June, 1801, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his grandson, Thomas Grosvenor, 2d son of Eleanor, his dau. wife of Robert Viscount Belgrave (now Earl Grosvenor), and his issue male; failing which, to the third, fourth, and every other son of the said Eleanor, by her present or any future husband; ob. 1814, s. p. m. when the Barony became Extinct; but the Viscountcy of Grey de Wilton, and the Earldom of Wilton, devolved, agreeable to the above limitation, upon

II. 1814. 2. Thomas Grosvenor, who has assumed the name of Egerton, his grandson and heir, as above-mentioned. Present Viscount Grey de Wilton and Earl of Wilton. =

Vide WILTON.

GREYSTOCK.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. John. 1. Randulph de Greystock, Lord of Greystock, co. Cumberland; living 1210.

II. H. III. 2. William de Greystock, s. and h. ob. ante 1216.

III. H. III. 3. Thomas de Greystock, s. and h. living 1244.

IV. H. III. 4. Robert de Greystock, s. and h. ob. ante 1253, s. p.

V. H. III. 5. William de Greystock, s. and h. ob. 1288.

BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 6. John de Greystock, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 22 Jan. 33 Edw. I. 1305, as "Johanni Baroni de Greystok," or as "Johanni de Greystok." He was also summoned 8 June, 23 Edw. I. 1294, but it does not appear that that Writ was a regular Summons to Parl. Vide "CLYVEDON;" ob. 1305, s. p. when the Barony created by the Writ of 23 Edward I. became

Extinct.

I. 1295. 1. Ralph Fitz-William, son of William Fitz-Ralph, Lord of Grimethorp, co. York, son of Joan, aunt of the last Baron, succeeded to the Lordship of Greystock, &c. by settlement. Summ. to Parl. as "Ralph Fitz-William," from 24 June, 23 Ed[illegible]5, to 6 Oct. 9 Edw. II. 1315; ob. 1316.

II. 1316. 2. Robert Fitz-Ralph, s. and h.; he was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. 1317.

III. 1317. 3. Ralph de Greystock, Summ. to Parl. from 15 May, 14 Edw. II. 1321, to 17 Sept. 16 Edw. II. 1322, as "Ralph de Graystok;" ob. 1323.

IV. 1323. 4. William de Greystock, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 20 Nov. 22 Edw. III. 1348, to 15 Dec. 31 Edw. III. 1357; latterly, as "Willielmo Baroni de Graystok;" ob. 1358.

V. 1358. 5. Ralph de Greystok, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 28 Dec. 49 Edw. III. 1375, to 5 Oct. 5 Henry V. 1417, as "Radulfo Baroni de Greystok;" ob. 1417.

VI. 1417. 6. John de Greystock, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 24 Aug. 7 Henry V. 1419, to 5 July, 13

BARONS BY WRIT.

Henry VI. 1435, as "Johanni Baroni de Greystok, Chl'r;" ob. 1435.

VII. 1435. 7. Ralph de Greystock, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Radulfo Baroni de Greystoke, Chl'r," from 29 Oct. 15 Henry VI. 1436, to 6 Sept. 18 Henry VI. 1439; and from 3 Dec. 20 Henry VI. 1441, to 15 Sept. 1 Henry VII. 1485, as "Radulfo de Greystok, Chev'lr;" ob. 1487, s. p. m. Elizabeth Greystock, his grand-dau. and heir, viz. dau. and sole heir of Robert Greystock (ob. v. p.) his only son, married Thomas Lord Dacre of Gillesland, K.G. to which Barony that of Greystock became united until the death of George, 5th Baron Dacre of Gillesland, and Baron Greystock, s. p. m. in 1569, when it fell into ABEYANCE between his three sisters and coheirs, of whom Ann, the eldest, married Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk; Mary, the second sister and and coheir, married Thomas Lord Howard of Walden, but died s. p.; Elizabeth, the third sister and coheir, became the wife of Lord William Howard, ancestor of the Earls of Carlisle; and between the representatives of these coheirs this Barony is presumed now to be in ABEYANCE; but the Barony of Greystock has by many writers been ascribed to the Dukes of Norfolk, the representatives of Ann, the eldest coheir. If the Abeyance was terminated by the Crown in favour of the Dukes of Norfolk, but which is extremely doubtful, the Barony must now be in Abeyance solely between the Lords Petre and Stourton, as representatives of the coheirs of Philip, brother of Edward XIV.-11th Duke of Norfolk; and these Noblemen are also the coheirs of one moiety of the Barony, if it has been in Abeyance since the death of Ralph Lord Greystock in 1487, they being the representatives of Ann Dacre, the eldest sister and coheir of George Lord Dacre above-mentioned; and the Earl of Carlisle, as the representative of Elizabeth Dacre, the youngest sister and coheir, is the other coheir of the Barony of Greystock.

GRIFFIN.

BARONS.

I. 1688. 1. Edward Griffin; Created Baron Griffin of Braybroke Castle, co. Northampton, 3 Dec. 1688. He married Essex, eldest dau. and co-heir of James Howard, VIII.-3d Earl of Suffolk and Baron Howard de Walden; ob. 1710.

II. 1710. 2. James Griffin, s. and h. ob. 1715.

III. 1715. 3. Edward Griffin, s. and h. ob. 1742, s. p. when this title became

Extinct.

Ann, the sister, and ultimately the sole heir, of the last Baron, married William Whitwell, Esq. and their son, John Griffin Whitwell Griffin, was Summ. to Parl. as Baron Howard de Walden, 3d August, 1784.

Vide HOWARD DE WALDEN.

GRINSTEAD.

BARON.

I. 1815. 1. John Willoughby Cole, 2d Earl of Enniskillen in Ireland; Created Baron Grinstead of Grinstead, co. Wilts, 18 July, 1815. Present Baron Grinstead; also Earl of Enniskillen, &c. in Ireland. K. P.

GROSMONT.

Vide GLAMORGAN.

GROSVENOR.

BARONS. EARLS.

I. 1761.—I. 1784. 1. Sir Richard Grosvenor, 7th Bart. Created Baron Grosvenor of Eaton, co. Chester, 8 April, 1761; Created Viscount Belgrave, co. Chester, and Earl Grosvenor, 5 July, 1784; ob. 1802.

II..... —II. 1802. 2. Robert Grosvenor, s. and h. Present Earl and Baron Grosvenor, Viscount Belgrave, and a Baronet.

GUERNSEY.

BARON.

I. 1703. 1. Heneage Finch, 2d son of Heneage, 1st Earl of Nottingham; Created Baron of Guernsey, co. Southampton, 15 March, 1703; Created Earl of Aylresford 19 Oct. 1714; ob. 1719.
Vide AYLRESFORD.

GUILDFORD.

COUNTESS.

I. 1660. Elizabeth, dau. of William, 1st Earl of Denbigh, and widow of Lewis Viscount Keynelmeakz in Ireland; Created Countess of Guildford for life 14 July, 1660; ob. 1673, when the title became
Extinct.

EARLS.

I. 1674. John Maitland, 1st Duke and 2d Earl of Lauderdale in Scotland; Created Baron Petersham and Earl of Guildford, both co. Surrey, 25 June 1674, K. G.; ob. 1682, s. p. m. when his English honors became
Extinct.

BARONS.

I. 1683. 1. Francis North, 2d son of Dudley, 4th Baron North; Created Baron Guildford of Guildford, co. Surrey, 27 Sept. 1683; ob. 1685.

II 1685. 2. Francis North, s. and h. ob. 1729.

III. 1729.—II. 1752. 3. Francis North, s. and h. succeeded to the Barony of North in 1734; Created Earl of Guildford 8 April, 1752; ob. 1790.

IV. .... —III. 1790. 4. Frederick North, son and heir; Lord North, K. G.; ob. 1792.

V. .... —IV. 1792. 5. George Augustus North, s. and h. Lord North; ob. 1802, s. p. when the Barony of North fell into ABEYANCE between his daughters and coheirs; but the Barony and Earldom of Guildford devolved on

BARONS.

VI. .... —V. 1802. 6. Francis North, brother and heir; ob. 1817, s. p.

VII..... —VI. 1817. 7. Frederick North, brother and heir. Present Earl and Baron Guildford.

GURNAY.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 1. Hugh de Gurnay. Possessed divers Lordships at the General Survey.

II. Will. II. 2. Girard de Gurnay, s. and h. ob. 1096.

III. Steph. 3. Hugh de Gurnay, s. and h. ob. 1184.

IV. H. II. 4. Hugh de Gurnay, s. and h. ob. 1221.

V. H. III. 5. Hugh de Gurnay, s. and h. ob. 1237, s. p. m. Julian his dau. and heir, married William Bardolph.

I. H. III. 1. Anselme de Gurnay, younger brother of Hugh the last Baron; ob. ante 1230.

II. H. III. 2. Robert de Gurnay, s. and h. ob. 1268.

III. H. III. 3. Anselm de Gurnay, s. and h. ob. 1285.

IV. Edw. I. 4. John de Gurnay, s. and h. ob. 1290, s. p. m. Elizabeth, his dau. and heir, was the wife of John ap Adam.

GWYDIR.

BARONS.

I. 1786. 1. Sir Peter Burrell, Bart. husband of Priscilla Baroness Willoughby of Eresby, by descent, being eldest dau. of Peregrine Bertie, 3d Duke of Ancaster, and Baron Willoughby of Eresby, and sister and coheir of Robert, 4th Duke; Created Baron Gwydir of Gwydir, co. Carnarvon, 16 June, 1786; ob. 1820.

II. 1820. 2. Peter Robert Drummond Burrell, s. and h. Deputy Great Chamberlain of England. Present Baron Gwydir, and a Baronet.

HACHE.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 1. Eustace de Hache, Summ. to Parl. from 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299, to 22 Jan. 33 Edw. I. 1305; ob. 1306, s. p. m. Julian his dau. and heir, married John Hansard, in whose descendants this Barony must be considered to be vested.

HALIFAX.

VISCOUNTS. EARLS. MARQ.

I. 1668.—I. 1679.—I. 1682. 1. Sir George Savile, Bart. Created Baron Saville of Eland, and Viscount Halifax, both co. York, 13 Jan. 1668; Created Earl of Halifax 16 July, 1679; Created Marquess of Halifax 22 August, 1682; ob. 1695.

II. ....—II.....—II. 1695. 2. William Savile, s. and h. ob. 1700, when all these titles became

Extinct.

BARONS.

I. 1700.—III. 1714. 1. Charles Montagu, 4th son of George Montagu, younger son of Henry, 1st Earl of Manchester; Created Baron Halifax, co. York, 4 Dec. 1700, with remainder, failing his issue male, to George Montagu, s. and h. of Edward Montagu, his elder brother; Created Earl of Halifax and Viscount Sunbury, co. Middlesex,

BARONS. EARLS.

14 Oct. 1714, K. G.; ob. 1715, when the Viscountcy of Sunbury and this Earldom became Extinct; but the Barony devolved, agreeable to the above limitation, on

II. 1715.—IV. 1715. 2. George Montagu, his nephew and heir above mentioned; Created Viscount Sunbury, co. Middlesex, and Earl of Halifax, 14 June, 1715, K. B.; ob. 1739.

III. ....—V. 1739. 3. George Montagu (assumed the name of) Dunk, s. and h. Lord Lieut. of Ireland, 1749, K. G.; ob. 1772, S. P. M. when all his honors became

Extinct.

HAMILTON.

BARONESS.

I. 1776. 1. Elizabeth, 2d dau. of John Gunning, and wife, first, of James, 6th Duke of Hamilton, and secondly, of John, 5th Duke of Argyle; Created Baroness Hamilton of Hameldon, co. Leicester, 20 May, 1776, with remainder of the dignity of Baron Hamilton to her issue male; ob 1790.

BARONS.

I. 1790. 2. Douglas Hamilton, 8th Duke of Hamilton, and 5th Duke of Brandon, 2d son and heir (James George, 7th Duke of Hamilton, the eldest son having died vitâ matris, 1779, S. P.); ob. 1799, S. P.

II. 1799. 3. George William Campbell, half-brother and heir, being son and heir apparent of John, 5th Duke of Argyle, by Elizabeth, 1st Baroness; succeeded as Duke of Argyle, &c. in 1806. Present Baron Hamilton in England, and Duke of Argyle, &c. in Scotland.

HAMILTON
OF HAMILTON.

VISCOUNTS.

I. 1786. 1. James Hamilton, 8th Earl of Abercorn in Scotland; Created Viscount Hamilton of Hamilton, co. Leicester, 8 August, 1786, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his nephew John James Hamilton, son of his next brother John Hamilton; ob. 1789.

II. 1789. 2. John James Hamilton, nephew and heir, above mentioned; Created Marquess of Abercorn 2 Oct. 1790, K. G.; ob. 1818.

III. 1818. 3. James Hamilton, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of James Hamilton (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Viscount. Present Viscount Hamilton and Marquess of Abercorn; also Earl of Abercorn, &c. in Scotland (a minor).

HAMPDEN.

VISCOUNTS.

I. 1776. 1. Robert Trevor (assumed the name of) Hampden 4th Baron Trevor; Created Viscount Hampden of Great and Little Hampden, co. Bucks, 14 June, 1776; ob. 1783.

II. 1783. 2. Thomas Trevor Hampden, s. and h. ob. 1824, s. p.

III. 1824. 3. John Trevor Hampden, brother and heir; ob. 1824, s. p. when all his honors became

Extinct.

HANDLO.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1342. 1. John de Handlo, Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, but never afterwards. He married Maud, widow of John Lovel, and sister and heir of Edward Burnell; ob. 1346, leaving Emund de Handlo his grandson and heir, but who died infra ætatem, 1355, leaving his two daughters his heirs, viz. Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edmund de la Pole, and Margaret, wife of Gilbert

Chastlein, who are both said to have died s. p. when Hugh Baron Burnell, son and heir of Nicholas de Handlo, (who assumed his mother's name of Burnell,) 2d son of the said John Baron Handlo by Maud Burnell his wife, became their heirs; which Nicholas was Summoned to Parliament in 1350. As only one Writ of Summons was issued to the said John de Handlo, the Barony created by that Writ is presumed, on his demise in 1346, to have become Extinct.

HANSELYN.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. Gosfrid Hanselyn. Possessed divers Lordships in the reign of William the Conqueror; from whom descended

I. Steph. Ralph Hanselcyn, ob. 1171, s.p.m. His daughter and heir is said to have married Thomas Bardolf.

HARBOROUGH.

BARONS.	EARLS.	
I. 1714.—I.	1719.	1. Bennet Sherard, 3d Baron Sherard in Ireland; Created Baron Harborough of Harborough, co. Leicester, 19 October, 1714, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his uncle Philip Sherard, second son of William, 1st Baron Sherard in Ireland; Created Viscount Sherard of Stapleford, co. Leicester, October 31, 1713, with remainder to his issue male; and Earl of Harborough, with remainder, failing his own issue male, to his said uncle, 8 May, 1719; ob. 1732, s.p. when the Viscountcy of Sherard of Stapleford became Extinct; but this Barony and Earldom devolved, agreeable to the above limitation, on
II. ....—II.	1732.	2. Philip Sherard, cousin and heir, being s. and h. of Bennet, eldest son of Philip Sherard above mentioned; ob. 1750.

BARONS. EARLS.

III.....—III. 1750. 3. Bennet Sherard, s. and h. ob. 1770, s. p. m.

IV.....—IV. 1770. 4. Robert Sherard, brother and heir; ob. 1799.

V. ....—V. 1799. 5. Philip Sherard, s. and h. ob. 1807.

VI. ....—VI. 1807. 6. Philip Sherard, s. and h. Present Earl and Baron Harborough; also Baron Sherard in Ireland.

HARCLA.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1321. 1. Andreas de Harcla, Summ. to Parl. 15 May, 14 Edw. II. 1321, and 14 March, 15 Edw. II. 1322; Created Earl of Carlisle 25 March, 1322; degraded and attainted 1323, when all his honors became forfeited.

HARCOURT.

BARONS. VISC.

I. 1711.—I. 1721. 1. Simon Harcourt, Created Baron Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt, co. Oxford, 3 Sept. 1711; Created Viscount Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt aforesaid, 24 July, 1721; Lord High Chancellor 1712; ob. 1727.

EARLS.

II. ....—II 1727.—I. 1749. 2. Simon Harcourt, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Simon Harcourt (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Viscount; Created Viscount Nuneham of Nuneham Courtney, and Earl Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt aforesaid, 1st Dec. 1749; ob. 1777.

III.....—III.....—II. 1777. 3. George Simon Harcourt, s. and h. ob. 1809, s. p.

IV.....—IV.....—III. 1809. 4. William Harcourt, brother and heir. Present Earl, Viscount, and Baron Harcourt, and Viscount Nuneham, G. C. B.

HARDERESHULL.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1342. 1. John de Hardereshull, Summoned to Parl. 25 February, 16 Edw. III. 1342, but never afterwards. Dugdale gives no account of this Baron in his Baronage; nor is he noticed by any other genealogical writer.

HARDWICKE.

BARONS. EARLS.

I. 1733.—I. 1754. 1. Philip York, Created Baron Hardwicke of Hardwicke, co. Gloucester, 23 November, 1733; Created Viscount Royston, and Earl of Hardwicke, co. Gloucester, 2d April, 1754; Lord High Chanc. 1737; ob. 1764.

II. ....—II. 1764. 2. Philip Yorke, s. and h. ob. 1790, s.p.m.

III. ....—III. 1790. 3. Philip Yorke, nephew and heir, being s. and h. of Charles Yorke *, next brother of the last Earl. Present Earl and Baron Hardwicke and Viscount Royston, K. G.

HAREWOOD.

BARONS.

I. 1790. Edwin Lascelles, Created Baron of Harewood, co. York, 9 July, 1790; ob. 1795, s. p. when the dignity became

Extinct.

EARLS.

II. 1796.—I. 1812. 2. Edward Lascelles, cousin of the last Baron; Created Baron Harewood of Harewood, co. York, 18 June, 1796; Created Viscount Lascelles and

* This Charles Yorke was Lord Chancellor of England in 1770, and on the 18th of January a warrant was signed for his creation to the dignities of Lord Morden, Baron of Morden, co. Cambridge, but he died on the 20th of the same month, before the patent had passed the Great Seal.

BARONS. EARLS.

Earl of Harewood, co. York, 7 Sept. 1812; ob. 1820.

III.....—II. 1820. 2. Henry Lascelles, s. and h. Present Earl and Baron Harewood and Visc. Lascelles.

HARINGTON.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1324. 1. John de Harington, Summ. to Parl. from 30 Dec. 18 Edw. II. 1324, to 13 Nov. 21 Edw. III. 1345*; ob. 1347.

II. 1347. 2. John de Harington, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Robert Harington (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. 14 Feb. and 20 Nov. 22 Edw. III. 1348, 1 Jan. 22 Edw. III. 1349, and 10 March, 23 Edw. III. 1349; ob. 1363.

III. 1363. 3. Robert de Harington, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 4 Aug. 1 Ric. II. 1377, until his death, in 1405.

IV. 1405. 4. John de Harington, son and heir. The name of *Robert* de Harington occurs regularly in the Summonses to Parl. from 1 Ric. II. 1377, to 3 Sept. 4 Henry V. 1417; but as Robert the last Baron died in 1405, and as *John* Baron Harington is stated in the Rolls of Parl.† to have been present on the 22d Dec. 8 Henry IV. 1406, it may be inferred that all the Writs after the 7th Henry IV. were directed to this Baron, and that the Christian name of *Robert* on the Rolls after that year was an error; ob. 1418, s. p.

V. 1418. 5. William de Harington, brother and heir; Summ. to Parl. from 26 Feb. 8 Hen. V. 1421, to 6 Sept. 18 Hen. VI. 1439; ob. 1457, s. p. m. leaving his grandson William Bonville, son of Elizabeth his daughter and heiress apparent (ob. v. p.), wife of William Lord Bonville, his next heir; and who became Baron Harington, jure matris. Cecily, his dau. and heir, married Thomas Grey, 1st Marquess of Dorset;

* In the early Writs he is called "Johanni de Haverington."

† Vol. iii. pp. 582 and 583.

and this Barony, with that of Bonville, continued in that family until the attainder of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, grandson of the said Thomas Marquess of Dorset and Cicely his wife, in 1554, when all his honors became

Forfeited.

Vide FERRERS OF GROBY.

HARINGTON

OF EXTON.

BARONS.

I. 1603. 1. John Harington, descended from Robert Harington, brother of John, 2d Baron above mentioned; Created Baron Harrington of Exton, co. Rutland, 21 July, 1603; ob. 1613.

II. 1613. 2. John Harington, s. and h. ob. 1614, s. p. when the title became

Extinct.

HARLEY.

BARONY, 24 May, 1711.

Vide OXFORD.

HAROLD.

EARLDOM, 14 Dec. 1706—Extinct 1740.

Vide KENT.

HARPETRE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. II. 1. William de Harpetre, son of John de Harpetre; held 13 Knights' Fees in 1165; ob. 1175.

II. H. II. 2. William de Harpetre, s. and h. living 1223. It appears he died ante 1231, s. p.*

HARRINGTON.

BARONS. EARLS.

I. 1729.—I. 1742. 1. William Stanhope, descended from Sir John Stanhope, younger brother

* The above account of this family is taken from Dugdale, vol. I. p. 678; but Banks, vol. I. p. 94, on the authority of Anderson's History of the House of Yvery, states that it is very erroneous.

BARONS. EARLS.

of Philip, 1st Earl of Chesterfield; Created Baron Harrington, co. Northampton, 20 Nov. 1729; Created Viscount Petersham, co. Surrey, and Earl of Harrington, co. Northampton, 9 Feb. 1742; Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1746; ob. 1756.

II. ....—II. 1756. 2. William Stanhope, s. and h. ob. 1779.

III. ....—III. 1779. 3. Charles Stanhope, s. and h. Present Earl and Baron Harrington, and Viscount Petersham.

HARRIS.

BARON.

I. 1815. 1. George Harris, Created Baron Harris of Seringapatam and Mysore in the East Indies, and of Belmont, co. Kent, 11 Aug. 1815. Present Baron Harris, G. C. B.

HARROWBY.

BARONS.

I. 1776. 1. Nathaniel Ryder, Created Baron Harrowby of Harrowby, co. Lincoln, 20 May, 1776; ob. 1803.

EARL.

II. 1803.—I. 1809. 2. Dudley Ryder, s. and h. Created Viscount Sandon of Sandon, co. Stafford, and Earl of Harrowby, co. Lincoln, 19 July, 1809. Present Earl and Baron Harrowby and Viscount Sandon.

HARROWDEN.

Barony, 19 November, 1734—Extinct 1782.
Vide Malton.

HARTINGTON.

Marquisate, 12 May, 1694.
Vide Devonshire.

HARWICH.

MARQUISATE, 10 April, 1689—Extinct 1719.
Vide SCHOMBERG.

VISCOUNTCY, 14 May, 1730—Extinct 1756.
Vide FITZ-WALTER.

BARON.

I. 1756. 1. Wills Hill; 1st Earl and 2d Viscount Hillsborough in Ireland; Created Lord Harwich, Baron of Harwich, co. Essex, 24 Nov. 1756; Created Viscount Fairford, co. Gloucester, and Earl of Hillsborough, 28 Aug. 1772; Created Marquess of Downshire in Ireland 19 Aug. 1789. Vide HILLSBOROUGH.

HASTANG.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1311. Robert de Hastang, Summ. to Parl. 19 Dec. 5 Edw. II. 1311; he was living in the 18th Edw. II. but he was never afterwards Summ. to Parliament*, nor is any account given of his posterity; the Barony must, however, be deemed to be vested in his descendants and representatives.

I. 1342. Thomas de Hastang, Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb. and 20 Nov. 16 Edw. III. 1342, but never afterwards. Dugdale states that he was also Summoned to Parliament in 5 Edw. III. 1331; but his name does not appear in the List of Summonses in that year. He left issue Sir John de Hastang, Knight, who was never Summoned to Parliament, and who left his two daughters his heirs, viz. Maud, wife of Ralph de Stafford, ancestor of the Staffords of Grafton, and Joan, the wife of Sir John Salisbury, Knight, in whose descendants and representatives this Barony is now vested.

HASTINGS.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. 1. William de Hastings, Lord of Ashley, co. Norfolk; Steward to K. Hen. I. ob. . . . .

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* This Robert appears to have signed the celebrated letter from the Barons to the Pope, dated at Lincoln, 29 Edw. I. anno 1300. His name is there written, "Robertus Hastang, Dominus de la Desiree."

BARONS BY TENURE.

II. Steph. 2. Hugh de Hastings, s. and h.

III. H. II. 3. William de Hastings, s. and h. Steward to K. Henry II. ob. ....

IV. Ric. I. 4. Henry de Hastings, s. and h. ob. 1194, s. p.

V. John. 5. William de Hastings, brother and heir; ob. 1225.

VI. H.III. 6. Henry de Hastings, s. and h. ob. 1249.

VII. H.III. 7. Henry de Hastings, s. and h. living 1266.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1264. 8. Henry de Hastings, s. and h. he marr. Joane, sister and at length heir of George de Cantilupe, Baron of Bergavenny; Summ. to Parl. 14 Dec. 49 Hen. III. 1264; ob. 1268.

II. 1295. 9. John Hastings, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 22 May, 6 Edw. II. 1313; Lord of Bergavenny, jure matris; he married Isabel, daughter of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; ob. 1313.

III. 1313. 10. John Hastings, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 26 Nov. 7 Edw. II. 1313, to 20 February, 18 Edward II. 1325; Lord of Bergavenny; he married Julian, grand-daughter and heir of William Baron Leyburn; ob. 1325.

IV. 1325. 11. Laurence Hastings, s. and h. Created Earl of Pembroke 13 Oct. 1339; Lord of Bergavenny; ob. 1348.

V. 1348. 12. John Hastings, s. and h. Earl of Pembroke; Lord of Bergavenny; ob. 1375.

VI. 1375. 13. John Hastings, s. and h. Earl of Pembroke; Lord of Bergavenny, K. G.; ob. 1389, s. p. when Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthyn, son and heir of Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthyn, eldest son of Roger de Grey of Ruthyn, by Elizabeth his wife, sister of John III.-10th Baron Hastings, was found his heir of the whole-blood; and Hugh Baron Hastings, son of Hugh de Hastings, eldest son of Hugh de Hastings, son of the said John III.-10th Baron Hastings by his second wife, his heir of the half-blood; between whose son Edward Hastings and the said Reginald Lord Grey there was a competition for the right of bearing the arms of Hastings, which was decided in favor of the latter. Unless this Barony be considered the same

as that of Bergavenny *, it must be vested in the descendants and representatives of the said Edward Hastings above mentioned.

Vide infra.

HASTINGS

BARON BY WRIT. OF ——

I. 1342. Hugh de Hastings, before mentioned, grandson of Hugh, son of John III.-10th Baron and heir of the half-blood to John last Earl of Pembroke; Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342; but neither he nor any of his descendants were ever afterwards Summoned to Parliament: in his descendants, however, this Barony is now vested. Edward Hastings just mentioned as the competitor of Lord Grey de Ruthyn was his son, and eventually heir.

HASTINGS

BARON BY WRIT. OF ——

I. 1299. Edmund de Hastings, younger son of Henry I.-8th Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 29 Dec. 28 Edw. I. 1299, to 26 July, 7 Edw. II. 1313, but Dugdale takes no notice of his having been Summ. to Parl. and nothing further is known of him or of his descendants, in whom, however, this Barony is vested.

HASTINGS

BARONS BY WRIT. OF ASHBY DE LA ZOUCHE.

I. 1461. 1. William Hastings; descended from a younger son of William III.-3d Baron; Summ. to Parl. as "Will'o Hastings, Militi, Domino Hastings de Hastings," from 26 July, 1 Edw. IV. 1461, to 15 Nov. 22 Edw. IV. 1482; Lord Chamberlain; K. G.; beheaded 1483.

II. 1483. 2. Edward Hastings, s. and h.; Summ. to Parl. from 15 Nov. 22 Edw. IV. 1482, to 16 Jan. 12 Henry VII. 1497, as "Edwardo Hastings de Hungerford," he having married Mary, the

* Vide a Note under "Abergavenny," pp. 9, 10, 11, endeavouring to establish that the Barony created by the Writ of Summons 49 Henry III. to Henry de Hastings, created a Barony of Hastings totally unconnected with the tenure of the Castle of Bergavenny. See also Addenda, p. xxxi.

dau. and heir of Thomas Hungerford, s. and
BARON BY WRIT. h. of Robert Lord Hungerford; ob. 1507.
III. 1507. 3. George Hastings, s. and h.; Summ. to Parl. as "Georgio Hastynges de Hastynges," from 17 Oct. 1 Henry VIII. 1509, to 3 Nov. 21 Henry VIII. 1529; Created Earl of Huntingdon 8 Dec. 1529. Vide HUNTINGDON, in which Earldom this Barony was merged until the death of Francis XXVII.-10th Earl of Huntingdon, in 1789, when the Barony of Hastings, together with those of Hungerford, Botreaux, and Molines, became vested in

BARONESS.
I. 1789. 13. Elizabeth Hastings, his sister and heir, wife of John Rawdon, Earl of Moira in Ireland; ob. 1808.

BARON BY WRIT. MARQ.
XIV. 1808.—I. 1816. 14. Francis Rawdon (assumed the name of) Hastings, s. and h. 1st Baron Rawdon in England; succeeded his father as Earl Moira in Ireland in 1793; claimed and was allowed the Barony of Hastings in 1809; created Viscount Loudon, Earl of Rawdon, and Marquess of Hastings, 7 Dec. 1816; Governor-General of India 1822. Present Baron and Marquess of Hastings, Earl of Rawdon, and Viscount Loudon, Baron Hungerford, Molines, Botreaux, and Rawdon; sole heir of one moiety of the Barony of Montagu (vide p. 354), and sole heir of one moiety, and coheir of the other moiety of the Barony of Moels; also Earl of Moira, &c. in Ireland. K.G. G.C.B.

HASTINGS, LORD WELLES.

Vide WELLES.

HASTINGS

BARONS. OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

I. 1558. Edward Hastings, 2d son of George XVIII.-1st Earl of Huntingdon; Created Baron Hastings of Loughborough, co. Leicester, 19 Jan. 1558; K.G.; ob. 1558, s.p.m. when the Title became Extinct.

II. 1643. Henry Hastings, 2d son of Henry, XX.I.-5th Earl of Huntingdon; Created Baron Hastings of Loughborough, co. Leicester, 23

Oct. 1643; ob. 1666, s. p. when the title again became

Extinct.

HATTON.

BARONS.

I. 1643. 1. Christopher Hatton (son of John Hatton, cousin and heir male of Sir Christopher Hatton, K. G. Lord Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth); Created Baron Hatton of Kerby, co. Northampton, 29 July, 1643; K. B.; ob. 1670.

VISCOUNTS.

II. 1670.—I. 1682. 2. Christopher Hatton, s. and h. Created Viscount Hatton of Gretton, co. Northampton, 17 Jan. 1682; ob. 1706.

III. .... —II. 1706. 3. William Hatton, s. and h.; ob. 1762, s. p. when all his honors became

Extinct.

HAUSTED.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1332. John de Hausted; Summ. to Parl. from 20 July, 6 Edw. III. 1332, to 22 Jan. 9 Edw. III. 1336, but never afterwards; and of whom, after the 9th Edw. III. or of his descendants, nothing is recorded.

HAVERING.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1299. John de Havering; Summ. to Parl. 6 Feb. and 10 April, 27 Edw. I. 1299, but never afterwards. Dugdale gives no account of this Baron in his Baronage; and it is very probable that it is erroneously written on the Roll for John de *Clavering*, whose name occurs in the Summonses of the next year, and then regularly for many following years.

HAVERSHAM.

BARONS.

I. 1696. 1. Sir John Thompson, 1st Bart. Created Baron Haversham, co. Buckingham, 4 May, 1696; ob. 1710.

BARON.

II. 1710. 2. Maurice Thompson, s. and h. ob. 1745, s. p. m. when the title became

Extinct.

HAWKE.

BARONS.

I. 1776. 1. Sir Edward Hawke, K. B. Created Baron Hawke of Towton, co. York, 20 May, 1776; ob. 1781.

II. 1781. 2. Martin Bladen Hawke, s. and h. ob. 1805.

III. 1805. 3. Edward Harvey Hawke, s. and h. ob. 1824.

IV. 1824. 4. Edward William Harvey Hawke, s. and h. Present Baron Hawke. =

HAWKESBURY.

BARONS.

I. 1786. 1. Sir Charles Jenkinson, 7th Bart. Created Baron Hawkesbury of Hawkesbury, co. Gloucester, 21 Aug. 1786; Created Earl of Liverpool 1 June, 1796; ob. 1808.

II. 1808. 2. Robert Banks Jenkinson, s. and h. Earl of Liverpool; Summ. to Parl. vita patris, in this Barony, in Dec. 1803. Present Baron Hawkesbury and Earl of Liverpool, K.G. =

HAY.

BARON.

I. 1615. 1. James Hay; Created Baron Hay of Sawley, co. Cumberland, 29 June, 1615; Created Viscount Doncaster, 5 July, 1617.

Vide Doncaster.

Extinct 1660.

HAY

OF PEDWARDINE.

BARONS.

I. 1711. 1. George Henry Hay, son and heir apparent of Thomas 6th Earl of Kinnoul in Scotland. Created Baron Hay of Pedwardine, co. Hereford, 31 Dec. 1711; succeeded his father as 7th Earl of Kinnoul in Scotland in 1719; ob. 1758.

BARONS.

II. 1758. 2. Thomas Hay, s. and h. Earl of Kinnoul in Scotland; ob. 1787, s. p.

III. 1787. 3. Robert Auriol Hay Drummond, nephew and heir; being s. and h. of Robert Hay, who assumed the name of Drummond, Archbishop of York, next brother of the last Baron, Earl of Kinnoul in Scotland; ob. 1804.

IV. 1804. 4. Thomas Robert Hay Drummond, s. and h. Present Baron Hay of Pedwardine; also Earl of Kinnoul in Scotland; Lord Lyon King of Arms.

HAYE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. 1. Robert de Haye, Lord of Halnac, co. Sussex, by grant from King Henry I.; ob. ante 1165.

II. Hen. II. 2. Richard de Haye, s. and h.; ob. ante 1185, leaving his three daughters his coheirs, of whom Nicola married Gerard de Camville; Maud was the wife of Richard de Humet; and .....who married William de Rollos.

HEATHFIELD.

BARONS.

I. 1787. 1. George Augustus Eliott (youngest son of Sir Gilbert Eliott, Bart.); Created Lord Heathfield, Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar, 6 July, 1787, K. B.; ob. 1796.

II. 1796. 2. Francis Augustus Eliott, s. and h. ob. 1813, s. p. when the title became

Extinct.

HEDINGTON.

Barony, 27 December, 1676.

Vide Burford and St. Alban's.

HENLEY.

BARONS. VISC.

I. 1760.—I. 1764. 1. Robert Henley; Created Lord Henley, Baron Henley of Grainge, co. Southampton, 27 March, 1760; Created

BARON. VISCOUNT.

Viscount Henley and Earl of Northington, in the said county, May 19, 1764; ob. 1772.

II. . . . . —II. 1772. 2. Robert Henley, s. and h. Earl of Northington; Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1783; K. T.; ob. 1786, when all his honors became

Extinct.

HEPPLE.

Vide a Note under NEWCASTLE.

HERBERT

OF HERBERT AND OF CHEPSTOW, &c.

BARONS OF WRIT.

I. 1461. 1. William Herbert; Summ. to Parl. as "Willielmo Herberd de Herberd," 26 July, 1 Edw. IV. 1461, as "Willielmo Domino Herbert, Chl'r," 22 Dec. 2 Edw. IV. 1463, and 28 Feb. 2 Edw. IV. 1463, and as "Willielmo Herbert, Chl'r," 28 Feb. 6 Edw. IV. 1466; Created Earl of Pembroke 27 May, 1468; K. G.; beheaded 1469.

II. 1469. 2. William Herbert, s. and h. Earl of Pembroke, which Earldom he resigned, and on the 4th July, 1749, was Created Earl of Huntingdon; living 1487; ob. . . . . s. p. m. leaving Elizabeth his sole dau. and heir, who married

BY PATENT.

I. 1506. 1. Sir Charles Somerset K. G. natural son of Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset; he was Created, by patent 26 Nov. 1506, Baron Herbert of Raglan, Chepstow, and Gower*; Created Earl of Worcester in 1514; ob. 1526.

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* From the account of this personage, both in Dugdale and Collins, it would appear that the Barony to which he was created was that by the Writ of Summons of 1 Henry VIII. 17 Oct. 1509, when he was Summ. to Parl. as "Carolo Somerset de Herbert, Chivaler;" but the latter writer, in p. 213, vol. i. informs us that he was so created by Patent, dated 26 Nov. 22 Henry

BARON BY WRIT.

III. 15.. } BY PATENT. II. 1526. } 2. Henry Somerset, s. and h. Succeeded his mother in the Barony of Herbert created by the Writ to William Herbert, dated 26 July, 1 Edw. IV. 1461, and in 1526 he succeeded his father in the Barony of Herbert of Chepstow, Ragland, and Gower, created by the patent of 26 Nov. 1506, and also in the Earldom of Worcester.

Vide WORCESTER and BEAUFORT.

HERBERT OF CHIRBURY.

BARONS.

I. 1629. 1. Edward Herbert, 1st Baron Herbert in Ireland, descended from a younger brother of William 1st Earl of Pembroke; Created Baron Herbert of Chirbury, co. Salop, 7th May, 1629; ob. 1648.

II. 1648. 2. Richard Herbert, s. and h. ob. 1655.

III. 1655. 3. Edward Herbert, s. and h. ob. 1678, s. p.

IV. 1678. 4. Henry Herbert, brother and heir; ob. 1691, s. p. when this Barony became

Extinct.

V. 1694. 1. Henry Herbert, s. and h. of Henry, 2d brother of Edward 1st Baron Herbert of Chirbury; Created Baron Herbert of Chirbury, co. Salop, 28th April, 1694; ob. 1709.

VI. 1709. 2. Henry Herbert, s. and h. ob. 1738, s. p. when this title again became

Extinct.

VII. 1743. } OF LUDLOW. I. 1749. } 1. Henry Arthur Herbert, s. and h. of Francis, eldest son of Richard Herbert (descended from the common ancestor of the preceding Barons), by Florentia, sister and coheir of Henry IV. 4th Baron Herbert of Chirbury; Created Baron Herbert of Chirbury, co.

VII. 1506, as is above stated, and which is likewise asserted by Dale. The Writ of Summons in 1509 was, therefore, issued in consequence of his creation by patent in 1506.

BARONS.

Salop, 21 Dec. 1743; Created Baron Powis of Powis Castle, Viscount Ludlow, co. Salop, and Earl of Powis, 27 May, 1748; Created, 7 Oct., 1749, Baron Herbert of Chirbury and of Ludlow, co. Salop, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brother, Richard Herbert, and his issue male, in default of which, to Francis Herbert, of Ludlow, Esq. and his issue male; ob. 1772.

VIII. 1772. 2. George Edward Henry Arthur Herbert, s. and h. Earl of Powis; ob. 1801, when all his honors became

OF LUDLOW. II.

Extinct.

OF CHIRBURY.

IX. 1804. 1. Edward Clive, 1st Baron Clive in England, husband of Henrietta Antonia Herbert, sister and sole heiress of the last Baron; Created Baron Herbert of Chirbury, co. Salop, Baron Powis of Powis Castle, Viscount Clive of Ludlow, and Earl of Powis, May 12, 1804. Present Baron Herbert of Chirbury, &c. ⚶

Vide Powis.

HERBERT

OF CAERDIFF.

BARON.

I. 1551. 1. William Herbert; Created Baron Herbert of Caerdiff, co. Glamorgan, 10 Oct. 1551; Created Earl of Pembroke 11 Oct. 1551.

Vide PEMBROKE.

HERBERT

OF SHURLAND.

BARONY, 4 May, 1605.

Vide MONTGOMERY and PEMBROKE.

HEREFORD.

EARLS.

I. Will. I. 1. William Fitz-Osborne; Created Earl of Hereford by William the Conqueror; ob. 1070.

II. 1070. 2. Robert de Britollo, 3d son, inherited the Earldom; ob. . . . . ; and, according to most writers, s. p. l. when the title became

Extinct.

EARLS.

III. 1140. 1. Milo de Gloucester; Created Earl of Hereford 25 July, 1140; Lord Constable; ob. 1143.

IV. 1143. 2. Roger, s. and h. Lord Constable; ob. 1154, s. p.

V. 1154. 3. Walter de Hereford, brother and heir; Lord Constable; living 1158; ob. .... s. p.

VI. 11... 4. Henry, brother and heir; Lord Constable; ob. .... s. p.

VII. 11... 5. Mabell, brother and heir; Lord Constable; ob. .... s. p. when the dignity became Extinct.

VIII. 1199. 1. Henry de Bohun, s. and h. of Humphrey de Bohun, who is sometimes called Earl of Hereford, eldest son of Humphrey de Bohun, by Margery, dau. of Milo III. 1st Earl, and sister and coheir to the last Earl; Created Earl of Hereford 1199; he was one of the celebrated 25 Barons appointed to enforce the observance of MAGNA CHARTA; Lord High Constable; ob. 1220.

IX. 1220. 2. Humphrey de Bohun, s. and h. Earl of Essex; Lord High Constable; ob. 1275.

X. 1275. 3. Humphrey de Bohun, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Humphrey de Bohun (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Earl; Earl of Essex; Lord High Constable; ob. 1297.

XI. 1297. 4. Humphrey de Bohun, s. and h. Earl of Essex and Lord High Constable. He married Elizabeth Plantagenet, 7th dau. of King Edward I.; ob. 1321.

XII. 1321. 5. John de Bohun, s. and h. Earl of Essex; Lord High Constable; ob. 1335, s. p.

XIII. 1335. 6. Humphrey de Bohun, brother and heir; Earl of Essex; Lord High Constable; K. G.; ob. 1361, s. p.

XIV. 1361. 7. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, nephew and heir, being s. and h. of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, K. G.; Earl of Essex; Lord High Constable; K. G.; ob. 1372, s. p. s. when this Earldom again became Extinct.

DUKES.

I. 1397. Henry Plantagenet, surnamed of Bolingbroke, s. and h. of John of Gaunt, Duke of

Lancaster; Earl of Derby; having married Mary, dau. and coheir of the last Earl, was Created Duke of Hereford 29 Sept. 1397. Ascended the throne as King Henry IV. 29 Sept. 1399, when this dignity became merged in the Crown.

The title of *Earl of Hereford* was next used by Humphrey Stafford, 1st Duke of Buckingham (vide an Indenture cited by Dugdale, dated 18th Feb. 1443), being s. and h. of Edmund 3d Earl of Stafford, by Ann Plantagenet, dau. and sole heir of Thomas Duke of Gloucester, by Eleanor de Bohun, dau. and coheir of Humphrey, the last Earl; but it does not appear that he was ever so created.

VISCOUNTS.

I. 1550. 1. Walter Devereux, Baron Ferrers of Chartley, Bourchier, and Louvaine; Created Viscount of the County of Hereford, 2d Feb. 1550, being descended from the above-mentioned Eleanor de Bohun; K. G.; ob. 1558.

II. 1558. 2. Walter Devereux, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Richard Devereux (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Viscount; Lord Ferrers of Chartley, &c. Created Earl of Essex May 4, 1572; K. G.; ob. 1576.

III. 1576. 3. Robert Devereux, s. and h. Lord Ferrers of Chartley, &c. and Earl of Essex, K. G. Attainted and beheaded 1600, when his honors became

Forfeited.

IV. 1603. 4. Robert Devereux, s. and h. restored in blood and honors 1603; Lord Ferrers of Chartley, &c. and Earl of Essex; ob. 1646, s. p. when the Earldom of Essex became Extinct; the Baronies of Ferrers of Chartley, Bourchier, &c. fell into Abeyance; and this Viscountcy devolved on

V. 1646. 5. Sir Walter Devereux, 2d Bart. cousin and heir male, being s. and h. of Sir Edward Devereux, 1st Bart. 3d son (William, the 2d son, having died s. p. m.) of Walter 1st Viscount; ob. ante 1661.

VI. 1661. 6. Leicester Devereux, s. and h. ob. 1676.

VII. 1676. 7. Leicester Devereux, s. and h. ob. 1683, s. p.

VISCOUNTS.

VIII. 1683. 8. Edward Devereux, brother and heir; ob. 1700, s. p.

IX. 1700. 9. Price Devereux, cousin and heir male, being s. and h. of Price, eldest son of George, s. and h. of Sir George Devereux, next brother of Walter 5th Viscount; ob. 1740.

X. 1740. 10. Price Devereux, s. and h. ob. 1748, s. p.

XI. 1748. 11. Edward Devereux, cousin and heir male, being s. and h. of Arthur, eldest son of Vaughan, next brother of Price Devereux, father of Price 9th Viscount; ob. 1760.

XII. 1760. 12. Edward Devereux, s. and h. ob. 1783, s. p.

XIII. 1783. 13. George Devereux, brother and heir; ob. 1804.

XIV. 1804. 14. Henry Devereux, s. and h. Present Viscount Hereford, Premier Viscount of England, and a Baronet.

HERIZ.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. II. 1. William de Heriz, Lord of Worton, co. Notts, temp. Henry II.; ob. ante 1179.

II. H. II. 2. Ivo, or John de Heriz, s. and h. ob. ante 1245; to whom succeeded

III. H. III. 3. Henry de Heriz; ob. . . . . s. p.

IV. H. III. 4. John de Heriz, brother and heir; ob. ante 1298.

V. Edw. I. 5. John de Heriz, s. and h. who obtained livery of his inheritance in 1298, but of whom nothing farther is recorded.

HERON.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. John. 1. Jordan Haicun; held a Barony in Northumberland.

II. H. III. 2. William Heron, s. and h. ob. . . . .

III. H. III. 3. William Heron, s. and h. ob. 1256.

IV. H. III. 4. William Heron, s. and h. ob. 1296, leaving Emeline, his grand-dau. wife of John Lord Darcy, his heir, viz. dau. of Walter Heron, his eldest son, who died vita patris.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1371. William Heron, s. and h. of Roger, 2d son of William, the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. 8 Jan. 44 Edw. III. 1371, but never afterwards; and this Barony, therefore, became Extinct on his death.

HERON.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1393. 1. William Heron, grandson of Odonel Heron, 3d son of William, the last Baron by Tenure; having married Elizabeth sister and heir of John Baron Say, he was Summ. to Parl. from 13 Nov. 17 Rich. II. 1393, to 25 Aug. 5 Hen. IV. 1404, as "Willielmo Heron, Chl'r," although it is certain that he was generally considered as Lord Say, jure uxoris; for in a charter of 1 Henry IV. to which he was a witness, he is styled "Willielmo Heron, Dominus de Say, Seneschallus Hospitii Regis." Ob. 1404, s. p. when the Barony created by the Writ of 17 Richard II. if considered as a distinct dignity from that of Say, became

Extinct.

HERTFORD.

EARLS.

I. Steph. 1 Richard de Clare, Earl Clare, Earl of Hertford, temp. Stephen; ob. 1136.

II. 1136. 2. Gilbert de Clare, s. and h. Earl Clare; ob. 1152, s. p.

III. 1152. 3. Roger de Clare, brother and heir; Earl Clare; ob. 1172.

IV. 1172. 4. Richard de Clare, s. and h. Earl Clare; he was one of the celebrated 25 Barons appointed to enforce the observance of MAGNA CHARTA; ob. 1218.

V. 1218. 5. Gilbert de Clare, s. and h. Earl Clare, and Earl of Gloucester jure matris; he was another of the said 25 Barons appointed to enforce the observance of MAGNA CHARTA; ob. 1229.

VI. 1229. 6. Richard deClare, s. and h. Earl Clare and Earl of Gloucester; ob. 1261.

VII. 1261. 7. Gilbert de Clare, s. and h. Earl Clare and Earl of Gloucester. He married Joan Plantagenet, daughter of King Edward I.; ob. 1295.

VIII. 1295. 8. Gilbert de Clare, s. and h. Earl Clare and Earl of Gloucester; ob. 1313, s. p. when this Earldom became

Extinct.

IX. 1537. 1. Edward Seymour, brother-in-law of K. Hen. VIII.

EARLS.

and uncle to King Edw. VI. Created Viscount Beauchamp of Hache, co. Somerset, 5 June, 1536; Created Earl of Hertford 18 Oct. 1537, with remainder to his issue male *thereafter* to be begotten; Created Baron Seymour 15 Feb. and Duke of Somerset 16 Feb. 1547, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, by Ann, his second wife, failing which, to "Sir Edward Seymour, son of the Earl of Hertford by Katherine his first wife, and the heirs male of the body of Sir Edward Seymour the son*;" K. G.; Lord Protector, &c.; beheaded and attainted in 1552, when his honors became Forfeited.

X. 1559. 1. Edward Seymour, eldest son of the last Earl, by his second wife; Created Baron Beauchamp of Hache, and Earl of Hertford, 13 Jan. 1559; he married Katherine, dau. and eventually sole heir of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, by Frances Brandon, niece of King Henry VIII.; ob. 1621.

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* This singular limitation is copied from the statement in p. 49 of the third General Report of the Lords' Committee to search for documents relative to the dignity of a Peer of the Realm, to which is added the following remark on the effect of the attainder of the said Duke on the descendants of Sir Edward Seymour, his son:—"The attainder of the Duke of Somerset, his father, and forfeiture of his dignities, by Act of Parliament of the 5th and 6th of Edward VI. did not affect the dignity of Duke of Somerset granted to Sir Edward Seymour, and the heirs male of his body. By the terms of the grant, that dignity had vested, immediately after the patent passed the Great Seal, in Sir Edward Seymour, with limitation to the heirs male of his body, though the actual enjoyment of it by Sir Edward, and the heirs male of his body, was made to depend on the failure of heirs male of the body of his father by his second wife;" and it is consequently affirmed, that on the extinction of the heirs male of the Duke of Somerset by his second wife, that Dukedom would have devolved on the heirs male of Sir Edward Seymour above-mentioned, even had not the act of restoration in 1660 taken place, "because, so far as the said limitation was in question, it wanted no such act for its preservation." As the Barony of Seymour was granted with the same limitation, the preceding observations prove that it would have descended in a similar manner to the Dukedom of Somerset.

EARLS. MARQUESSES.

XI. 1621.—I. 1640. 2. William Seymour, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Edward Seymour (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Earl. The said Edward obtained letters patent 6 Jac. I. that he, and the heirs male of his body, immediately after the decease of his father, should be Barons of Parliament; and also other letters patent, in the same year, for the enjoyment of the title of Earl of Hertford; Created Marquess of Hertford 3 June, 1640; restored to the title of Duke of Somerset in 1660; K. G.; ob. 1660.

XII. .....—II. 1660. 3. William Seymour, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Henry Seymour (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Marquess; Duke of Somerset; ob. 1671, s. p.

XIII. .....—III. 1671. 4. John Seymour, uncle and heir, being second son of William 1st Marquess; Duke of Somerset; ob. 1675, s. p. when this Marquisate became extinct; but the Earldom devolved on his cousin and heir,

XIV. 1675.— 5. Francis Seymour, 3d Baron Seymour of Trowbridge, s. and h. of Charles 2d Baron, eldest son of Francis 1st Baron Seymour of Trowbridge, younger brother of William 2d Earl, and 1st Marquess of Hertford; Duke of Somerset; ob. 1678, s. p.

XV. 1678.— 6. Charles Seymour, brother and heir; Duke of Somerset; he married Elizabeth, sole dau. and heir of Joscelin Percy, XXIII. 11th Earl of Northumberland; K.G.; ob. 1748.

XVI. 1748.— 7. Algernon Seymour, s. and h. Duke of Somerset; Created Earl of Northumberland; ob. 1750, s. p. M. when the Earldom of Hert-

EARLS. MARQUESSES.

ford, the Viscountcy of Beauchamp, and the Barony of Seymour of Trowbridge, became

Extinct.

XVII. 1750.—IV. 1793. 1. Francis Seymour Conway, 2d Baron Conway (descended from Edward 1st Duke of Somerset, and Earl of Hertford, Lord Protector, and 2d cousin of Edward 8th Duke of Somerset); Created Viscount Beauchamp and Earl of Hertford 3 Aug. 1750, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brother Henry; Created Earl of Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, and Marquess of Hertford, 5 July, 1793; K. G.; ob. 1794.

XVIII.....—V. 1794. 2. Francis (assumed the name of) Ingram Seymour Conway, s. and h. K. G.; ob. 1822.

XIX. .....—VI. 1822. 3. Francis Charles Seymour Conway, s. and h. Present Marquess and Earl of Hertford, Earl of Yarmouth, Viscount Beauchamp, and Baron Conway; also Baron Conway in Ireland; K. G.

HERVEY.

BARON.

I. 1628. 1. Sir William Hervey, 1st Bart. and 1st Baron Hervey in Ireland; Created Baron Hervey of Kidbroke, co. Kent, 7 Feb. 1628; ob. 1642, s. p. m. when this Barony became

Extinct.

HERVEY

OF ICKWORTH.

BARON.

I. 1703. 1. John Hervey (descended from John Hervey, eldest brother of Nicholas, grandfather to the preceding Baron); Created Baron Her-

vey of Ickworth, co. Suffolk, March 23, 1703; Created Earl of Bristol Oct. 19, 1714.
Vide BRISTOL.

HEYDON.

BARONY, 14 July, 1742—Extinct 1764.
Vide BATH.

HICKS.

BARONY, 5 May, 1628—Extinct 1798.
Vide CAMPDEN.

HIGHAM.

VISCOUNTCY, 19 November, 1734—Extinct 1782.
Vide MALTON.

HILL.

BARON.

I. 1814. 1815. 1. Rowland Hill (2d son of Sir John Hill, 3d Bart.) Created Baron Hill of Almarez and of Hawkestone, co. Salop, 17 May, 1814; Created Baron Hill of Almaraz, and of Hawkestone and Hardwicke, co. Salop, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the issue male of his late brother, John Hill, of Hawkestone, Esq. deceased, Oct. 31, 1815. Present Baron Hill of Almarez and Hawkestone, and Baron Hill of Almarez, Hawkestone and Hardwicke; G. C. B.

HILLSBOROUGH.

EARLS.

I. 1772. 1. Wills Hill, 1st Earl of Hillsborough in Ireland, and 1st Baron Harwich in England; Created Viscount Fairford, co. Gloucester, and Earl of Hillsborough, 28 Aug. 1772, and Marquess of Downshire in Ireland, Aug. 19, 1789; ob. 1793.

II. 1793. 2. Arthur Hill, s. and h. Marquess of Downshire; ob. 1801.

III. 1801. 3. Arthur Blundell Sandys Trumbull Hill, s. and

h. Present Earl of Hillsborough, Viscount Fairford and Baron Harwich; also Marquess of Downshire, &c. in Ireland.

HILTON.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1295. Robert de Hilton; Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 26 Aug. 24 Edw. I. 1296, but never afterwards. He was also summoned 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297, but, for the reasons assigned under "FITZ-JOHN," it is doubtful if that Writ can be considered as a regular Summ. to Parl. Ob. .... leaving Isabel, wife of Walter de Pedwardyn, and Maud, wife of ...., Hothum, his daughters and coheirs.

HILTON

OF ——

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1332. Alexander de Hilton; Summ. to Parl. from 27 Jan. 6 Edw. III. 1332, to 22 Jan. 9 Edw. III. 1336. Dugdale gives no farther account of this Baron, nor does he notice his descendants; in whom however the Barony must be vested.

HINCHINBROKE.

VISCOUNTCY, 12 July, 1660.

Vide SANDWICH.

HINTON.

VISCOUNTCY, 29 December, 1706.

Vide POULETT.

HOBART.

BARON.

I. 1728. 1. Sir John Hobart, 5th Bart. Created Baron Hobart, of Blickling, co. Norfolk, May 28, 1728; Created Earl of Buckinghamshire September 5, 1746; K. B.

Vide BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

HOLLAND or HOLAND.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1314. 1. Robert de Holand, having married Maud, dau. and coheir of Alan Lord Zouche of Ashby, was Summ. to Parl. from 29 July, 8 Edw. II. 1314, to 15 May, 14 Edw. II. 1321, as "Roberto de Holand;" beheaded 1328.

II. 1328. 2. Robert de Holand, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, to 6 Oct. 46 Edw. III. 1372; ob. 1373, s. p. m. Maud, his dau. and heir, married John V.-9th Baron Lovel of Tichmersh, K. G. and carried this Barony to that family. In 1487 Francis Viscount Lovel, the then heir male of the said Sir John Lovel and Maud Holand his wife, was attained, when this Barony, with his other honors became

Forfeited.

HOLLAND

OF ENMORE.

BARONS.

I. 1762. 1. John Perceval, 2d Earl of Egmont in Ireland, (heir-general of William Lovel, Baron Morley, jure uxoris, uncle of the above mentioned Francis Viscount Lovel); Created Baron Lovel and Baron Holland of Enmore, co. Somerset, 7 May, 1762; ob. 1770.

II. 1770. 2. John James Perceval, s. and h. 3d Earl of Egmont in Ireland; ob. 1822.

III. 1822. 3. John Perceval, s. and h. Present Baron Lovel and Baron Holland of Enmore; also Earl of Egmont in Ireland.

HOLLAND

OF ——

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1353. Thomas de Holland, 2d son of Robert, 1st Baron Holand above mentioned, having married Joane Plantagenet, dau. of Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, younger son of

King Edward I. and sister and sole heir of her brother John Earl of Kent, was Summ. to Parl. from 15 July, 27 Edw. III. 1353, to 15 Feb. 31 Edw. III. 1357. In 1360 he assumed the style of Earl of Kent, and was Summ. to Parl. by that title 20 Nov. in that year, and died on the 28th December following, K. G.

This Barony continued vested in the Earls of Kent until 1400, when by the ATTAINDER of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent and Duke of Surrey, grandson of Thomas I. Baron, it is presumed to have been forfeited. If however it was not affected by that attainder (and which supposition is supported by the fact of Edmund his brother having succeeded to the Earldom of Kent, though no notice of any restoration to the dignities forfeited by his said brother, is to be found in the Rolls of Parliament) this Barony, together with that of Wake, devolved on Edmund, his brother and heir, Earl of Kent; and on his death, s. p. in 1407, it fell into ABEYANCE between the issue of his sisters and coheirs.

HOLLAND

OF HOLLAND.

EARLS.

I. 1624. 1. Henry Rich (2d son of Robert, 1st Earl of Warwick), 1st Baron Kensington; Created Earl of Holland, co. Lincoln, 24 Sept. 1624, K. G.; beheaded 1649.

II. 1649. 2. Robert Rich, s. and h. succeeded as Earl of Warwick in 1673; ob. 1675.

Extinct 1756. Vide WARWICK.

BARONESS.

I. 1762. 1. Georgiana Caroline, dau. of Charles Duke of Richmond, and wife of Henry Fox, Esq.; Created Baroness Holland of Holland, co. Lincoln, with remainder of the dignity of Baron Holland to her issue male by her said husband, 6 May, 1762; ob. 24 July, 1774.

BARON.

II. 1774. 2. Stephen Fox, s. and h. Baron Holland of Foxley. *Vide the next page.*

HOLLAND

OF FOXLEY.

BARONS.

I. 1763. 1. Henry Fox, younger brother of Stephen 1st Earl of Ilchester, and husband of Georgiana Baroness Holland of Holland; Created Baron Holland of Foxley, co. Wilts, 16 April, 1763; ob. 1 July, 1774.

II. 1774. 2. Stephen Fox, s. and h. succeeded his mother as Baron Holland of Holland 24 July, 1774; ob. Dec. 26, 1774.

III. 1774. 3. Henry Richard (assumed the name of) Vassal s. and h. Present Baron Holland of Holland, and Baron Holland of Foxley.

HOLDERNESS.

EARLS.

I. 1621. John Ramsay, 1st Viscount Haddington in Scotland; Created Baron of Kingston-upon-Thames, and Earl of Holderness, 22 January, 1621; ob. 1625, s. p. when these titles became

Extinct.

EARLDOM, Jan. 24, 1644—Extinct 1682.

Vide CUMBERLAND.

III. 1682. 1. Conyers Darcy, 2d Baron Darcy and Conyers; Created Earl of Holderness 5 Dec. 1682; ob. 1689.

IV. 1689. 2. Conyers Darcy, s. and h. ob. 1692.

V. 1692. 3. Robert Darcy, grandson and heir; being son and heir of John Darcy (ob. v. p.) eldest son of Conyers, last Earl; ob. 1721.

VI. 1721. 4. Robert Darcy, s. and h. ob. 1778, s. p. m. when this Earldom again became

Extinct.

HOESE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. I. 1. Geoffrey de Hoese; ob. 1199. The next of this name was

BARONS BY TENURE.

II. H. II. Henry Hoese; ob. 1213.

I. H.III. 1. Henry Hose, descended from Geoffrey I. Baron; ob. 1234.

II. H.III. 2. Matthew Hoese, s. and h. ob. 1254.

III. H.III. 3. Henry Hoese, s. and h. ob. ....

IV. Edw.I. 4. Henry Hoese, s. and h. ob. 1289.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 5. Henry Hoese, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Henrico Husee," from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 10 Oct. 19 Edw. II. 1325; he was also summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294; but it is doubtful if that Writ was a regular Summons to Parliament. Vide "CLYVEDON." Ob. 1332.

II. 1332. 6. Henry Hoese, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 18 Aug. 11 Edward III. 1337, to 10 March, 23 Edward III. 1349, leaving issue Henry, his son and heir; but neither this Henry, nor any of his descendants were ever summoned to Parliament.

HOESE, OR HUSE

OF ———

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1348. Roger Huse, son of John Huse, presumed to have been of the above family; summoned to Parl. 20 Nov. 22 Edward III. 1348, 1 Jan. 22 Edw. III. 1349, and 10 March, 23 Edw. III. 1349; ob. 1361, leaving John his son and heir, who was never summoned to Parl. nor were any of his descendants.

HOLLES.

BARONS.

I. 1661. 1. Denzil Holles, 2d son of John 1st Earl of Clare; Created Baron Holles of Ifield, co. Sussex, 20 April, 1661; ob. 1680.

II. 1680. 2. Sir Francis Holles, 1st Bart. son and heir; ob. 1690.

III. 1690. 3. Denzil Holles, s. and h. ob. 1694, s. p. when the title became

Extinct.

HOO AND HASTINGS.

BARON.

I. 1447. 1. Thomas Hoo; Created Baron of Hoo, co. Bedford, and of Hastings, co. Sussex, 2 June, 1447, K. G.; ob. circa 1453, S. P. M. when his honors became

Extinct.

HOOD.

BARONESS.

I. 1795. 1. Susannah, dau. of Edward Lindzee, Esq. and wife of Samuel 1st Baron Hood in Ireland; Created Baroness Hood of Catherington, co. Hants, 27 March, 1795, with remainder of the Barony to her issue male; ob. 1806.

BARON.

I. 1806. 2. Henry Hood, s. and h. Present Viscount Hood, &c. *Vide infra.*

HOOD

OF WHITLEY.

VISCOUNTS.

I. 1796. 1. Samuel Hood, 1st Baron Hood in Ireland, husband of Susannah, the above Baroness; Created Viscount Hood of Whitley, co. Warwick, 1 June, 1796, G. C. B.; ob. 1816.

II. 1816. 2. Henry Hood, s. and h. succeeded as Baron Hood of Catherington jure matris, in 1806. Present Viscount Hood of Whitley, and Baron Hood of Catherington, co. Hants; also Baron Hood in Ireland.

HOPETOUN.

BARONS.

I. 1809. 1. James Hope Johnstone, 3d Earl of Hopetoun, in Scotland; created Baron Hopetoun, of Hopetoun, co. Linlithgow, 3 Feb. 1809, with remainder failing his issue male, to the issue male of his father; ob. 1816, S. P. M.

BARONS.

II. 1816. 2. John Hope, half-brother and heir, 1st Baron Niddry. Present Baron Hopetoun and Baron Niddry; also Earl of Hopetoun, &c. Scotland, G. C. B. ∓

HOPTON.

BARON.

I. 1643. Ralph Hopton; Created Baron Hopton of Stratton, co. Cornwall, 4 Sept. 1643, with remainder, failing his issue male, to Arthur Hopton his uncle and his issue male; ob. 1652, S. P. when the title (the said Arthur having died S. P.) became

Extinct.

HOUGHTON.

BARON.

I. 1616. 1. William Holles; Created Baron Houghton of Houghton, co. Nottingham, 9 July, 1616; Created Earl of Clare 2 Nov. 1624.

Extinct 1711.

Vide CLARE.

HOUGHTON

CO. NORFOLK.

BARONY, 6 February, 1742—Extinct 1797.

Vide ORFORD.

HOWARD.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1470. 1. John Howard, s. and h. of Sir Robert Howard by Margaret, dau. and eventually coheir of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk; Summ. to Parl. as "Johanni Howard de Howard, Militi," from 15 October, 49 Henry VI. 1470, to 15 Nov. 22 Edw. IV. 1482; Created Earl Marshal of England and Duke of Norfolk, 28 June, 1483, K. G.; ob. 1485.

This Barony continued merged in the Dukedom of Norfolk, and was included in the numerous forfeitures and restorations which attended the inheritors of that dignity, an account of which will be found under "NORFOLK," until the demise of Edward Howard

XIX.-11th Duke of Norfolk in 1777, when, with several other Baronies, it fell into Abeyance between the two daughters and coheirs of Philip, the brother of the said Duke, and is now in ABEYANCE between the Lords Petre and Stourton, as their coheirs and representatives.

HOWARD
OF CASTLE RISING.

BARON.

I. 1669. Henry Howard, brother of Thomas Duke of Norfolk; Created Baron Howard, of Castle Rising, co. Norfolk, 27 Mar. 1669; Created Earl of Norwich 19 October, 1672; succeeded his said brother as Duke of Norfolk in 1677.
Extinct 1777.
Vide NORWICH and NORFOLK.

HOWARD
OF CHARLETON.

BARONY, 23 January, 1622.
Vide ANDOVER and BERKSHIRE.

HOWARD
OF EFFINGHAM.

BARONS.

I. 1554. 1. William Howard, 4th son of Thomas VII.-2d Duke of Norfolk; Created Baron Howard of Effingham, co. Surrey, 11 March, 1554; Lord High Adm. K. G.; ob. 1573.

II. 1573. 2. Charles Howard, s. and h. Created Earl of Nottingham 22 Oct. 1596, K. G.; ob. 1624.

III. 1624. 3. Charles Howard, 2d son and heir male, (William his eldest brother having died vita patris, s. p. m.) Earl of Nottingham; ob. 1642, s. p.

IV. 1642. 4. Charles Howard, half-brother and heir, Earl of Nottingham; ob. 1681, s. p. when the Earldom of Nottingham became Extinct; but this Barony devolved on

BARONS.

V. 1681. 5. Francis Howard, cousin and heir, being son and heir of Charles, eldest son of Francis, son and heir of Sir William Howard, second son of William 1st Baron; ob. 1695.

VI. 1695. 6. Thomas Howard, s. and h. ob. 1725, s. p. m.

VII. 1725. 7. Francis Howard, brother and heir; Created Earl of Effingham 8 Dec. 1731; ob. 1743.

VIII. 1743. 8. Thomas Howard, s. and h. Earl of Effingham; ob. 1763.

IX. 1763. 9. Thomas Howard, s. and h. Earl of Effingham; ob. 1791, s. p.

X. 1791. 10. Richard Howard, brother and heir; ob. 1816, s. p. when the Earldom of Effingham became Extinct; but this Barony devolved on his next heir male,

XI. 1816. 11. Kenneth Alexander Howard, son and heir of Henry, eldest surviving son of Thomas, son and heir of George Howard, next brother of Francis 5th Baron. Present Baron Howard of Effingham, G. C. B.

HOWARD
OF ESCRICK.

BARONS.

I. 1628. 1. Edward Howard, younger son of Thomas 1st Earl of Suffolk; Created Baron Howard of Escrick, co. York, 29 April, 1628; ob. 1675.

II. 1675. 2. Thomas Howard, s. and h. ob. 1683, s. p.

III. 1683. 3. William Howard, brother and heir; ob. 1694.

IV. 1694. 4. Charles Howard, s. and h. ob. 1714, s. p. when this Barony became Extinct.

HOWARD
OF MARNHILL.

Barony, 13 March, 1604—Extinct 1614.

Vide Northampton.

HOWARD
OF MORPETH.

VISCOUNTCY, 20 April, 1661.

Vide CARLISLE.

HOWARD
DE WALDEN.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1579. 1. Thomas Howard, younger son of Thomas 4th Duke of Norfolk; Summ. to Parliament as "Thomæ Howard de Walden, Chl'r," 24 October, 39 Eliz. 1579, and 27 Oct. 43 Eliz. 1600; Created Earl of Suffolk 21 July, 1603, K. G.; ob. 1626.

II. 1626. 2. Theophilus Howard, s. and h. Earl of Suffolk; ob. 1640.

III. 1640. 3. James Howard, s. and h. Earl of Suffolk; ob. 1706, S. P. M. when this Barony fell into ABEYANCE between his two daughters and coheirs, viz. Essex, wife of Edward Lord Griffin, and Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Felton; and it continued in Abeyance until 1784, when it was terminated by the Crown in favor of the eldest coheir, viz.

IV. 1784. 4. John Griffin Whitwell (assumed the name of) Griffin, son and heir of William Whitwell, by Ann, dau. and ultimately sole heir of James, 2d Baron Griffin, eldest son of Edward 1st Baron Griffin, by Essex, 1st daughter and coheir of James the last Baron. Allowed the Barony 3 Aug. 1784; Created Baron Braybroke, with a special limitation in 1797; in which year he died S. P. when, in consequence of all the issue of the said Lady Essex Howard being extinct, this Barony devolved on

V. 1797. 5. Frederick Augustus Hervey, 4th Earl of Bristol, and Bishop of Derry, as heir-general of Thomas the 1st Baron; being son and eventually heir of John Hervey (ob. v. p.) eldest son of John 1st Earl of Bristol, by Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Sir Thomas Felton, by Eli-

BARONS BY WRIT.

zabeth, dau. and coheir of James Howard, 3d Baron and Earl of Suffolk; ob. 1803.

VI. 1803. 6. Charles Augustus Ellis, great grandson and heir, being son and heir of Charles Rose Ellis, Esq. by Elizabeth Catherine Caroline Hervey (ob. vita avi), daughter and heir of John Augustus Hervey (ob. vita patris), son and heir of Frederick, the last Baron. Present Baron Howard de Walden.

HOWE.

BARON. VISC. EARL.

I. 1788.—I. 1782.—I. 1788. 1. Richard Howe, fourth Visc. Howe in Ireland; Created Viscount Howe of Langar, co. Nottingham, 30 Jan. 1782; Created Baron Howe of Langar aforesaid, and Earl Howe 19th August, 1788, with remainder of the Barony, failing his issue male, to his daughters and the heirs male of their bodies respectively, K. G.; ob. 1799, s. p. m. when the Viscountcy and Earldom became Extinct; but the Barony devolved on

BARONESS.

I. 1799. 2. Sophia Charlotte, eldest dau. and coheir of the last Baron; she married, first, the Hon. Penn Assheton Curzon; and secondly, Sir Jonathan Wathen Waller, Bart. Present Baroness Howe of Langar.

EARLS.

II. 1821. 1. Richard William Penn Asheton Curzon (assumed the name of) Howe, 2d Viscount Curzon, son and heir apparent of the Baroness Howe by her first husband; Created Earl Howe 14 July, 1821. Present Earl Howe and Viscount and Baron Curzon.

HOWICK.

VISCOUNTCY. 11 April, 1806.

Vide GREY OF HOWICK.

HOWLAND.

BARON.

I. 1695. 1. Wriothesley Russell, grandson and heir-apparent of William 1st Duke of Bedford; having married Elizabeth, sole dau. and heir of John Howland, Esq. was Created Baron Howland of Streatham, co. Surrey, 13 June, 1695; succeeded in 1700 as 5th Duke of Bedford, in which title this Barony is merged. Vide BEDFORD.

HUME.

BARONS.

I. 1604. 1. George Hume; Created Baron Hume of Berwick, 7th July, 1604, and Earl of Dunbar in Scotland, 20 May, 1608; K. G.; ob. 1611, S. P. M. when these Titles became

Extinct.

II. 1776. 1. Alexander Hume Campbell, son and heir apapparent of Hugh 3d Earl of Marchmont in Scotland; Created Baron Hume of Berwick May 20, 1776; ob. 1781, s. p. when the title again became

Extinct.

HUMET.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Steph. 1. Richard de Humet; living 1174.

II. Hen. II. 2. William de Humet, s. and h. ob. 1206. Agnes, his dau. married Baldwin de Wake.

I. John. John de Humet, of the same family; in 1216 his lands were seized for rebellion, and granted to Richard de Grey, husband of Lucia, his daughter.

HUNGERFORD.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1426. 1. Walter Hungerford; Summ. to Parl. from 7 Jan. 14 Henry VI. 1426, to 2 Jan. 27 Hen. VI. K. G.; ob. 1449.

BARONS BY WRIT.

II. 1449. 2. Robert Hungerford, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Roberto Hungerford, Seniori, Militi," from 5 Sept. 29 Henry VI. 1450, to 26 May, 33 Hen. VI. 1455. He married Margaret, dau. and heir of William Baron Botreaux; ob. 1459.

III. 1459. 3. Robert Hungerford, s. and h. having married Alianore, dau. and heir of William Lord Molines, was Summ. to Parl. as "Roberto Hungerford, Militi, Domino de Moleyns," from 13 Jan. 23 Henry VI. 1445, to 20 Jan. 31 Henry VI. 1453; beheaded and attainted in 1463, when all his honors became

Forfeited.

IV. 1482. Edward Hastings, son and heir apparent of William 1st Lord Hastings of Ashby-de-la-Zouche, having married Mary*, dau. and heir of Thomas Hungerford (who was also attainted), s. and h. of Robert, the last Baron Hungerford, Molines jure uxoris, and Botreaux, was Summ. to Parl. as "Edwardo Hastinges de Hungerford, Chl'r," from 15 Nov. 22 Edw. IV. 1482, (notwithstanding that the Attainder of the above-mentioned Robert, last Baron Hungerford, and that of Thomas, his son, was not reversed until 1485,) till his death, although he succeeded his Father as 2d Baron Hastings in 1483; ob. 1507. George Hastings, his s. and h. 3d Baron Hastings, and Baron Hungerford, Botreaux, and Molines, was Created Earl of Huntingdon, in which dignity these Baronies were merged until the death of Francis XXVII.-10th Earl, in 1789, s. p. when they became vested in Elizabeth his sister and heir, wife of John Earl of Moira in Ireland, and on her death, in 1808, they devolved on her son, Francis Rawdon Hastings, present Marquess of Hastings, Baron Hastings, Hungerford, Molines, and Botreaux. Vide HASTINGS and HUNTINGDON.

* She styled herself Lady Hungerford, Homet, Botreaux, Moels, Molines, and Peverell, which titles are sometimes attributed to the Marquess of Hastings. *Homet* and *Peverell* were never Parliamentary Baronies. *Moels*, though a Barony by Writ, was not absolutely vested in the said Lady Hungerford, as she was only sole heir of one moiety and coheir of the other moiety of that dignity. Vide MOELS.

HUNGERFORD
OF HEYTESBURY.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1536. Walter Hungerford (s. and h. of Sir Edward Hungerford, eldest son of Walter, younger son of Robert, 3d Baron Hungerford); Summ. to Parl. as "Walter Hungerford de Heytesbury, Chev'," 8 June, 28 Henry VIII. 1536, but never afterwards. Attainted and beheaded in 1541, when his honors became Forfeited.

HUNSDON.

BARONS.

I. 1559. 1. Henry Carey (s. and h. of William Carey, by Mary, dau. of Thomas Earl of Wiltshire) and sister of Queen Ann Boleyn, mother of Queen Elizabeth); Created Baron Hunsdon of Hunsdon, co. Herts, 13 Jan. 1559, K. G.; ob. 1596.

II. 1596. 2. George Carey, s. and h. K. G. ob. 1603, s. p. m.

III. 1603. 3. John Carey, brother and heir; ob. 1617.

IV. 1617. 4. Henry Carey, s. and h. Created Viscount Rochford, co. Essex, 6 July, 1621; Created Earl of Dover 8 March, 1627; ob. 1668.

V. 1668. 5. John Carey, s. and h. Viscount Rochford and Earl of Dover; ob. 1677, s. p. when the Viscountcy of Rochford and Earldom of Dover became Extinct; but this Barony devolved on

VI. 1677. 6. Robert Carey, his cousin and heir, being s. and h. of Horatio, eldest son of Robert, s. and h. of Sir Edmund Carey, 3d son of Henry 1st Baron; ob. 1692, s. p.

VII. 1692. 7. Robert Carey, cousin and heir, being s. and h. of Ernestus Carey, 2d son of Sir Robert, s. and h. of Sir Edmund Carey, grandfather of the last Baron, and 3d son of Henry 1st Baron; ob. 1702, s. p.

VIII. 1702. 8. William Ferdinand Carey, cousin and heir, being s. and h. of William, eldest son of Ferdinand, 3d son of Sir Edmund above mentioned, 3d son of the 1st Baron; ob. 1675, when the title became Extinct.

HUNTERCOMBE.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1295. Walter de Huntercombe; Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 16 June, 14 Edw. II. 1311; ob. 1312, s.p. (his nephew, Nicholas, son of Richard de Newbaund, and Gunmore, his sister being his next heir,) when this Barony became

Extinct.

HUNTINGDON.

EARLS.

I. 1068. Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, Northampton, and Huntingdon; beheaded 1073.

II. 1075. 1. Simon de St. Liz, having married Maud, eldest dau. and coheir of the last Earl, he acquired with her the Earldom of Huntingdon; ob. circa 1100.

III. 1108. 1. David, brother of Alexander King of Scotland, having married Maud, widow of the last Earl, succeeded to this Earldom by the special favour of Henry I.; in 1124 he succeeded to the throne of Scotland.

IV. 1234. 2. Henry, s. and h. of David King of Scotland, the last Earl, obtained this Earldom from King Stephen; ob. 1153.

V. 1153. 2. Simon de St. Liz, s. and h. of Simon, II.-1st Earl, entered upon the Earldom on the death of the last Earl; ob. circa 1154.

VI. 1154. 3. Malcolm King of Scotland, s. and h. of Henry, IV.-2d Earl, obtained the Earldom from Henry II. in 1154; ob. 1165, s.p.

VII. 1165. 4. William King of Scotland, brother and heir; divested of the Earldom circa 1174.

VIII. 1174. 3. Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Northampton, s. and h. of Simon 5th Earl, succeeded to the Earldom; ob. 1184, s.p.

IX. 1184. 5. David, brother of William King of Scotland, VII.-4th Earl, received the Earldom from his said brother, on whom King Henry II. bestowed it on the death of Simon, the last Earl; ob. 1219.

EARLS.

X. 1219. 6. John le Scot, s. and h. Earl of Chester jure matris; ob. 1237, s. p. when this Earldom became

Extinct.

XI. 1337. William Baron Clinton (brother of John II.-6th Baron Clinton); Created Earl of Huntingdon 16 March, 1337; ob. 1354, s.p. when his honors became

Extinct.

XII. 1377. Guischard D'Angle, or D'Angolesme; Created Earl of Huntingdon 16 July, 1377, K. G.; ob. 1380, s. p. when this Earldom again became Extinct.

XIII. 1387. 1. John Holland, 3d son of Thomas Earl of Kent, by Joane Plantagenet, dau. and heir of Edmund Earl of Kent, younger son of King Edward I.; Created Earl of Huntingdon 2d June 1387; Created Duke of Exeter 29 Sept. 1397; Lord High Chamberlain; K.G.; beheaded 1399, and having been attainted, his honors became

Forfeited.

XIV. 1417. 2. John Holland, 2d s. and h. (Richard, his elder brother, having died unmarried before the attainder of his father was reversed;) restored in blood and honors, and to the Earldom of Huntingdon, by Act of Parliament 5 Henry V. 1417; Created Duke of Exeter 6 Jan. 1442; Lord High Admiral; K. G.; ob. 1446.

XV. 1446. 3. Henry Holland, s. and h. Duke of Exeter; ob. 1474, s. p. when this Earldom became

Extinct.

XVI. 1471. Thomas Grey, Baron Ferrers of Groby; Created by his father-in-law Edward IV. Earl of Huntingdon, 24 August, 1471; Created Marquess of Dorset 18 April, 1475. It appears that he soon afterwards resigned * the Earldom of Huntingdon, for it was in 1479 conferred on

XVII. 1479. William Herbert, 2d Earl of Pembroke, who resigned* that Earldom, and was Created Earl

* Vide a Note, p. 200.

EARLS.

of Huntingdon 4th July, 1479; ob. ...., s. p. m. when the dignity became

Extinct.

XVIII.1529.1. George Hastings, III.-3d Baron Hastings of Ashby de la Zouche, Baron Hungerford, &c. Created Earl of Huntingdon 8 Dec. 1529; ob. 1544.

XIX. 1544. 2. Francis Hastings, s. and h. K. G. he married Katherine, dau. and coheir of Henry Pole, Lord Montagu, s. and h. of Sir Richard Pole, K. G. by Margaret Countess of Salisbury, dau. and sole heir of George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV.; ob. 1560.

XX. 1560. 3. Henry Hastings, s. and h. K. G. ob. 1595, s. p.

XXI. 1595. 4. George Hastings, brother and heir; ob. 1604.

XXII. 1604. 5. Henry Hastings, grandson and heir, being s. and h. of Francis Hastings (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Earl; ob. 1643.

XXIII.1643. 6. Ferdinando Hastings, s. and h. ob. 1655.

XXIV.1655. 7. Theophilus Hastings, s. and h. ob. 1701.

XXV. 1701. 8. George Hastings, s. and h. ob. 1705, s. p.

XXVI.1705. 9. Theophilus Hastings *, half-brother and heir; ob. 1746.

XXVII.1746.10. Francis Hastings, s. and h. ob. 1789, s. p. Elizabeth, his sister and heir, succeeded him in the Baronies of Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux, and Molines, which have descended to her son Francis, the present Marquess of Hastings, K. G.

XXVIII.1819.11. Hans Francis Hastings *, next heir male of George XVIII.-1st Earl, being lineally descended from Edward Hastings, 3d son of Francis, XIX.-2d Earl, all the intermediate

* It is to be observed that the Rev. Theophilus Henry Hastings, (elder brother of George, father of the present Earl of Huntingdon, who died in 1802,) survived Francis the XXVII.-10th Earl, until 1804, when he died, s. p. during which time he was in fact Earl of Huntingdon; but as it was considered a doubtful point on whom the Earldom devolved on the death of the said Francis XXVII.-10th Earl, until the present Earl was Summoned by the King in Jan. 1819, on the report of the Attorney-General upon his claim his name, is omitted in the order of succession.

male descendants being extinct; he claimed and was allowed the Earldom 14 Jan. 1819. Present Earl of Huntingdon.

HUNTINGFIELD.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. John. 1. William de Huntingfield*, (son of Roger de Huntingfield,) was one of the celebrated 25 Barons appointed to enforce the observance of MAGNA CHARTA; living 1218.

II. H. III. 2. Roger de Huntingfield, s. and h. ob. 1256.

III. H. III. 3. William de Huntingfield, s. and h. ob. 1282.

IV. Edw. I. 4. Roger de Huntingfield, s. and h. Summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294, and 26 Jan, 25 Edw. I. 1297, but it is very doubtful if either should be considered as a Writ of Summons to Parliament; vide "CLYVEDON" and FITZ-JOHN;" ob. 1301. His son and heir, William de Huntingfield, was never Summ. to Parl. and died in 1313. Roger de Huntingfield, his son and heir, was likewise never Summ. to Parl. and died in 1337, leaving

BY WRIT.

I. 1351. William de Huntingfield, his son and heir, who was Summ. to Parl. from 15 Nov. 25 Edw. III. 1351, to 20 Jan. 49 Edw. III. 1376; ob. 1377, s. p. leaving his aunt, Alicia, dau. of William, his grandfather, and widow of Sir John Norwich, Knt. his kinswoman and next heir; but, according to another inquisition, the said Alice, and Sir John Copledick, grandson of Johanna, dau. of the said William, his grandfather, by Sybilla, his 2d wife,

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* Dugdale considers that this family did not obtain Baronial rank until the Summons in 25 Edward I. 1296, to William, the grandson of this William; but from the circumstance of the latter having been one of the 25 Barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta, it is pretty evident that he should be considered as possessed of that dignity. The first regular Summons to Parliament appears to be in 1351.

were his heirs. As this Baron died without issue, the Barony became

Extinct.

HUNTINGFIELD

OF ———

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1362. John de Huntingfield, descended from the same family; Summ. to Parl. from 14 Aug. 36 Edw. III. 1362, to 6 April, 43 Edw. III. 1369, but of whom nothing farther is known.

HUSE.

Vide HOESE.

HUSSEY

OF SLEFORD.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1529. 1. John Hussey; Summ. to Parl. as "Johanni Hussey de Sleford, Chivaler," 5 January, 25 Henry VIII. 1534, and 8 June, 28 Hen. VIII. 1536. It appears that he sat in Parliament the 21st Hen. VIII. though his name does not occur in the List of Summonses in that year. Beheaded and attainted in 1536, when his honors became

Forfeited.

The children of this Baron were restored in blood in the 5th Eliz.; but the attainder of their father has never been reversed.

HUTCHINSON.

BARON.

I. 1801. John Hely Hutchinson (brother of Richard Earl of Donoughmore in Ireland); Created Baron Hutchinson of Alexandria and of Knocklofty, co. Tipperary, 16 Dec. 1801. Present Baron Hutchinson; G. C. B.

HUTCHINSON

OF KNOCKLOFTY.

VISCOUNT.

I. 1821. Richard Hely Hutchinson, 1st Earl of Donoughmore in Ireland; Created Viscount Hutchinson of Knocklofty, co. Tipperary, of the United Kingdom 14 July, 1821, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the male issue of his father, John Hely Hutchinson, Esq. by Christiana Baroness Donoughmore in Ireland, his mother. Present Viscount Hutchinson; also Earl of Donoughmore, &c. in Ireland.

HYDE.

BARONS.

I. 1660. 1. Edward Hyde; Created Baron Hyde of Hindon, co. Wilts, 3d Nov. 1660; Created Visc. Cornbury, co. Oxford, and Earl of Clarendon, co. Wilts, 20 April, 1661.

Extinct 1753. Vide CLARENDON.

II. 1756. 1. Thomas Villiers (2d son of William 1st Earl of Jersey), having married Charlotte, eldest dau. of William Earl of Essex, by Jane, dau. and heir of Henry Hyde, last Earl of Clarendon and Rochester, was Created Baron Hyde of Hindon, co. Wilts, with remainder to his heirs male by his said wife; failing which, the dignity of Baroness Hyde to his said wife, and the dignity of Baron Hyde to the heirs male of her body, 3 June 1756; Created Earl of Clarendon 14 June, 1776; ob. 1786.

III. 1786. 2. Thomas Villiers, s. and h. Earl of Clarendon; ob. 1824.

IV. 1824. 3. John Charles Villiers, brother and heir. Present Baron Hyde and Earl of Clarendon.

HYDE

OF WOTTON BASSET and KENELWORTH.

BARON. VISCOUNT.

I. 1681.—I. 1681. Lawrence Hyde, 2d son of Edward 1st Earl of Clarendon; Created Baron Hyde of

Wotton Basset, co. Wilts, and Viscount Hyde of Kenelworth, co. Warwick, 23 April, 1681; Created Earl of Rochester 29 Nov. 1682.
Extinct 1753.
Vide ROCHESTER and CLARENDON.

ILCHESTER.

BARONS. EARLS.

I. {1741.—I. 1756. 1. Stephen Fox (assumed the name of) Strangeways; Created Lord Ilchester, co. Somerset, and Baron of Woodford Strangeways, co. Dorset, May 11, 1741; Created Lord Ilchester and Stavordale, and Baron of Redlynch, co. Somerset, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brother Henry (afterwards 1st Baron Holland), 3 Jan. 1747; Created Earl of Ilchester, with the same limitation, 5th June, 1756; ob. 1776.
{1747.

II. ....—II. 1776. 2. Henry Thomas Fox Strangeways, s. and h. ob. 1802.

III. ....—III. 1802. 3. Henry Stephen Fox Strangeways, s. and h. Present Earl and Baron Ilchester, and Baron Ilchester and Stavordale.

INGESTRIE.

VISCOUNTCY, 3d July, 1784.
Vide TALBOT OF HENSOL.

INGHAM.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1328. Oliver de Ingham; Summ. to Parl. from 15 June, 2 Edw. III. 1328, to 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342; ob. 1344, S. P. M. Elizabeth, his eldest dau. and coheir (ob. v. p.) marr. John Curson; and Joane, his 2d dau. was the wife

of Roger le Strange, of Knockin; among whose descendants and representatives this Barony is presumed to be in ABEYANCE.

INSULA.

Vide L'ISLE.

INVERNESS.

EARLDOM, 7 November, 1801.

Vide SUSSEX.

IPSWICH.

VISCOUNTCY, 11 September, 1675.

Vide EUSTON.

IRELAND.

DUKE.

I. 1387. Robert Vere, 9th Earl of Oxford; Created Marquess of Dublin 1 Dec. 9 Ric. II. 1385; with the Lordship and Dominion of Ireland*; Created Duke of Ireland 18 March, 1387; Summ. to Parl. on the 8th August, 10 Rich. II. 1386, as "Roberto de Veer Marchioni Dublin," and in the following Parliament, viz. 17 Dec. 11 Ric. II. 1387, he was Summoned as "Charissimo Consanguineo Regis Roberti Duci Hiberniæ," K. G.; banished and attainted 1388, when all his honors became Forfeited.

JEFFERYS.

BARONS.

I. 1685. 1. Sir George Jefferys†, 1st Bart. Created Baron Jefferys of Wem, co. Salop, 15 May, 1685; ob. 1689.

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* Rot. Parl. vol. III. p. 309; but no notice of his creation to the Dukedom of Ireland occurs in the Rolls of Parliament.

† It is perhaps worthy of remark in this place, that the titles of Earl of Flint and Viscount Wickham were *sarcastically* applied to this notorious personage. Granger, vol. iv. p. 272, says, "there is a print of Judge Jefferys as Earl of Flint, Viscount Wickham, Baron of Wem;" and adds, "I was once inclined to think it a sarcasm, until a curious gentleman shewed me the following book: 'Dissertatio Lithologica,' &c. dedicated to 'Honoratissimo Domino Georgio Comiti Flintensi, Vicecomiti de Weickham, Ba-

BARON.

II. 1689. 2. John Jefferys, s. and h. ob. 1703, when the title became Extinct.

JERMYN.

BARONS.

I. 1643. 1. Henry Jermyn; Created Baron Jermyn of St. Edmundsbury, co. Suffolk, with remainder, failing his issue male, to Thomas his elder brother, 8 Sept. 1643; Created Earl of St. Alban's 27 April, 1660, K. G.; ob. 1683, when that Earldom became Extinct; but this Barony devolved on

II. 1683. 2. Thomas Jermyn, nephew and heir, being son and heir of Thomas Jermyn, elder brother of the last Baron; ob. 1703, S.P.M. when the title became Extinct.

JERMYN

BARON. OF DOVER.

I. 1685. Henry Jermyn, next brother of Thomas 2d Baron Jermyn of St. Edmundsbury; Created Baron Jermyn of Dover, co. Kent, 13 May, 1685; ob. 1708, S.P. when the title became Extinct.

JERSEY.

EARLS.

I. 1697. 1. Edward Villiers, 1st Baron Villiers of Hoo, and Viscount Villiers of Dartford; Created Earl of the Island of Jersey 13 Oct. 1697; ob. 1711.

II. 1711. 2. William Villiers, s. and h. ob. 1721.

III. 1721. 3. William Villiers, s. and h. succeeded as 5th Viscount Grandison in Ireland in 1766; ob. 1769.

IV. 1769. 4. George Bussy Villiers, s. and h. ob. 1805.

V. 1805. 5. George Child Villiers, s. and h. Present Earl and Baron Villiers of Hoo; also Viscount Grandison in Ireland.

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roni de Weim, supremo Angliæ Cancellario, et serenissimo Jacobo Secundo regi Angliæ a secretioribus consiliis." The proof which convinced Granger is, however, evidently a *satirical* dedication to him as the *flinty* Jefferys.

JERVIS.

BARONY, 27 May, 1797—Extinct 1823.
Vide ST. VINCENT.

KEITH.

BARON. VISCOUNT.

I. 1801. } I. 1814. 1. George Keith Elphinstone, 1st Baron
I. 1803. } Keith in Ireland, 4th son of Charles 10th Lord Elphinstone in Scotland; Created Baron Keith of Stonehaven Marischal, co. Kincardine, Dec. 15, 1801; Created Baron Keith of Banheath, co. Dumbarton, 17 September, 1803, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his only daughter Margaret Mercer, and her issue male; Created Viscount Keith 1 June, 1814, G.C.B.; ob. 1823, S. P. M. when the Barony of Keith of Stonehaven Marischal, and and the Viscountcy, became Extinct; but the Barony of Keith of Banheath devolved, agreeable to the above limition, on

BARONESS.

I. 1823. 2. Margaret Mercer Elphinstone, dau. and sole heir; she marr. Count Flahault. Present Baroness Keith of Banheath.

KENDAL.

EARLDOM, 6 May, 1414—Extinct 1435.
Vide BEDFORD.

EARLDOM, 1443—Extinct 1443.
Vide SOMERSET.

EARLS.

III. 1449. John de Foix*, son of the Capitan de la Busche; Created Earl of Kendal circa 1449, K.G.

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* Some authors assert that he left descendants, and that they assumed the title of Earls of Longueville and Kendal; but it may be doubted if this John de Foix was ever regularly created Earl of Kendal *in England*; for though Dugdale cites the Roll of Parl. 28 Henry VI n. 31, as his authority it does not appear that positive proof of the fact is afforded therein. The

BARONY, 24 January, 1644—Extinct 1682.

DUKE. Vide CUMBERLAND.

I. 1666. Charles Stuart, 3d son of James Duke of York, brother of Charles II.; Created Duke of Kendal in 1666; ob. 1667, infans, when the dignity became Extinct.

EARLDOM, 9th April, 1689—Extinct 1708.

DUCHESS. Vide CUMBERLAND.

I. 1719. Erengard de Schulemberg, Duchess of Munster in Ireland; Created Baroness Glastonbury, co. Somerset, Countess of Feversham, co. Kent, and Duchess of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, for life, April 30, 1719; ob. 1743, when all these titles became Extinct.

KENT.

EARLS.

I. 1067. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, in Normandy, and half-brother of King William the Conqueror; Created Earl of Kent 1067; ob. 1096, S. P. when the dignity became Extinct.

II. 1141. William de Ipre; Created Earl of Kent in 1141; ob. 1162, S. P. when his honors became Extinct.

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notice on the Rolls is as follows. In the accusation of the Duke of Suffolk by the Commons, in the 28th Henry VI. it is stated that, "Item, the said Duke, for the singular enrichyng of his neece and her husbond, sonne to the Capidawe, caused you to make the said sonne Erle of Kendale, to geve him grete possessions and enheritaunces in Englond, and over that to graunte hym dyvers castelles, lordshippes, and grete possessions in youre Duchie of Guyen, to the yerely value of M*li.* and more; and by cause your liege people there kept the same castelles, lordshippes, and possessions to your behoofe, the said sonne accompanyed to hym grete nombre of your adversaries and ennemyes biseged youre seid liege people, and gate somme of the same castelles, lordshippes, and possessions, and distressed many of youre seid liege people, to the overgrete amenusing of your enheritaunce, discomfortyng and discoraging of your liege people in Guyen aforesaid." Rot. Parl. 28 Henry VI. vol. v. p. 181—2. He was never summoned to Parliament.

EARLS.

III. 1226. Hubert de Burgh; Created Earl of Kent 11 Febrt ary, 1226; ob. 1243, leaving issue male, but they never enjoyed this Earldom.

IV. 1321. 1. Edmund Plantagenet, Baron of Wodstoke, younger son of King Edward I.; Created Earl of Kent 1321; he married Margaret, daughter of John 2d Baron, and sister and heir of Thomas 3d Baron Wake; beheaded 1330, and being attainted his honors became

Forfeited.

V. 1330. 2. Edmund Plantagenet, s. and h. Restored in blood and honors by Parliament; ob. circa 1333, infra ætatem, S. P.

VI. 1333. 3. John Plantagenet, brother and heir; ob. 1352, S. P.

VII. 1360. 1. Thomas Baron Holland, 2d son of Robert 1st Baron Holland, having married Joane Plantagenet, sister and sole heir of John the last Earl, assumed the title of Earl of Kent in 1360; and on the 20th November in that year was Summ. to Parl. as Earl of Kent, K. G.; ob. 28 Dec. 1360. Joane, his widow, married Edward the Black Prince, and by him was mother of King Richard II.

VIII. 1360. 2. Thomas Holland, s. and h. Baron Wake jure matris, Earl Marshal; ob. 25 April, 1397.

IX. 1397. 3. Thomas Holland, s. and h. Created Duke of Surrey 29 Sept. 1397, Earl Marshal, K. G.; attainted and beheaded 1400; ob. S. P.

X. 1400. 4. Edmund Holland, brother and heir; succeeded to this Earldom, notwithstanding the attainder of his brother, and sat in Parliament as Earl of Kent, 7 Hen. V.; Lord Admiral, K. G.; ob. 1407, S. P. when the dignity became

Extinct.

XI. 1462. William Nevill, younger son of Ralph 1st Earl of Westmoreland, Baron Fauconberg jure uxoris; Created Earl of Kent 1462; Lord Admiral, K. G.; ob. circa 1462, S. P. M. when the title again became

Extinct.

EARLS.

XII. 1465. 1. Edmund Grey, 4th Baron Grey de Ruthyn; Created Earl of Kent 3 May, 1465; Lord High Treasurer; ob. 1488.

XIII. 1488. 2. George Grey, son and heir, Baron Grey de Ruthyn; ob. 1504.

XIV. 1504. 3. Richard Grey, son and heir; Baron Grey de Ruthyn, K. G.; ob. 1523, S. P.

XV. 1523. 4. Henry Grey, half brother and heir, Baron Grey de Ruthyn; he did not assume the title from poverty; ob. 1562.

XVI. 1562. 5. Reginald Grey, grandson and heir, being son and heir of Henry Grey (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Earl; resumed the title of Earl of Kent and Lord Grey de Ruthyn; ob. 1572, S. P.

XVII. 1572. 6. Henry Grey, brother and heir, Lord Grey de Ruthyn; ob. 1615, S. P.

XVIII. 1615. 7. Charles Grey, brother and heir, Lord Grey de Ruthyn; ob. 1625.

XIX. 1625. 8. Henry Grey, s. and h. Lord Grey de Ruthyn; ob. 1639, S. P. when the Barony of Grey de Ruthyn devolved on his sister and heir; but this Earldom fell to his next heir male, viz.

XX. 1639. 9. Anthony Grey, cousin and heir, being son and heir of George, eldest son of Anthony Grey, 3d son of George XIII.-2d Earl; ob. 1643.

XXI. 1643. 10. Henry Grey, s. and h. ob. 1651.

XXII. 1651. 11. Anthony Grey, s. and h.; his wife, Mary, dau. and sole heir of John Lord Lucas, was created Baroness Lucas of Crudwell, co. Wilts, 7 May, 1663, with remainder to her heirs male and female by her said husband; ob. 1702.

MARQ. DUKE.

XXIII. 1702.—I. 1706.—I. 1710. 12. Henry Grey, son and heir; succeeded his mother as Baron Lucas 1 Nov. 1700; Created Viscount Gooderich of Gooderich Castle, co. Hereford, Earl of Harold, co. Bedford, and Marquess of Kent, 14 Dec. 1706; Created Duke of Kent 28 April, 1710; Created Marquess de Grey, with a special remainder, 9 May, 1740, K. G.; ob. 1740, S. P. M. when all his titles, excepting

the Marquisate de Grey, and Barony of Lucas, became

Extinct.

DUKE.

II. 1799. 1. H. R. H. Prince Edward, 4th son of his late, and brother of our present Majesty; Created Duke of Kent and Strathern, and Earl of Dublin in Ireland, 23 April, 1799, K. G. K. P. G. C. B.; ob. 1820, s. p. m. when these titles became

Extinct.

KENNINGTON.

Earldom, 27 July, 1726—Extinct 1765.

Vide Cumberland.

KENSINGTON.

BARONS.

I. 1622. 1. Henry Rich, 2d son of Robert 1st Earl of Warwick; Created Baron of Kensington, co. Middlesex, 8th March, 1622; Created Earl Holland, co. Lincoln, 24 Sept. 1624, K. G.; ob. 1649.

II. 1649. 2. Robert Rich, s. and h. Earl of Holland; succeeded as 4th Earl of Warwick.

Extinct 1759.

Vide Warwick.

KENYON.

BARONS.

I. 1788. 1. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, 1st Bart.; Created Lord Kenyon, Baron of Gredington, co. Flint, 9 June, 1788; ob. 1802.

II. 1802. 2. George Kenyon, son and heir. Present Baron Kenyon.

KEPPEL.

VISCOUNT.

I. 1782. Augustus Keppel, 2d son of William XII.-2d Earl of Albemarle, K. G. Created Viscount Keppel of Elveden, co. Suffolk, 22 April, 1782; ob. 1786, s. p. when the title became

Extinct.

KER.

BARONS. EARLS.

I. ....—I. 1722. 1. Robert Ker, son and heir apparent of John 1st Duke of Roxburgh in Scotland; Created Baron Ker and Earl Ker of Wakefield, co. York, 24 May, 1722; succeeded as 2d Duke of Roxburgh 24 Feb. 1741; ob. 1755.

II....—II. 1755. 2. John Ker, s. and h. Duke of Roxburgh, K. G. and K. T.; ob. 1804, s. p. when his English honors became

Extinct.

KERDESTON.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1332. 1. Roger de Kerdeston; Summ. to Parl. from 27 January, 6 Edward III. 1332, to 21 June, 11 Edw. III. 1337; ob. 1337.

II. 1337. 2. William de Kerdeston, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 20 Dec. 11 Edw. III. 1337; in which Writ the Christian name of William has been erased with a pen, and the following remark is added, "vacat quia restitutus fuit, & alibi in obsequio Regis", to 3 April, 34 Edw. III. 1360; ob. 1361, leaving, according to one Inquisition, William his son and heir, then 36 years of age; but by another inquisition John the son of John de Burghersh was found to be his cousin and heir, then 19 years of age; the said William de Kerdeston was a Knight in the 50th Edw. III. and then claimed part of his father's lands as his heir, and not being opposed, was admitted to them. He was never summoned to Parliament, and perhaps the cause of the different Inquisitions arose from some doubt of his legitimacy. Dugdale gives no further account of this family; but from Morant's Essex, cited by Banks, which is partly corroborated by a Pedigree in the College of Arms, it appears that William de Kerdeston, the last Baron, left issue by Alice de Norwich, his second wife, a son William; but by his first wife two daughters, who are called in the MS. pedigree just cited *his coheirs*, viz. Margaret, wife of Sir William de Tendring (whose son and heir, Sir William Tendring, left issue, of which Alice, his daughter and coheir, married Sir John Howard, ancestor of the Duke of

Norfolk); and Maud, who became the wife of John de Burghersh, and left issue John de Burghersh, who dying ante 19 Rich. II. left two daughters his coheirs, viz. Margaret, who married first, Sir John Grenville, and secondly, John Arundel; and Maud, who was the wife of Thomas Chaucer (son of the poet Geoffrey Chaucer), whose dau. and sole heir Alice, was thrice married. The Barony of Kerdeston, on the failure of the issue of William de Kerdeston, the reputed son of the last Baron, fell into ABEYANCE between his half-sisters or their descendants, and is presumed to be now vested in their representatives.

KERR

OF KERSHEUGH.

BARONS.

I. 1821. 1. William Kerr, 6th Marquess of Lothian in Scotland; Created Baron Kerr of Kersheugh, co. Roxburgh, 17 July, 1821, K. T.; ob. 1824.

II. 1824. 2. John William Robert Kerr, s. and h. Present Baron Kerr; also Marquess of Lothian, &c. in Scotland.

KESTEVEN.

Vide ANCASTER.

KEYNES.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Hen. I. 1. Ralph de Keynes; obtained divers manors from Henry I. in frank marriage with the daughter of Hugh Maminot; living 1167; ob. ante 1175.

II. H. II. 2. William de Keynes, s. and h. living 1194; his successor was

III. John. 3. Ralph de Keynes, ob. 1221.

IV. H. III. 4. William de Keynes, s. and h. living 1256.

V. Edw. I. 5. Robert de Keynes, s. and h. ob. 1281.

VI. Edw. I. 6. Robert de Keynes, s. and h. ob. ...., s. p. William de Keynes, his brother and heir, succeeded to the inheritance; but neither he nor his descendants were ever summoned to Parliament, and they consequently can no longer be considered as Barons of the Realm.

KILPEC.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. II. Henry de Kilpec, Lord of Kilpec Castle 1175; to whom succeeded

II. Ric. I. John de Kilpec; ob. 1204, and was succeeded by

III. John. Hugh de Kilpec; ob. circa 1207, S. P. M. leaving Isabel, wife of William Walerand, and Joane, wife of Philip Marmion, his daughters and coheirs.

KINCUMBURGH.

Walter de Kincumburgh was Summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294; but for the causes assigned under "CLYVEDON," it does not appear that that Writ was a regular Summons to Parliament. He was never again summoned.

KING.

BARONS

I. 1725. 1. Peter King; Created Lord King, Baron of Ockham, co. Surrey, 29 May, 1725, Lord High Chancellor; ob. 1734.

II. 1734. 2. John King, s. and h. ob. 1740, S. P.

III. 1740. 3. Peter King, brother and heir; ob. 1754, S. P.

IV. 1754. 4. William King, brother and heir; ob. 1767, S. P.

V. 1767. 5. Thomas King, brother and heir; ob. 1779.

VI. 1797. 6. Peter King, s. and h. ob. 1793.

VII. 1793. 7. Peter King, s. and h. Present Baron King. 干 午

KINGSTON.

EARLS.

I. 1628. 1. Robert Pierrepont, 1st Viscount Newark; Created Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull, co. York, 25 July, 1628; ob. 1643.

II. 1643. 2. Henry Pierrepont, s. and h. Created Marquess of Dorchester, co. Dorset, 25 March, 1644; ob. 1680, S. P. M. when the said Marquisate became Extinct; but this Earldom devolved on

EARLS.

III. 1620. 3. Robert Pierrepoint, grand-nephew and heir, being son and heir of Robert, eldest son of William Pierrepoint, next brother of the last Earl; ob. 1682, s. p.

IV. 1682. 4. William Pierrepoint, brother and heir; ob. 1690, s. p.

DUKES.

V. 1690.—I. 1715. 5. Evelyn Pierrepoint, brother and heir; Created Marquess of Dorchester, co. Dorset, 23 Dec. 1706, and Duke of Kingston-upon-Hull, co. York, 20 July, 1715, K. G.; ob. 1726.

VI. ....—II. 1726. 6. Evelyn Pierrepoint, grandson and heir, being son and heir of William Pierrepoint (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Duke, K. G.; ob. 1773, when all these dignities became

Extinct.

KINGSTON

UPON THAMES.

Barony, 22 January, 1620—Extinct 1625.

Vide Holderness.

KINGSTON

OF MICHELSTOWN.

BARON.

I. 1821. George King, 3d Earl of Kingston in Ireland; Created *Baron Kingston of Michelstown, co. Cork, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 17 July, 1821. Present Baron Kingston of Michelstown*; also Earl of *Kingston*, &c. in Ireland.

KIRKEBY.

William de Kirkeby was Summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294: but for the reasons assigned under "Clyvedon," it is very doubtful if that Writ can be considered as a regular Summons to Parliament. He was never afterwards summoned.

KIRKETON.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1342. Thomas de Kirketon; Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb. 16 Edward III. 1342, but never afterwards, and of whom Dugdale gives no further account.

KIRKETON

OF ——

I. 1362. John de Kirketon; presumed to have been of the same family; Summ. to Parl. 14 August, 36 Edw. III. 1362, and 1 June, 37 Edw. III. 1363; ob. 1367, s. p. when this Barony became Extinct.

KNOLLYS.

BARON.

I. 1603. William Knollys (son of Sir Francis Knollys, K. G.); Created Baron Knollys of Grays, co. Oxford, May 13, 1603; Created Viscount Wallingford, 14 Nov. 1616, and Earl of Banbury 18 August, 1626, K. G.

Extinct 1632.

Vide WALLINGFORD and BANBURY.

KNOVILL.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1295. Bogo de Knovill; Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 26 August, 1 Edw. II. 1307; ob. 1307, leaving Bogo de Knovill his son and heir, then 30 years of age, and who was never Summ. to Parl. nor were any of his descendants.

KNYVET.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1607. Thomas Knyvet; Summ. to Parl. according to Dugdale, 4 July, 5 Jac. 1607, as Lord Knivet of Escrick, co. York; but his name occurs in the Writs of Summonses published by that author, from 9 Feb. 7 Jac. I. 1610, to 14 Nov. 19 Jac. I. 1621, always as "Thomæ Knyvet, Chl'r;" ob. 1622, s. p. when his honors became

Extinct.

KYME.

BARONS BY TENURE

I. Steph. 1. Simon de Kyme, Lord of Kesteven, co. Lincoln.
II. H. II. 2. Philip de Kyme, s. and h. living 1177; ob. ante 1194.
III. Ric. I. 3. Simon de Kyme, s. and h. ob. 1219.
IV. H. III. 4. Philip de Kyme, s. and h. ob. 1242.
V. H. III. 5. Simon de Kyme, s. and h. ob. 1247, S. P.
VI. H. III. 6. William de Kyme, brother and heir; ob. 1258, S. P. to whom succeeded

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1295. 7. Philip de Kyme; Summ. to Parl. from 23 June, 23 Edw. I. 1295, to 26 Nov. 7 Edw. II. 1313; ob. 1322.
II 1322. 8. William de Kyme, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 26 Dec. 17 Edw. II. 1323, to 22 Jan. 9 Edward III. 1336; ob. 1338, S. P. Lucia, his sister, marr. Gilbert Earl of Angos; among whose descendants and representatives this Barony must be considered to be in ABEYANCE.

LACI.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. 4. Walter de Laci; ob. 1084.
II. Will. II. 2. Roger de Laci, s. and h. his lands were seized in 1091, and given to his brother
III. Hen. I. 3. Hugh de Laci; ob. S. P. His nephew, (viz. son of his sister Emma,)
IV. Steph. 4. Gilbert, assumed the name of Laci.
V. H. II. 5. Hugh de Laci, s. and h. ob. 1185.
VI. Ric. I. 6. Walter de Laci, s. and h. ob. 1240, leaving the daughter of Gilbert his son (ob. v. p.) his heir.

I. H. III. Hugh de Laci, brother of the last Baron, Lord of Ulster in Ireland; ob. 1241, S. P. M.

I. Will. I. 1. Ilbert de Lacy, Lord of Pontefract, co. York.
II. Will. II. 2. Robert de Lacy, s. and h. ob. S. P.
III. Hen. I. 3. Henry de Lacy, brother and heir.
IV. Ric. I. 4. Robert de Lacy, s. and h. ob. 1193, S. P. leaving Albreda, his half-sister, wife of Richard Fitz-Eustace, his heir.
V. H. II. 5. John de Lacy, son of the said Richard and Albreda.
VI. John. 6. Roger de Lacy, s. and h. ob. 1211.
VII. H. III. 7. John de Lacy, s. and h. Created Earl of Lincoln; he was one of the 25 celebrated Barons appointed to enforce the observance of MAGNA CHARTA.

Vide LINCOLN.

LAKE.

BARONS. VISC.

I. 1804.—I. 1807. 1. Gerard Lake; Created Baron Lake of Delhi and Laswary and Aston Clinton, co. Bucks, 13 Sept. 1804; Created Viscount Lake, of the same places, 4 Nov. 1807; ob. 1808.
II. ....—II. 1808. 2. Francis Gerard Lake, s. and h. Present Viscount and Baron Lake.

LANCASTER.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. II. 1. William de Lancaster, Baron of Kendal.
II. Ric. I. 2. William de Lancaster, s. and h. Steward to Henry II.; ob....., S. P. M. Helewise, his dau. and heir, marr. Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz-Reinfred, their son.
III. H. III. 3. William, assumed his mother's name of Lancaster, and on the death of Gilbert his father, in 1219, obtained the Barony; ob. circa 1246, S. P. when the issue of his sisters were found to be his heirs.

I. Edw. I. 1. Roger de Lancaster, supposed to have been half-brother to the last Baron by Dugdale, but was in fact his bastard brother; ob. 1290.

BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 2. John de Lancaster, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 29 Dec. 28 Edw. I. 1299, to 12 Dec. 3 Edw. II. 1309; he was also Summoned 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297; but for the reasons assigned under "FITZ-JOHN," it is very doubtful if that Writ can be considered a regular Summons to Parliament; ob. 1334, S. P. when this Barony became

Extinct.

LANCASTER *.

EARLS.

I. 1267. 1. Edmund Plantagenet, 2d son of K. Henry III. Earl of Chester and Leicester; Created Earl of Lancaster 30 June, 1267; Steward of England; ob. 1295.

II. 1295. 2. Thomas Plantagenet, s. and h. beheaded and attainted 1321; ob. S. P. when his honors became

Forfeited.

III. 1327. 3. Henry Plantagenet, brother and heir; Restored in blood and honors in 1327; ob. 1345.

DUKES.

IV. 1345.—I. 1351. 4. Henry Plantagenet, son and heir, Earl of Derby and Earl of Lincoln; Created Duke of Lancaster 6 Mar. 1351, K. G.; Steward of England; ob. 1360, S. P. M. Maud, his dau. and coheir, married, first, Ralph, son and heir of Ralph Lord Stafford, and secondly, William Duke of Zealand, but died s. p. in 1362; and Blanch, his other dau. and coheir, was the wife of

II. 1362. 1. John Plantagenet, surnamed "of Gaunt," Earl of Richmond, 4th son of Edward III. Created Duke of Lancaster 13 November, 1362,

* Some writers state, that Robert de Poictou, a younger son of Roger Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, was created Earl of Lancaster by William the Conqueror, and that he was soon afterwards banished the Realm, and his estates confiscated.—Sed quære.

EARLS. DUKES.

and Duke of Aquitaine 2d March, 1389, K.G.; ob. 1399.

VI. ....— III. 1399. 2. Henry Plantagenet, son and heir; Ascended the Throne 29th Sept. 1399, as Henry IV. when this title, with all his other honors, became merged in the Crown, in which it has ever since remained vested.

LANCASTER.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 1. Henry Plantagenet, brother and heir of Thomas II.-2d Earl of Lancaster, who was attainted in 1321; Summ. to Parl. 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299, as "Henrico de Lancastre nepoti Regis," and as "Henrico de Lancastre" from that year until 26 Dec. 17 Edward II. 1323. Restored to his brother's dignity of Earl of Lancaster in 1327; ob. 1345.

II. 1335. 2. Henry Plantagenet, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Henricus de Lancastre," 3 Feb. 9 Edw. III. 1335; Created Earl of Derby 16 March, 1337; succeeded his father as Earl of Lancaster in 1345; Created Earl of Lincoln in 1349, and Duke of Lancaster in 1351, K. G.; ob. 1361, S.P.M. when this Barony fell into ABEYANCE between his two daughters and coheirs, viz. Maud, who was twice married, but died in 1362. s. p. and Blanch, who mar. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; on whose son, Henry Plantagenet, it devolved jure matris. He ascended the Throne 29 Sept. 1399, as Henry IV. when this Barony, with his other honors, became merged in the Crown.

LANGDALE.

BARONS.

I. 1658. 1. Marmaduke Langdale; Created Baron Langdale of Holme in Spaldingmore, co. York 4 Feb. 1658; ob. 1661.

BARONS.

II. 1661. 2. Marmaduke Langdale, s. and h.; ob. 1703.
III. 1703. 3. Marmaduke Langdale, s. and h. ob. 1718.
IV. 1718. 4. Marmaduke Langdale, s. and h. ob. 1771.
V. 1771. 5. Marmaduke Langdale, s. and h. ob. 1777, s. p. when the title became
Extinct.

LANGLEY.

Viscountcy, 7 March, 1688—Forfeited 1716.
Vide Derwentwater.

LANSDOWNE.

BARON.

I. 1711. 1. George Granville, s. and h. of Barnard, brother of John Granville, 1st Earl of Bath; Created Baron Lansdowne of Biddeford, co. Devon, 31 Dec. 1711; ob. 1734, when the title became
Extinct.

MARQUESSES.

I. 1784. 1. William Petty, 2d Earl of Shelburne in Ireland, and 2d Baron of Wycombe in England, having married Sophia, grand-daughter of Grace Countess of Granville, aunt and coheir of William Henry IX.-3d and last Earl of Bath and Viscount Lansdowne; was Created Viscount Calne and Calstone, Earl of Wycombe, co. Bucks, and Marquess of Lansdowne, co. Somerset, 6 Dec. 1784, K. G.; ob. 1805.
II. 1805. 2. John Henry Petty, s. and h. ob. 1809, s. p.
III. 1809. 3. Henry Fitz-Maurice Petty, half brother and heir; succeeded as Earl of Kerry in Ireland in 1818. Present Marquess of Lansdowne, Earl of Wycombe, Viscount Calne and Calstone, and Baron Wycombe; also Earl of Shelburne, Earl of Kerry, &c. in Ireland.

LANSLADRON.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1299. Serlo de Lansladron; Summ. to Parl. from 29 Dec. 28 Edw. I. 1299, to 3 Nov. 34 Edw. I. 1306, but never afterwards, and of whom nothing further is known.

LANVALLEI.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. II. II. 1. William de Lanvallei; ob. 1214.

II. John. 2. William de Lanvallei, s. and h.; he was one of the 25 celebrated Barons appointed to enforce the observance of MAGNA CHARTA; ob. ...., S.P.M. Hawyse, his dau. and sole heir, married John de Burgh, eldest son of Hubert Earl of Kent.

LASCELLES.

VISCOUNTCY, 7 September, 1812.

Vide HAREWOOD.

LASCELLS.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1295. Roger de Lascells; Summ. to Parl. 23 June, 30 Sept. and 2 Nov. 23 Edward I. 1295, and 26 Aug. 24 Edw. I. 1296. He was also Summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294; but for the reasons assigned under "CLYVEDON," it is very doubtful if that Writ was a regular Summons to Parliament; ob. circa 1297, S. P. M. leaving his four daughters his coheirs; among whose descendants and representatives this Barony is probably in ABEYANCE.

LATIMER.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 1. William le Latimer; Summ. to Parl. from 29 Dec. 28 Edward I. 1299, to 22 Jan. 33 Edw. I. 1305, as "Willielmo le Latimer, Seniori;" ob. 1305.

II. 1299. 2. William le Latimer, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Willielmo le Latimer, Juniori," from 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299, to 22 Jan. 33 Edw. I. 1305, and as "Willielmo le Latimer," until 3 Dec. 20 Edw. II. 1327; ob. 1327.

III. 1327. 3. William le Latimer, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 6 August, 1 Edw. III. 1327, to 1 April, 9 Edward III. 1335; ob. 1335.

IV. 1335. 4. William Latimer, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 24 Feb. 42 Edward III. 1368, to 20 Oct. 3 Rich. II. 1379; ob. 1380, s. p. m. Elizabeth his dau. and heir, married, first, John III.-7th Baron Nevill of Raby, to whom she was second wife; and after his death, according to some authorities, she married Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby.

V. 1404. 5. John Nevill, only son of John Lord Nevill above mentioned, by his second wife Elizabeth, dau. and heir of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl jure matris, as "Johanni le Latimer," from 25 Aug. 5 Henry IV. 1404, to 27 Nov. 9 Henry VI. 1430; ob. 1430, s. p. Elizabeth his sister and sole heir, married Sir Thomas Willoughby, Knt. whose great grandson, Robert Lord Willoughby de Broke, claimed this Barony against Richard Nevill II.-2d. Baron Latimer under the new creation of the Writ of 10 Hen. VI. *(vide infra)*, in the reign of Henry VIII. though he did not prosecute his claim; but the dignity must now be considered to be vested in Henry, the present Baron Willoughby de Broke as heir-general of Elizabeth, sister and heir of John the last Baron Latimer.

LATIMER

OF ———

I. 1432. 1. George Nevill (5th son of Ralph 1st Earl of Westmoreland, son and heir of the above-mentioned John Lord Nevill of Raby, by

BARONS BY WRIT.

his *first* wife Maud, dau. of Henry Lord Percy); Summ. to Parl. as "Georgio Latymer, Chev." from 25 Feb. 10 Henry VI. 1432, to 7 Sept. 9 Edw. IV. 1469; ob. 1469.

II. 1469. 2. Richard Nevill, grandson and h. being son and heir of Henry Nevill (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; Summ. to Parl. as "Ricardo Nevill de Latimer, Chivaler," from 12 Aug. 7 Hen. VII. 1492, to 3 Nov. 21 Hen. VIII. 1529; ob. 1530.

III. 1530. 3. John Nevill, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Johanni Nevill de Latimer, Chivalier," from 5 Jan. 25 Henry VIII. 1534, to 16 January, 33 Henry VIII. 1542; ob. 1542.

IV. 1542. 4. John Nevill, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Johanni Nevill de Latimer, Chivaler," from 14 June, 35 Henry VIII. 1543, to 6 Jan. 23 Eliz. 1581; ob. 1577, S. P. M. when the Barony created by the Writ of 25 Feb. 10 Henry VI. 1432, fell into ABEYANCE between his four daughters and coheirs, viz. Katherine, wife of Henry Percy XX.-8th Earl of Northumberland *; Dorothy, wife of Thomas Cecil, 1st Earl of Exeter; Lucy, wife of Sir William Cornwallis, Knt.; and Elizabeth, who marr. first, Sir John Danvers, Knt. and secondly, Sir Edmund Carey, between whose descendants and representatives this Barony is still in ABEYANCE.

LATIMER.

VISCOUNT.

I. 1673. 1. Sir Thomas Osborne, 2d Bart. (son and heir of Sir Edward Osborne, by Ann, dau. of Thomas Walmsley and Elizabeth Danvers his wife, dau. of Sir John Danvers, by Elizabeth Nevill, sister and coheir of the last Baron);

* In consequence of this alliance, the Earls of Northumberland have been frequently but erroneously styled Barons Latimer; it is evident, however, that they were never possessed of that Barony, being only the representatives of the eldest of the four coheirs of the dignity, and which representation is now vested in his Grace Hugh the present Duke of Northumberland, K. G.

Created Viscount Latimer of Danby, and Baron Osborne of Kiveton, co. York, 15 August, 1673; Created Earl of Danby 27 June, 1674; Created Marquess of Caermarthen 20 April, 1689, and Duke of Leeds 4 May, 1694, K.G. Vide DANBY and LEEDS.

LATIMER

OF BRAYBROOKE.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1299. Thomas Latimer, s. and h. of John Latimer, brother of William I.-1st Baron; Summ. to Parl. from 29 Dec. 28 Edward I. 1299, to 16 June, 4 Edward II. 1311; ob. 1334, leaving issue male; but none of his descendants were ever summoned to Parliament, in whom, however, the Barony is probably now vested.

LAUDERDALE.

BARON.

I. 1806. 1. James Maitland, 8th Earl of Lauderdale in Scotland; Created Baron Lauderdale of Thirlestane, co. Berwick, 22 February, 1806. Present Baron Lauderdale; also Earl of Lauderdale, &c. in Scotland, K.T.

LAUNCESTON.

VISCOUNTCY, 15 July, 1726—Merged in the Crown 1760. Vide GLOUCESTER.

LA WARDE.

Vide DE LA WARD.

LA WARR.

Vide DE LA WARR.

LECHEMERE.

BARON.

I. 1721. Nicholas Lechemere; Created Baron Lechemere of Evesham, co. Worcester, 25 August, 1721; ob. 1727, s. p. when the title became Extinct.

LEDET.

BARON BY TENURE.

I. John. Wischard Ledet, ob. 1221, s. p. m. Christian, his dau. and heir, married Henry de Braybroc.

LEEDS.

DUKES.

I. 1694. 1. Thomas Osborne, 1st Marquess of Caermarthen; Created Duke of Leeds, co. York, 4 May, 1694; Lord High Treasurer, K. G.; ob. 1712.

II. 1712. 2. Peregrine Osborne, s. and h. ob. 1729.

III. 1729. 3. Peregrine Hyde Osborne, s. and h. ob. 1731.

IV. 1731. 4. Thomas Osborne, s. and h. K. G.; ob. 1789.

V. 1789. 5. Francis Godolphin Osborne, s. and h. His first wife was Amelia Baroness Conyers, dau. and sole heir of Robert Earl of Holderness; ob. 1799.

VI. 1799. 6. George William Frederick Osborne, s. and h. succeeded to the Barony of Conyers jure matris in 1784. Present Duke of Leeds, Marquess of Caermarthen, Earl of Danby, Viscount Latimer, Baron Conyers, Baron Osborne, and a Baronet; also Viscount Dunblaine in Scotland.

LEICESTER.

EARLS.

I. 1103. 1. Robert de Bellomont, Earl of Mellent in Normandy; Created Earl of Leicester by King Henry I.; ob. 1118.

II. 1118. 2. Robert de Bossu, s. and h. ob. 1167.

III. 1167. 3. Robert Blanchmains, s. and h. ob. 1190.

IV. 1190. 4. Robert Fitz-Parnell, s. and h. ob. 1204, s. p. when his honors became

Extinct.

V. 1206. 1. Simon de Montfort, having married Amicia, sister and coheir of the last Earl, was Created Earl of Leicester by King John; but was banished the Realm, and the Earldom, with

EARLS.

his other lands, given to Ranulph Earl of Chester; ob. 1217.

VI. 1236. 2. Simon de Montfort, 2d son of Simon the last Earl, was confirmed in this Earldom by Henry III. with the consent of Almaric his elder brother in 1236; Steward of England. Slain at Evesham in 1264, and being attainted, the Earldom became

Forfeited.

VII. 1264. 1. Edmund Plantagenet, 2d son of K. Henry III. Earl of Chester; Created Earl of Leicester, 25 Oct. 1264; Created Earl of Lancaster, 30 June, 1267, Steward of England; ob. 1295.

VIII. 1295. 2. Thomas Plantagenet, s. and h. Earl of Chester and Lancaster, &c.; beheaded and attainted 1321; ob. s. p. when his honors became

Forfeited.

IX. 1327. 3. Henry Plantagenet, brother and heir; Restored to all his brother's honors in 1327, Earl of Lancaster and Chester, &c.; ob. 1345.

X. 1345. 4. Henry Plantagenet, s. and h. Created Earl of Derby vita patris; Created Earl of Lincoln 1349, and Duke of Lancaster 1351, K. G. Steward of England, &c.; ob. 1360, s. p. m. Maud, his eldest dau. and coheir, married Ralph, son and heir of Ralph Lord Stafford; and secondly, William Duke of Bavaria, who acquired with her the Honor of Leicester; on her death, s. p. the said Honor of Leicester devolved on John of Gaunt in right of his wife, Blanch, the other dau. and coheir of the said Duke of Lancaster; and the title of Earl of Leicester has by many writers been attributed to the above-mentioned William Duke of Zealand jure uxoris; and after her death to John of Gaunt and his son King Henry IV.; but it does not appear that either of these personages were ever regularly entitled to it*.

* It is however to be observed, that at the Coronation of

EARLS

XI. 1563. Sir Robert Dudley, K. G. younger son of John Duke of Northumberland; Created Baron of Denbigh 28 September, 1563, and Earl of Leicester 29 September, 1563; ob. 1588, S. P. L. when the Earldom became

Extinct.

XII. 1618. 1. Robert Sydney (2d son and heir of Sir Henry Sydney, K. G. by Mary, sister of the last Earl), VIII.-1st Viscount Lisle; Created Earl of Leicester 2 August, 1618, K. G.; ob. 1626.

XIII. 1626. 2. Robert Sydney, s. and h. K. B. ob. 1677.

XIV. 1677. 3. Philip Sydney, s. and h. ob. 1698.

XV. 1698. 4. Robert Sydney, s. and h. ob. 1702.

XVI. 1702. 5. Philip Sydney, s. and h. ob. 1705, S. P.

XVII. 1705. 6. John Sydney, brother and heir, K. B. ob. 1737, S. P.

XVIII. 1737. 7. Joceline Sydney, brother and heir; ob. 1743, S. P. L. when all his honors became

Extinct.

XIX. 1744. Thomas Coke, 1st Baron Lovel of Minster Lovel, co. Oxford; Created Viscount Coke of Holkham, co. Norfolk, and Earl of Leicester 9 May, 1744, K. B.; ob. 1759, S. P. when this title again became

Extinct.

XX. 1784. 1. George Townshend, Baron de Ferrers of Chartley* and Baron Compton jure matris, son

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Richard II. John of Gaunt, King of Castile and Leon, claimed "ut *Comes Leycestrie*, officium Senescalle Anglie, et ut Dux Lancastrie, ad gerendum principatum gladium domini regis, vocatum Curtana, die coronacionis ejusdem regis, et *Comes Lincolnie* ad scindendum et ad secundum coram ipso domini," &c.

* It is particularly worthy of observation, that in the patent creating this nobleman Earl of Leicester, he is styled, "Baron de Ferrers of Chartley, Baron Bourchier, Lovaine, Basset, and Compton," a fact which did not come to the Editor's knowledge until the account of each of these titles was printed, and which obliges him to insert in this note those remarks which so extraordinary a circumstance requires.

and heir apparent of George 4th Viscount Townshend; Created Earl of the County of Leicester 18 May, 1784; succeeded his father as Marquess Townshend 14 September, 1807; ob. 1811.

In 1784 it is unquestionable that the Baronies of Ferrers of Chartley (vide p. 232) and Compton (vide p. 148) were vested, *jure matris*, in the Hon. George Townshend, but it is confidently presumed that he was not legally possessed either of the Baronies of Bourchier, Louvaine, or Basset. As it would scarcely be imagined that titles of honour should be lightly attributed in a patent under the Great Seal, this assertion requires to be supported by facts, and the following brief account of each of the Baronies in question will, it is hoped, be deemed satisfactory:

First, Bourchier. The Barony of Bourchier, as is more fully stated in pp. 78 and 232, became merged in that of Ferrers of Chartley, and, together with that dignity, fell into ABEYANCE in 1646; and, notwithstanding that the Abeyance of the Barony of Ferrers of Chartley was terminated in Dec. 1677 in favour of Sir Robert Shirley, the youngest coheir (from whom Mr. Townshend derived his right to that dignity), no act is stated to have taken place relative to the Barony of Bourchier; nor does it appear that the Abeyance of that dignity has ever been terminated, unless the fact of George Townshend Lord Ferrers of Chartley, who was then the youngest coheir of that Barony, having on that occasion been styled under the Great Seal "Baron Bourchier," be considered to have vested that dignity in him and the heirs of his body.

Secondly, Louvaine. This dignity, it is contended in p. 391, was never a Parliamentary Barony, as only one Writ of Summons was ever issued to the ancestor from whom the dignity was pretended to have been derived; and, moreover, it is very doubtful if that Writ was a Summons to a *regular* Parliament. It is thus manifest that no Barony of Louvaine could, according to modern decisions of the House of Lords, then have been held to be in existence; and even if such did exist, the Earl of Leicester was only a coheir of the dignity.

Thirdly, Basset of Drayton. This title, though frequently assumed by the family of Shirley, and consequently by its representative, the Earl of Leicester, was never, it is believed, vested in them. Their claim to it was, as is fully related in p. 42, in virtue of their descent from Isabel Basset, who is sometimes called the *sister and heir* of Ralph the last Lord Basset of Drayton, but a rational doubt can scarcely be entertained that the said

EARLS.

XXI.1811. 2. George Ferrars Townsend, s. and h. Present Marquess Townshend, Earl of Leicester, Viscount Townshend, Baron de Ferrars of Chartley, Baron Compton, Baron Townshend of Lynn, and a Baronet. =

LEIGH.

BARONS.

I. 1643. 1. Sir Thomas Leigh, 2d Bart. Created Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh, co. Warwick, 1 July, 1643; ob. 1672.

Isabel was *illegitimate*, and hence that any pretensions derived from her must be totally groundless.

These remarks have, it is expected, clearly established that, either from unaccountable negligence or ignorance, an instrument has been allowed to issue from under the Great Seal, in which *three* Baronies are recognized to be vested in an individual to *neither* of which he was *legally entitled*; and, what is no less extraordinary, one of the said dignities has never existed since the reign of Edward I. and another was at that moment entirely vested in other persons!

But a question of the utmost importance is involved in the construction which must be put on the recognition of those dignities in a Patent under the Great Seal, and the consequences of official ignorance may be infinitely more serious than would at first sight be contemplated; for it may be insisted that since the old Barony of Basset cannot be affected by the circumstance, and no Barony of Lovaine was then in existence, that the styling a person in such a document "Baron Basset and Lovaine," *ipso facto* created him to those dignities, and hence that *new* Baronies of Basset and Lovaine were then created.

The precise effect of these dignities having been thus attributed to the Earl of Leicester, is a point of so much difficulty, that the Editor will not presume to pronounce an opinion upon it, but will merely state the constructions which *may* be put on the recognition, viz. that it created new Baronies of Bourchier, Lovaine, and Basset; or that it terminated the Abeyance of the old Barony of Bourchier, and created new Baronies of Lovaine and Basset; and a question would arise, in case of new Baronies being thus created, whether they were Baronies in fee, or Baronies descendible only to the heirs male of the body of the said Earl of Leicester; but as this is a case without precedent, it would be useless to attempt to anticipate what the House of Peers may declare to be the law on the subject.

BARONS.

II. 1672. 2. Thomas Leigh, grandson and heir, being son and heir of Thomas Leigh (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Baron; ob. 1710.
III. 1710. 3. Edward Leigh, s. and h. ob. 1738.
IV. 1738. 4. Thomas Leigh, s. and h. ob. 1749.
V. 1749. 5. Edward Leigh, s. and h. ob. 1786, s. p. when the title became

Extinct.

LEINSTER.

VISCOUNTS.

I. 1717. 1. James Fitz-Gerald, 20th Earl of Kildare in Ireland; Created Viscount Leinster of Taplow, co. Bucks, 21 February, 1747; Created Duke of Leinster in Ireland 26 Nov. 1766; ob. 1773.
II. 1773. 2. William Robert Fitz-Gerald, s. and h. Duke of Leinster in Ireland, K. P.; ob. 1805.
III. 1805. 3. Augustus Frederick Fitz-Gerald, s. and h. Present Viscount Leinster; also Earl of Kildare and Duke of Leinster, &c. in Ireland.

LEMPSTER.

BARONS.

I. 1692. 1. Sir William Fermor, 2d Bart. Created Baron Lempster, co. Hereford, 12 April, 1692; ob. 1711.
II. 1711. 2. Thomas Fermor, s. and h. Created Earl of Pomfret 27 December, 1721, K. B.

Vide POMFRET.

LEVINTON.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. John. 1. Richard de Levinton; ob. 1249.
II. II.III. 2. Ralph de Levinton, brother and heir; ob. 1253, s. p. m.

LEWISHAM.

VISCOUNTCY, 5 September, 1711.

Vide DARTMOUTH.

LEXINTON.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. John. 1. Richard de Lexinton, Lord of Lexinton, co. Notts, temp. John; living 1216; his successor was

II. H.III. 2. Robert de Lexinton; ob. 1250, S.P.

III. H.III. 3. John de Lexinton, brother and heir; ob. 1256, S.P.

IV. H.III. 4. Henry de Lexinton, Bishop of Lincoln, brother and heir; ob. 1257, S.P. leaving Richard de Markham and William de Sutton his nephews and heirs.

LEXINTON

BARONS. OF ARAM.

I. 1645. 1. Robert Sutton (descended from the abovementioned William de Sutton); Created Baron Lexinton of Aram, co. Notts, 21 Nov. 1645: ob. 1668.

II. 1668. 2. Robert Sutton, S. and h. ob. 1723, S.P.M. when the title became

Extinct.

LEY.

BARON.

I. 1625. 1. Sir James Ley, 1st Bart. Created Baron Ley of Ley, co. Devon. 31 Dec. 1625; Created Earl of Marlborough 5 Feb. 1626; Lord High Treasurer; ob. 1628.

Extinct 1679.

Vide MARLBOROUGH.

LEYBURN.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1299. William de Leyburn; Summ. to Parl. from 6 February, 27 Edward I. 1299, to 16 June, 4 Edw. II. 1311; though he is said to have died in 1309, leaving Julian, daughter and heir of Thomas de Leyburn his eldest son, (ob. v. p.) his grand-daughter and heir; she married, first, John III.-10th Baron Hastings,

and secondly, William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon; her issue by her first husband failed in 1389, and having none by her second marriage, this Barony then became

Extinct.

LEYBURN

OF ———

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1337. John de Leyburn; Summ. to Parl. from 21 June, 11 Edward III. 1337, to 14 Feb. 22 Edward III. 1348, ob. 1348, s. p. when the dignity became

Extinct.

LIGONIER.

BARON. EARL.

I. 1763. — I. 1766. John Ligonier, 1st Viscount Ligonier in Ireland; Created Lord Ligonier, Baron of Ripley, co. Surrey, 27 April, 1763; Created Earl Ligonier 10 Sept. 1766, K. B.; ob. 1770, when his English honors became

Extinct.

LILFORD.

BARONS.

I. 1797. 1. Thomas Powys; Created Baron of Lilford, co. Northampton, 26 October, 1797; ob. 1800.

II. 1800. 2. Thomas Powys, son and heir. Present Baron Lilford.

LIMESI.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. Ralph de Limesi; ob. .....

II. ..... Alan de Limesi, son and heir; ob. .....

III. ..... Gerard de Limesi, son and heir; ob. .....

IV. ..... John de Limesi, son and heir; ob. .....

V. ..... Hugh de Limesi, son and heir; ob. ....., s. p. when the issue of the daughters of Gerard, 3d Baron, succeeded to the inheritance.

LINCOLN.

EARLS.

I. Steph. 1. William de Romare, Lord of Bolingbroke, co. Lincoln; bore the title of Earl of Lincoln in 1142; ob. ...., leaving William his grandson his heir, who never assumed the title, and died S. P.

II. H. II. 2. Gilbert de Gant, having married Rohais, dau. and at length heir of the last Earl, became Earl of Lincoln jure uxoris; ob. 1156, S. P. M. and his daughters and coheirs dying S. P. the inheritance devolved on their uncle Robert de Gant, whose son

III. 1156. 3. Gilbert de Gant; succeeded to this Earldom, but was divested of it circa 1216.

IV. 1216. 1. Ranulph de Meschines, Earl of Chester; Created Earl of Lincoln 1216; ob. 1231, S. P. when this Earldom became

Extinct.

V. 1232. 1. John de Laci, having married Margaret, dau. and heir of Robert de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, by Hawyse, 4th sister and coheir of the last Earl, was created Earl of Lincoln 23 Nov. 1232; ob. 1240.

VI. 1240. 2. Edmund de Laci, s. and h. He never used the title, nor was it ever attributed to him in any charter, though he enjoyed the Tertium Denarium of the County; ob. 1257.

VII. 1257. 3. Henry de Laci, s. and h. Earl of Salisbury jure uxoris; ob. 1312, S. P. M. Alice, his dau. and heir, married, first, Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, who is said to have been Earl of Lincoln in her right; after his death in 1322 she married Eubold le Strange, who died S. P.; and thirdly, Hugh le Frenes; the which Eubold and Hugh are considered by many writers to have been Earls of Lincoln. The said Alice styled herself Countess of Lincoln and Salisbury, and died 1348, S. P.

EARLS.

VIII. 1349. Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster and Derby, son and heir of Henry, brother and heir of Thomas Earl of Lancaster just mentioned; Created Earl of Lincoln 20 August, 1349; Created Duke of Lancaster 6 March, 1351, K. G.; ob. 1361, S. P. M. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, having married Blanch his dau. and ultimately sole heir, is by some authorities called Earl of Lincoln *, and which title they consider fell to his son King Henry IV. and on his accession to the Throne to have become merged in the Crown; but it is more probable that it became extinct on the death of this Henry S. P. M.

IX. 1467. John de la Pole, son and heir apparent of John Duke of Suffolk and Elizabeth his wife, sister of King Edward IV. Created Earl of Lincoln 13 March, 1467; ob. 1487, S. P. when the title became

Extinct.

X. 1525. Henry Brandon, son and heir apparent of Charles Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, sister of King Henry VIII. Created Earl of Lincoln 1525; ob. 15.., S. P. when the title again became

Extinct.

XI. 1572. 1. Edward Clinton, VIII.-12th Baron Clinton; Created Earl of Lincoln 4 May, 1572; Lord High Admiral, K. G.; ob. 1585.

XII. 1585. 2. Henry Clinton, son and heir, K. B.; ob. 1616.

XIII. 1616. 3. Thomas Clinton, son and heir; ob. 1619.

XIV. 1619. 4. Theophilus Clinton, s. and h. K. B.; ob. 1667.

XV. 1667. 5. Edward Clinton, grandson and heir, being son and heir of Edward Clinton (ob. v. p.) eldest son of the last Earl. K. G.; ob. 1692, when the Barony of Clinton fell into ABEYANCE between his aunts; but this Earldom devolved on

XVI. 1692. 6. Francis Clinton, cousin and heir male, being son and heir of Francis, eldest son of Sir

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* Vide Note to p. 368, under LEICESTER.

EARLS.

Edward Clinton, 2d son of Henry XII.-2d Earl; ob. 1693.

XVII. 1693. 7. Henry Fiennes Clinton, s. and h. K. G.; ob. 1728.

XVIII. 1728. 8. George Clinton, son and heir; ob. 1730.

XIX. 1730. 9. Henry Fiennes (assumed the names of) Pelham Clinton, s. and h. succeeded his maternal uncle in the Dukedom of Newcastle 17 Nov. 1768, K. G.; ob. 1794.

XX. 1794. 10. Thomas Pelham Clinton, s. and h. Duke of Newcastle; ob 1795.

XXI. 1795. 11. Henry Pelham Pelham Clinton, s. and h. Present Duke of Newcastle and Earl of Lincoln, K. G.

LINCOLNE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Will. I. Alan de Lincolne; living 1081, ob. .... S.P.M.

I. Steph. Robert de Lincolne, son of Alured de Lincolne; to whom succeeded

II. H. II. Alured de Lincolne; ob. 1198; his successor was

III. John. Alured de Lincolne; ob. .....

IV. H. III. Alured de Lincolne, son and heir; ob. 1263, S.P. the issue of his sisters being his heirs.

LINDESEI.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. III. 1. David de Lindesei; to whom succeeded

II. H. III. 2. David de Lindsei; ob. 1240, S.P.

III. H. III. 3. Gerard de Lindsei, brother and heir; ob. 1248, S.P. leaving Alice his sister, wife of Henry de Pinkeney, his heir.

LINDSEY.

EARLS.

I. 1626. 1. Robert Bertie X.-10th Baron Willoughby de Eresby; Created Earl of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 22 Nov. 1626; Lord Great Chamberlain, K. G.; ob. 1642.

EARLS.

II. 1642. 2. Montague Bertie, s. and h. K. G. Lord Great Chamberlain; ob. 1666.

III. 1666. 3. Robert Bertie, s. and h. Lord Great Chamberlain; ob. 1701.

IV. 1701. 4. Robert Bertie, s. and h. Created Marquess of Lindsey 29 Dec. 1706, and Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven 20 July, 1715.

Vide ANCASTER, in which Dukedom the Earldom and Marquisate of Lindsey was merged until the death of Brownlow Bertie, 5th Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, 5th Marquess and 8th Earl of Lindsey, in 1809, S. P. M. when the Dukedom and Marquisate became Extinct; but the Earldom devolved on his next heir male, viz.

IX. 1809. 9. Albemarle Bertie, eldest surviving son of Peregrine, son and eventually heir male of Charles, eldest son of Charles Bertie, younger son of Montagu 2d Earl; ob. 1818.

X. 1818. 10. Albemarle George Augustus Frederick Bertie, s. and h. Present Earl of Lindsey (a minor).

L'ISLE.

BARON BY TENURE.

I. John. Bryan de L'Isle; ob. 1233, S. P.

L'ISLE

OF KINGSTON L'ISLE.

BARONS BY WRIT.

I. 1357. Gerard de L'Isle, s. and h. of Warine de L'Isle, by Alice, sister and heir of Henry Baron Tyes; Summ. to Parl. as "Gerardo de Insula," 15 Dec. 31 Edw. III. 1347; but never afterwards; ob. 1360.

II. 1360. Warine de L'Isle, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 6 April, 43 Edw. III. 1369, to 24 May, 5 Ric. II. 1382, as "Warino de Insula;" ob. 1381, S. P. M. Margaret, his sole dau. and heir, married Thomas V.-12th Baron Berkeley, and by her had an only dau. and heir, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Richard Beauchamp, XIV.-12th Earl of Warwick, by

whom she had three daughters her coheirs, viz. Margaret, who became the second wife of John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury; Eleanor, who married, 1st, Thomas Lord Roos, and 2dly, Edmund Duke of Somerset; and Elizabeth, wife of George Nevill, Lord Latimer; between whose descendants and representatives the Barony of L'Isle created by the Writ of Summons of 31 Edw. III. is presumed to be in ABEYANCE.

BY PATENT. VISC.

I. 1443.—I. 1452. 1. John Talbot, s. and h. of Margaret, 2d wife of John Earl of Shrewsbury before mentioned, eldest dau. and coheir of Warine, the last Baron; Created Baron L'Isle of Kingston L'Isle, co. Berks, 26 July, 1443, by one of the most extraordinary patents on record, limiting that dignity to the said John, and to his heirs and assigns for ever, being tenants of the manor of Kingston L'Isle *; Created Viscount L'Isle, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, Oct. 30, 1452; ob. 1453.

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* The patent recites as a fact, that "Warine de L'Isle and his ancestors, by reason of the lordship and manor of Kingston L'Isle had, from time whereof the memory of man was not to the contrary, the name and dignity of Baron and Lord L'Isle, and by that name had seat in Parliament, &c. as other Barons of the Realm had;" an assertion satisfactorily proved by the Lord's Committee on the dignity of a Peer of the Realm, in their third Report, to have been entirely without foundation; for not only had the said manor never been held in capite of the Crown, but a period of above sixty years had elapsed, viz. from 23 Edw. I. to 31 Edw. III. after Writs of Summons were generally issued, before the family of L'Isle, tenants of the manor of L'Isle, were ever summoned to Parliament. Many arguments might be adduced to support the conclusion stated in the text relative to this dignity, but they are rendered useless, even if the limits of this work permitted their insertion, by the statement of the case in the Report of the Lords' Committee just cited, p. 191, et seq. and by the opinion of the great legal authorities cited in the next page. It is therefore sufficient to remark, that this singular crea-

BARONS. VISCOUNTS.

II. 1453.—II. 1453. 2. Thomas Talbot, s. and h. ob. 1469, s. p. when the Viscountcy became Extinct; but it is a very doubtful point into what state the Barony then fell, and upon a question so abstruse, and which has been the subject of so much discussion, the Editor scarcely feels himself justified in hazarding an opinion. In the third Report of the Lords' Committee on the dignity of a Peer of the Realm *, the case is most ably stated, and to it he refers in support of the following conclusions: 1st. That the patent to John Talbot in 1443 did not (though evidently intended so to do) affect the Barony created by the Writ to Gerard L'Isle in 31 Edw. III. and which consequently still remained in Abeyance, but created a *new* Barony, descendible according to the provisions of the patent: and 2dly, with respect to the extremely difficult question, "in whom is that Barony now vested?" it is to be observed that, according to the high authority of Lord Chief Justice Coke † and of Justice Blackstone ‡, John Talbot and his heirs, under the patent, had only a base or qualified fee in that dignity, and "that the instant he or his heirs quitted the seigniory of this manor the dignity was at an end." On the death of Thomas 2d Viscount, in 1469, s. p. his two sisters became his heirs, viz. Margaret, the wife of Sir George Vere, Knt. and Elizabeth, who will be hereafter mentioned, when it is presumed that the Barony of L'Isle became suspended; for although the said Elizabeth was possessed of the manor, she was not *sole* heir of John Talbot,

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tion probably arose from the powerful influence possessed by the Earl of Shrewsbury, in a reign when more anomalies connected with dignities are to be found than under any preceding or subsequent monarch.

* Page 191, et seq. † Co. Litt. 27.

‡ Commentaries, v. ii. p. 109.

BARONS. VISCOUNTS.

her father, and consequently had not the two constituent qualifications necessary to entitle her to the dignity. On the death of her sister, Lady Vere, however, S. P. she appears to have become legally seised of the Barony, as is recited in the patent granted to her husband,

III. 1475.—III. 1483. Edward Grey, 2d son of Edward Lord Grey of Groby, in 1475, which recited to the effect of the preamble in the patent granted to John Talbot, and further stated, that the said John Talbot had issue Thomas, late Viscount L'Isle, and Elizabeth, then the wife of Edward Grey, Lord L'Isle, and Margaret, late the wife of George Vere; that the manor of Kingston L'Isle descended to Thomas late Viscount L'Isle, and that he dying S. P. the manor descended to Elizabeth and Margaret, as his heirs, and Margaret dying without issue, Edward Grey, Lord L'Isle, and Elizabeth his wife, were seised in fee of the manor, in right of Elizabeth, and had issue John and others; the King, therefore, considering the premises, and that Warine before-mentioned, by reason of the lordship and manor aforesaid, had the dignity of Baron and Lord de L'Isle, &c. recognized the right to the dignity to Edward Grey and the heirs of his body by the aforesaid Elizabeth, and granted the dignity of Baron L'Isle to him and the heirs of his body by the said Elizabeth, nearly in the words of the patent to John Talbot*. Created Viscount L'Isle 28 June, 1483; ob. 1491.

IV. .....—IV. 1491. 2. John Grey, s. and h. ob. 1512, S.P.M. when the Viscountcy became Extinct; but the Barony must have devolved on Elizabeth, his daughter and sole heir, she being *likewise* tenant of the manor aforesaid. She was contracted to

* Third Report of the Lords' Committee, page 200.

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V. 1513. Charles Brandon (afterwards Duke of Suffolk), who was therefore created Viscount L'Isle 15 May, 1513, with remainder to the heirs of his body by the said Elizabeth, but she refusing to marry him when she became of age the patent was cancelled. She afterwards married Henry Courtenay, XVII. 2d Earl of Devon, but died s.p. ante 1526, leaving her aunt Elizabeth, (who married, first, Edmond Dudley, and secondly, Arthur Plantagenet,) her father's only surviving sister, her heir, and who, being seised of the manor of Kingston L'Isle*,

* Vide "Case of the Barony of L'Isle, 1790," drawn up by the Hon. Hume Campbell, of the claim of Abraham Atkins, Esq. to the said dignity, as tenant of the manor of Kingston Lisle, and consequently assignee of John Talbot, 1st Viscount L'Isle. It appears that this case escaped the notice of the Lords' Committee; for their Report states, that "they had not discovered whether the manor belonged to the three coheirs of Elizabeth Grey, or to any of them, or to whom it then belonged." p. 201. And again: "No person seised of the manor has ever, as far as the Committee have been informed, pretended to be entitled to the dignity of Baron de L'Isle by virtue of such seisin." p. 202. The latter of which statements is contradicted by the Case just cited, and which not only contains the information relative to the descent of the manor of Kingston L'Isle here given, but was compiled in favour of a claimant who had no other pretensions whatever than the tenure of the manor in question, and, as such tenant, assignee of John Talbot, to whom the singular patent was granted by Henry VI.

After Sir John Dudley sold the said manor to Mr. Hyde, it descended in lineal succession to John Hyde, Esq. who died seised thereof in May 1745, and his widow in the following year sold the same to Abraham Atkins, of Clapham, in Surrey, Esq. the possessor when the Case was printed, in 1790.

Since the preceding observations were written, it has occurred to the Editor that the cause of Gerard de L'Isle having been summoned to Parl. in 1357 was his having inherited from his mother, Alice, sister and heir of Henry Baron Tyes, a right to the Barony of Teys; for although the last Baron Teyes was probably attainted in 1321, his heir, together with those of the other adherents of the Earl of Lancaster, was fully restored to his honors and possessions 1 Edward III. and as it has been satisfactorily

VISCOUNTS.

and heir general of John Talbot above mentioned, is supposed to have been legally entitled to the Barony of L'Isle, both under the patent of 26 July, 1443, and under that of 1475 to Edward Grey, her father; on her death both these qualifications, viz. the seisure of the said manor, and the heirship of the body, both of Edward Grey and of John Talbot, devolved on her son by her first husband, John Dudley, who is therefore presumed to have been Baron L'Isle, and who was Created Viscount L'Isle, as is mentioned in the next page; but

VI. 1533. Arthur Plantagenet, natural son of King Edward IV. having married the above-men- Elizabeth (widow of Edmond Dudley), dau. of Edward 3d Viscount, and aunt and sole heir of Elizabeth, dau. and heir of John 4th Viscount, was, on the surrender of the Viscountcy by Charles Brandon, the last Viscount, created Viscount L'Isle, 26 April, 1533, with remainder to his heirs male by the said Elizabeth; K. G.; ob. 1541, s. p. m. when the Viscountcy again became

BARONS. Extinct.

IV. 1541.—VII. 1542. 3. John Dudley, s. and h. of Edmond Dudley, by the aforesaid Elizabeth Grey, dau. of Edward 3d Viscount, and aunt and sole heir of Elizabeth, dau. and heir of John Grey, 4th Viscount; Created Visc. L'Isle, with remainder to his issue male, 12 March, 1542; Created Earl of Warwick 1547, and Duke of Northumberland in 1551; K.G. On the death of his mother he became heir general of John Talbot, 1st Viscount, as well as of Edward Grey, 3d Viscount, and being

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established that the tenure of the manor of Kingston L'Isle did not constitute a right to a Writ of Summons to Parliament, it is highly probable that the said Gerard was summoned jure matris, notwithstanding that no mention of the Barony of Tyes is to be found in the Writs directed to him.

tenant of the manor and Lordship of Kingston L'Isle, he was probably legally seised of the Barony of L'Isle under the patents of 1443 and 1475; but on the 27th March, 29 Hen. VIII. 1538, he is presumed to have forfeited the said Barony by the alienation of the manor and lordship aforesaid to William Hyde, Esq. for, according to Coke and Blackstone, the two requisite constituents of the title to the said dignity then became and have ever since continued divided, whence it is concluded, on those high authorities, that the Barony is Extinct. How far the dignity would be revived, in the barely possible contingency of the two qualifications of tenant of the said manor and lordship, and sole heir of the body of John Talbot, being again united in one person, it is not now necessary to inquire. Attainted and beheaded in 1553, when all his honors became

Forfeited.

BARON.

I. 1561. 1. Ambrose Dudley, s. and h. of John, the last Viscount; Created Baron L'Isle 25 Dec. 1561, and Earl of Warwick 26 Dec. 1567; K. G.; ob. 1589, when all his honors became Extinct.

VISCOUNT.

VIII. 1605. 1. Robert Sydney, 1st Baron Sydney, of Penshurst, s. and h. of Sir Henry Sydney, K. G. by Mary, dau. and ultimately heir, of John, the last Viscount; Created Viscount L'Isle 4 May, 1605, and Earl of Leicester in 1618; K. G. Vide LEICESTER.

Extinct 1743.

L'ISLE

OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

BARON BY TENURE.

I. Edw. I. 1. John de L'Isle; Summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294; but, for the reasons assigned under

"CLYVEDON," it is very doubtful if that Writ can be considered as a regular Summons to Parl.; ob. ante 1303.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 2. John de L'Isle, s. and h.; Summ. to Parl. as "Johanni de Insulâ," or "Johanni de Insulâ vecta," from 29 Dec. 28 Edw. I. 1299, to 29 July, 8 Edw. II. 1314, but not afterwards, nor any of his posterity. He was living 11 Edw. II. "but farther," says Dugdale, "I cannot say of him." Although that writer attributes the Summons in 28 Edw. I. to this John, it is more probable that both it and the following one, in 30 Edw. I. were to his father, who appears to have lived till about the year 1303.

L'ISLE
OF RUGEMONT.

BARON BY TENURE.

I. John. Robert L'Isle, having married Rohese, dau. and coheir of John de Wahull, acquired divers lands in the counties of Kent, York, &c.; living 1264.

BY WRIT.

I. 1311. 1. Robert L'Isle; Summ. to Parl. as "Roberto de Insulâ," or "Roberto del Isle," from 19 Dec. 5 Edw. II. 1311, to 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342; ob. 1342.

II. 1342. 2. John L'Isle, s. and h.; Summ. to Parl. as "Johanni de Insulâ de Rubeo Monte," from 25 Nov. 24 Edw. III. 1350, to 15 Dec. 31 Edw III. 1357, K.G.; ob. 1356.

III. 1356. 3. Robert L'Isle, s. and h.; Summ. to Parl. as "Roberto de Insulâ de Rubeo Monte," 20 Nov. 34 Edward III. 1360, but never afterwards, nor any of his posterity; "therefore," says Dugdale, "I shall not need to pursue the story of them any farther;" but the Barony must be deemed to be still vested in his descendants and representatives.

LITCHFIELD.

EARLS.

I. 1645. Charles Stuart, s. and h. of George Lord Aubigny, in France, brother of James II.-1st Duke of Richmond; Created Baron Stuart of Newbury, co. Berks, and Earl of Litchfield, co. Stafford *, 10 Dec. 1645; succeeded his cousin Esme as Duke of Richmond in 1660; K. G.; ob. 1672, when these titles became

Extinct.

II. 1674. 1. Sir Edward Henry Lee, 5th Bart.; Created Baron of Spellesbury, co. Oxford, Viscount Quarendon, co. Bucks, and Earl of Litchfield, co. Stafford, 5 June, 1674; ob. 1716.

III. 1716. 2. George Henry Lee, s. and h. ob. 1743.

IV. 1743. 3. George Henry Lee, s. and h. ob, 1772, s. p.

V. 1772. 4. Robert Lee, uncle and heir, being half-brother of George Henry 2d Earl; ob. 1776, s. p. when all his honors became

Extinct.

LIVERPOOL.

EARLS.

I. 1796. 1. Charles Jenkinson, 1st Baron Hawkesbury; Created Earl of Liverpool, co. Lancaster, 1 June, 1796; ob. 1808.

II. 1808. 2. Robert Banks Jenkinson, s. and h. Present Earl of Liverpool and Baron Hawkesbury, K. G. =

LIZURES.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. I. 1. Fulk de Lizures; living 1158.

II. H. II. 2. William de Lizures, s. and h. living 1189, s. p.

III. Ric. I. 3. Geoffrey de Lizures, brother and heir, of whom nothing farther is recorded.

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* These titles were intended to be conferred on his uncle, Bernard Stuart, but he died before the Patent passed the Great Seal.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. John. Hugh de Lizures; living 1212.

I. H. III. Richard de Lizures; living 1227.

LOFTUS.

BARONS.

I. 1801. 1. Charles Tottenham Loftus, 1st Marquess of Ely in Ireland; Created Baron Loftus of Long Loftus, co. York, Jan. 19, 1801; ob. 1806.

II. 1806. 2. John Loftus, s. and h. Present Baron Loftus; also Marquess of Ely, &c. in Ireland. K.P.

LONGCHAMP.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. H. I. 1. Hugh de Longchamp; ob. ....

II. H. II. 2. Hugh de Longchamp, brother and heir; ob. 1211.

III. John. 3. Henry de Longchamp, s. and h. ob. .... S.P.M. Maude, his dau. and heir, married Reginald Grey, Justice of Chester.

I. H. III. 1. William de Longchamp, son of Henry de Longchamp, presumed to have been of the same family.

II. H. III. 2. Henry de Longchamp, s. and h. ob. S. P. M. Alice, his dau. and heir, was the wife of Roger de Pedwardyne.

LONGFORD.

BARONY, 29 June, 1747.

Vide FOLKESTONE.

LONGUEVILLE.

VISCOUNTS.

I. 1690. 1. Henry Yelverton, XIV.-15th Baron Grey de Ruthyn; Created Viscount Longueville 21 April, 1690; ob. 1704.

II. 1704. 2. Talbot Yelverton, s. and h. Created Earl of Sussex in 1717; ob. 1731.

VISCOUNTS.

III. 1731. 3. George Yelverton, s. and h.. Earl of Sussex and Baron Grey de Ruthyn; ob. 1758, s. p.

IV. 1758. 4. Henry Yelverton, brother and heir; Earl of Sussex and Baron Grey de Ruthyn; ob. 1799, s. p. m. when the Barony of Grey of Ruthyn devolved on his grandson, Henry Edward Gould; but this Viscountcy, and the Earldom of Sussex became

Extinct.

LONGVILLIERS.

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1342. Thomas de Longvilliers; Summ. to Parl. 25 Feb. 16 Edw. III. 1342, but never afterwards; ob. 1374, s. p. when the Barony became

Extinct.

LONSDALE.

VISCOUNTS.

I. 1696. 1. Sir John Lowther, 2d Bart.; Created Baron Lowther of Lowther, co. Westmoreland, and Viscount Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland, May 28, 1696; ob. 1700.

II. 1700. 2. Richard Lowther, s. and h. ob. 1713, s. p.

III. 1713. 3. Henry Lowther, brother and heir; ob. 1751, s. p. when this Viscountcy and the Barony of Lowther became

Extinct.

EARLS.

IV.—I. 1784. Sir James Lowther; succeeded as 4th Bart. being next heir male of Henry, the last Viscount; Created Baron Lowther of Lowther, co. Cumberland, and Baron of the Barony of Kendal in the said county, and Baron of the Barony of Burgh in the county of Westmoreland; also Viscount of Lonsdale in the said county of Westmoreland and county Palatine of Lancaster, and Viscount Lowther in the said county of Westmorland, and Earl of Lonsdale in the said county of Westmoreland and county Palatine of Lancaster, 24 May, 1784; Created Baron and Viscount

EARLS.

Lowther of Whitehaven for life, with a special remainder, 26 Oct. 1797; ob. 1802, s. p. when all these titles, excepting the Barony and Viscountcy of Lowther of Whitehaven, and the Baronetage, again became Extinct.

II. 1807. William Lowther, 2d Viscount Lowther of Whitehaven, & 5th Bart. of Nova Scotia, and 2d Bart. of England, cousin of the last Earl; Created Earl of Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland, April 7, 1807. Present Earl Lonsdale, and Viscount and Baron Lowther of Whitehaven, and a Baronet, K. G.

L'ORTI.

BARON BY TENURE.

I. H. III. 1. Henry L'Orti; ob. 1241. To whom succeeded

BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 2. Henry L'Orti; Summ. to Parl. 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299, as "Henrico de Urtiaco." He was likewise summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294, and 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297; but, for the reasons assigned under "CLYVEDON" and "FITZ-JOHN," it is doubtful if either of these Writs can be considered as a regular Summons to Parliament. Dugdale states that he died in 1321; but from the List of Summonses it appears that "Henrico de L'Orty" was Summ. to Parl. Oct. 10, 19 Edw. II. 1325. John L'Orti, his s. and h. was never Summ. to Parl. and died s. p. M. leaving Sybil, wife of Sir Lawrence de St. Martin, and Margaret, wife of Henry de Esturmie, his daughters and coheirs; among whose descendants and representatives this Barony is now in ABEYANCE.

LOUDON.

VISCOUNTCY, 7 Dec. 1816.

Vide HASTINGS.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

BARONS.

I. 1780. ? 1. Alexander Wedderburn; Created Baron Loughborough of Loughborough, co. Leicester, 14 June, 1780. Created Baron Loughborough of Loughborough, co. Surrey, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his nephew, Sir James St. Clair Erskine, Bart. and his issue male; failing which, to John Erskine, Esq. brother of the said Sir James Erskine, Oct. 31, 1795; Created Earl of Rosslyn, co. Mid Lothian, with the same limitation, April 21, 1801; Lord High Chancellor; ob. 1805, s. p. when the Barony of Loughborough, co. Leicester, became Extinct; but his other honors devolved, agreeable to the above limitation, on

II. 1805. 2. Sir James St. Clair Erskine, Bart. (descended from Sir Charles Erskine, 1st Bart. a younger son of John, 7th Earl of Mar,) nephew and heir, being s. and h. of Sir Henry Erskine, by Janet, sister and sole heir of the last Earl. Present Earl of Rosslyn and Baron Loughborough of Loughborough, co. Surrey, G. C. B.

LOUVAINE OF ALNWICK.

BARONS.

I. 1784. 1. Hugh Percy III.-2d Duke of Northumberland, K. G.; Created Baron Louvaine of Alnwick, co. Northumberland, with remainder to Algernon Percy, his 2d son, and to the heirs male of his body, 28 Jan. 1784; ob. 1786.

II. 1786. 2. Algernon Percy, 2d son; succeeded to the Barony agreeable to the above limitation; Created Earl of Beverley 2 Nov. 1790. Present Baron Louvaine of Alnwick and Earl of Beverley.

LOVAINE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. John. 1. Godfrey de Lovaine, brother of the Duke of Lovaine; ob. ante 1225.

II. H. III. 2. Matthew de Lovaine, s. and h. ob. 1261.

BARONS BY TENURE.

III. Edw. I. 3. Matthew de Lovaine, s. and h.; Summoned 8 June, 22 Edw. I. 1294; but it is very doubtful, for the reasons assigned under "CLYVEDON," if that Writ can be considered as a regular Summons to Parl.; ob. 1301, leaving Thomas de Lovaine, his s. and h. who, though summoned to be at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 11 Edw. II. was never Summ. to Parl. John, his s. and h. died in 1347, leaving two daughters his coheirs, viz. Alianore and Isabel, the latter of whom died S. P. when her sister became her sole her, and married Sir William Bourchier, and whose descendants, the Barons Ferrers of Chartley, and Barons Bourchier, have been frequently styled "Barons Lovaine," but it does not appear that Lovaine was ever a Parliamentary Barony, only one Writ of Summons, viz. 22 Edw. I. having been issued to the family of Lovaine, and which, as is expressed elsewhere, can scarcely be deemed a Writ of Summons to *Parliament*. Moreover, a single Writ, even if to a regular Parliament, would not, it is believed, constitute a Barony in fee descendible to the heirs of the person so summoned.

LOVEL

OF KARY.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Steph. 1. William, the son of Asceline Goell, and grandson of Robert Lord of Yvery in Normandy, assumed the name of Lovel, Lord of Kary, co. Somerset; ob. circa 1155.

II. H. II. 2. Ralph Lovel, s. and h. ob. ante 1159, S. P.

III. H. II. 3. Henry Lovel, brother and heir; living 1186; ob. ante 1199.

IV. Rich. I. 4. Ralph Lovel, s. and h. ob. 1207, S. P.

V. John. 5. Henry Lovel, brother and heir; ob. 1218.

VI. H. III. 6. Richard Lovel, s. and h. ob. 1253.

VII. H. III. 7. Henry Lovel, s. and h. ob. 1262.

VIII. H. III. 8. Richard Lovel, s. and h. ob. 1263, S. P.

IX. H. III. 9. Henry Lovel, brother and heir; ob. circa 1280.

X. Edw. I. 10. Hugh Lovel, s. and h. ob. 1291.

BY WRIT.

I. 1348. 11. Richard Lovel, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 20 Nov. 22 Edw. III. 1348, to 25 Nov. 24 Edw. III. 1350, as "Richardo Lovell;" ob. 1351. James Lovell, his son and heir, died v. p. in

1342, leaving a son, Richard Lovel, who died vita avi, s. p. in the same year, whereupon Muriel, his sister, became his heir, and who was consequently heiress to her grandfather, Richard, the last Baron. She married Nicholas Baron St. Maur, whose grand-dau. and heir, Alice, carried this Barony, together with that of St. Maur, to William Lord Zouche of Haryngworth; and these dignities are now in ABEYANCE between the coheirs of Edward XI.-2d Baron Zouche of Haringworth. Vide ST. MAUR and ZOUCHE of HARYNGWORTH.

LOVEL
OF TICHMERSH.

BARONS BY TENURE.

I. Rich.I. 1. William Lovel, Lord of Minster Lovel, co. Oxford, and Tichmarsh, co. Northampton, brother of Henry 3d Baron Lovel of Castle Kari; ob. ante 1196.

II. John. 2. William Lovel, s. and h. living 1212.

III. H. III. 3. John Lovel, s. and h. living 1237.

IV. Edw.I. 4. John Lovel, s. and h. ob. 1286.

BY WRIT.

I. 1299. 5. John Lovel, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 6 Feb. 27 Edw. I. 1299, to 26 July, 4 Edw. II. 1311, to the 28th Edw. I. as "Johanni Lovel," and afterwards as "Johanni Lovel de Tichmersh." He was also summoned 26 Jan. 25 Edw. I. 1297; but, for the reasons assigned under "FITZ-JOHN," it is doubtful if that Writ was a regular Summons to Parl.; ob. 1311.

II. 1311. 6. John Lovel, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. from 8 Jan. 6 Edw. II. 1313, to 29 July, 8 Edw. II. 1314, as "Johanni Lovel de Tichmersh;" ob. 1314.

III. 1314. 7. John Lovel, s. and h.; he was never Summ. to Parl.; ob. 1347.

IV. 1347. 8. John Lovel, s. and h. ob. 1361, infra ætatem, s. p.

V. 1361. 7. John Lovel, brother and heir; Summ. to Parl. from 28 Dec. 49 Edw. III. 1375, to 26 Aug. 8 Henry IV. 1407, as "Johanni Lovel de Tichmersh;" K. G. He married Maud, the

BARONS BY TENURE.

grand-dau. and heir of Robert Baron Holand; ob. 1408.

VI. 1406. 10. John Lovel, s. and h. Baron Holand jure matris; Summ. to Parl. from 20 Oct. 11 Henry IV. 1409, to 26 Sept. 2 Henry V. 1414, as "Johanni Lovel de Tichmersh;" ob. 1414.

VII. 1414. 11. William Lovel, son and heir; Summoned to Parl. from 24 Feb. 3 Henry VI. 1425, to 20 Jan. 31 Henry VI. 1453, as Willielmo Lovel, Chl'r;" he married Alice, dau. and eventually heir of John Lord Deincourt, by Johanna, dau and sole heir of Robert Lord Grey of Rotherfield; ob. 1454.

VIII. 1454. 12. John Lovel, son and heir; Summoned to Parl. from 9 Oct. 38 Henry VI. 1459, to 28 Feb. 2 Edw. IV. 1463, as "Johanni Lovel, Chl'r." He married Joane, sister of William Viscount Beaumont; ob. 1463.

VISCOUNT.

IX. 1463.—1. 1483. 13. Francis Lovel, s. and h. Summ. to Parl. as "Francisco Lovel de Lovel, Chl'r," 15 Nov. 22 Edw. IV. 1482; Created Viscount Lovel 4 Jan. 1483, K. G. Slain 1487, s. p. and being attainted, all his honors, viz. the Baronies of Lovel of Tichmersh, Holand, Deincourt, and Grey of Rotherfield, became

Forfeited.

In consequence of the Attainder of Francis, the last Baron and Viscount Lovel, his two sisters and heirs, viz. Joane, wife of Sir Bryan Stapleton, and Frideswide, wife of Sir Edward Norris, could not inherit the paternal honors of their family; but they became heirs to their maternal uncle, William Viscount Beaumont, and consequently to the ancient Barony of Beaumont. Vide BEAUMONT.

LOVEL AND HOLLAND

BARONS. OF ENMORE.

I. 1762. 1. John Perceval, 2d Earl of Egmont in Ireland, (heir general of William Lovel, Baron Morley, jure uxoris, uncle of Francis, last Baron and Viscount Lovel); Created Baron Lovel and Baron Holland of Enmore, co. Somerset, 7 May, 1762; ob. 1770.

BARONS.

II. 1770. 2. John James Perceval, s and h. 3d Earl of Egmont in Ireland; ob. 1822.

III. 1822. 3. John Perceval, s. and h. Present Baron Lovel and Baron Holland of Enmore; also Earl of Egmont, &c. in Ireland.

LOVEL

OF MINSTER LOVEL.

BARON.

I. 1728. Thomas Coke; Created Baron Lovel of Minster Lovel, co. Oxford, .. May, 1728; Created Visc. Coke and Earl of Leicester 9 May, 1744, K. B. ob. 1759, S. P. M. when all his honors became

Extinct.

LOVEL

OF ———

BARON BY WRIT.

I. 1342. Thomas Lovel; presumed to have been of the same family as the Barons Lovel of Tichmersh; Summoned to Parl. 12 Sept. 16 Edw. III. 1342, but never afterwards, and of whom Dugdale gives no account in his Baronage.

LOVELACE.

BARONS.

I. 1627. 1. Richard Lovelace; Created Baron Lovelace of Hurley, co. Berks, 31st May, 1627; ob. 1634.

II. 1634. 2. John Lovelace, s. and h. He married Ann, dau. and at length sole heir of Thomas last Earl of Cleaveland, and who succeeded as Baroness Wentworth in 1686; ob. 1670.

III. 1670. 3. John Lovelace, s. and h. ob. vita matris, 1693, S.P.M. Martha his dau. and ultimately sole heir, became Baroness Wentworth in right of her grandmother, and died S. P.

IV. 1693. 4. John Lovelace, cousin and heir male, being son and heir of William, eldest son of Francis Lovelace, 2d son of Richard 1st Baron; ob. 1709.

V. 1709. 5. John Lovelace, s. and h. ob. 1709, S. P.

BARONS.

VI. 1709. 6. Nevill Lovelace, brother and heir; ob. 1736, s. p. when this Barony became Extinct.

LOWTHER

OF LOWTHER.

BARONY, 28 May, 1696—Extinct 1751.
Vide LONSDALE.

BARONY and VISCOUNTCY, 11 May, 1784—Extinct 1802.
Vide LONSDALE.

LOWTHER

OF WHITEHAVEN.

BARONS. VISC.

I. 1797.—I. 1797. 1. James Lowther 1st Earl of Lonsdale; Created Baron and Viscount Lowther of Whitehaven, co. Cumberland for life, with remainder, immediately after his decease, to the heirs male of the body of the Rev. Sir William Lowther, late of Swillington, co. York, Bart. 26 Oct. 1797; ob. 1802, s. p. when the Earldom of Lonsdale, &c. became Extinct; but this Viscountcy and Barony devolved, agreeable to the said limitation, on

II. . ..—II. 1802. 2. Sir William Lowther 2d Bart. son and heir of the above-mentioned Sir William Lowther; Created Earl of Lonsdale 7 April, 1807. Present Baron and Viscount Lowther of Whitehaven, Earl of Lonsdale, and a Baronet, K. G.

LUCAS.

BARONS.

I. 1644. 1. John Lucas; Created Baron Lucas of Shenfield, co. Essex, 3 January, 1644, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brother Charles Lucas* and his issue male; in

* This Charles was the celebrated Colonel Lucas who was shot at Colchester by Cromwell; he died vita fratris, s. p.

BARONS.

default of which, to Thomas Lucas, who was his elder brother by the same mother, but born before marriage, and his issue male; ob. 1670, S. P. M.

II. 1670. 2. Charles Lucas, son and heir of Thomas Lucas above mentioned, the natural brother of the last Baron; ob. 1688, S. P. M.

III. 1688. 3. Thomas Lucas, brother and heir; ob. 1705, S. P. when this dignity became

Extinct.

LUCAS

OF CRUDWELL.

BARONESS.

I. 1663. 1. Mary Lucas, dau. and sole heir of John 1st Baron Lucas of Shenfield, and wife of Anthony Grey XXI.-11th Earl of Kent; Created Baroness Lucas of Crudwell, co. Wilts, 7 May, 1663, with the singular remainder of the dignity of Baron Lucas aforesaid to her heirs male by the Earl of Kent; failing which "the title not to be suspended, but to be enjoyed by such of the daughters and co-heirs, if any shall be, as other indivisible inheritances by the common law of this realm are usually possessed;" ob. 1700.

BARON.

I. 1700. 2. Henry Grey, son and heir; succeeded as XXII.12th Earl of Kent 19 August, 1702; Created Marquess of Kent, &c. in 1706, and Duke of Kent, in 1706; Created Marquess de Grey, with remainder, failing his issue male, to Lady Jemima Campbell his grand-daughter and sole heir, viz. dau. and sole heir of Lady Amabel Grey, his eldest dau. deceased, by John Campbell, Viscount Glenorchy, and her issue male, 9 May, 1740. K. G; ob. 1740, S. P. M.

BARONESS.

II. 1740. 3. Jemima Campbell, grand-daughter and heir, wife of Philip Yorke, 2d Earl of Hardwicke, Marchioness de Grey; ob. 1797, S. P. M. when the Marquisate became Extinct; but this Barony devolved, agreeable to the limitation, on her eldest daughter

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